"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Tuesday; diminishing northwest winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

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ARMISTICE SIGNED, END OF THE WAR! BERLIN SEIZED BY REVOLUTIONISTS; NEW CHANCELLOR BEGS FOR ORDER; OUSTED KAISER FLEES TO HOLLAND

SON FLEES WITH EX-KAISER

Hindenburg Also Believed to be Among Those in His Party.

ALL ARE HEAVILY ARMED

Automobiles Bristle with Rifles as Fugitives Arrive at Dutch Frontier.

ON THEIR WAY TO DE STEEG

Belgians Yell to Them, "Are You On Your Way to Paris?"

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Both the former German Emperor and his eldest son, Frederick William, crossed the Dutch frontier Sunday morning, according to advices from The Hague. His reported destination is De Steeg, near Utrecht.

The former German Emperor's party, which is believed to include Field Marshal von Hindenburg, arrived at Eysden, [midway between Liége and Maastricht,] on the Dutch frontier, at 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning, according to Daily Mail advices.

Practically the whole German General Staff accompanied the former Emperor, and ten automobiles carried the party. The automobiles were bristling with rifles, and all the fugitives were armed.

The ex-Kaiser was in uniform. He alighted at the Eysden station and paced the platform, smoking a cigarette.

Many photographs were taken by [of?] the members of the Imperial party. On the whole the people were very quiet, but Belgians among them yelled out "En voyage a Paris." (Are you on your way to Paris?)

Chatting with the members of the staff, the former Emperor, the correspondent says, did not look in the least distressed. A few minutes later an imperial train, including restaurant and sleeping cars, ran into the station. Only servants were aboard.

The engine returned to Visé, Belgium, and brought back a second train, in which were a large number of staff officers and others, and also stores of food.

The preparations began for the departure at 10 o'clock this morning, but at 10:40 o'clock the train was still at Eysden. The blinds of the train were all drawn.

The Daily Mail remarks that, if the party arrived in Holland armed, all of them must be interned.

While other dispatches con-

Continued on Page Three.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
Use Sick A R. CHAS. U. PAYNE LOZENGES. All drug stores. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91 Fulton St., N. Y. C.—Advt.

IN CONVALESCING FROM INFLUENZA take Imperial Granum, the Unsweetened Food, for at least three days exclusively. It is all nourishment with no tax on the weakened digestion. 25 cts., any druggist.—Advt.

Kaiser Fought Hindenburg's Call for Abdication; Failed to Get Army's Support in Keeping Throne

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—I learn on very good authority that the Kaiser made a determined effort to stave off abdication. He went to headquarters with the deliberate intention of bringing the army around to his side. In this he failed miserably.

His main support consisted of a number of officers, nearly all of Prussian regiments, who formed themselves into two regiments and placed themselves at his Majesty's disposal. To do anything with such support was seen, of course, to be Gilbertian.

During the night the Kaiser called the Crown Prince, Hindenburg, and General Gröner to him, and the consultation lasted a couple of hours. Both officers strongly pressed the Kaiser to bow to the inevitable, and Hindenburg informed him that any more delay in coming to a decision to abdicate would certainly have the most terrible consequences and lead to serious events in the army. For those consequences Hindenburg said he must refuse responsibility.

The Crown Prince, it is said, was the first to give way. General Gröner fully supported Hindenburg's view, but when the conference broke up the Kaiser remained unconvinced of the advisability of abdication. He is said to have come to his final decision an hour or so later, after several communications had reached him from Berlin and after another short and stormy talk with Hindenburg.

Meanwhile, his son-in-law, the Duke of Brunswick, for himself and his heir, had abdicated. "Brunswick's Fated Chieftain" was forced without fighting to abdicate. Reports have it that the republican movement in Brunswick, which long before the war was chafing under autocratic conditions, began to be noticed even before it was set in motion at Kiel.

Kaiser Shivered as He Signed Abdication

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Emperor William signed his letter of abdication on Saturday morning at the German Grand Headquarters in the presence of Crown Prince Frederick William and Field Marshal Hindenburg, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Crown Prince signed his renunciation of the throne shortly afterward.

Before placing his signature to the document, an urgent message from Philipp Scheidemann, who was a Socialist member without portfolio in the Imperial Cabinet, was handed to the Emperor. He read it with a shiver. Then he signed the paper, saying:

"It may be for the good of Germany."

The Emperor was deeply moved. He consented to sign the document only when he got the news of the latest events in the empire.

The ex-Kaiser and former Crown Prince were expected to take leave of their troops on Saturday, but nothing had then been settled regarding their future movements.

GERMAN DYNASTIES BEING WIPED OUT

King of Wuerttemberg Abdicates—Sovereign of Saxony to Follow Suit.

PRINCES MAY BE EXILED

Socialists Are Demanding That Every Sovereign in the Empire Shall be Dethroned.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A Havas dispatch from Basle says:

"Wilhelm II., the reigning King of the monarchy of Württemberg, abdicated on Friday night."

A Wolff Bureau dispatch from Stuttgart, by way of Amsterdam, says that the King has issued a proclamation saying that his person would never serve to hinder the development of the wishes of the people.

According to a report received from Berne, the German Socialists are demanding that every dynasty in Germany be suppressed and all the Princes exiled. It is reported that the Kings of Bavaria and Saxony intend to abdicate soon.

Here is a list of the rules, until several days ago, of the various parts of the German Empire. Those who have abdicated and those reported to be on the point of abdication are marked by an asterisk:

ANHALT—Duke Edward, son of the late Duke Friedrich of Anhalt and of Princess Antoinette of Saxe-Altenberg. Succeeded his brother April 18, 1801.

BADEN—Friedrich II., succeeded to

Continued on Page Two.

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1 Wall St.—Advt.

MORE WARSHIPS JOIN THE REDS

Four Dreadnoughts in Kiel Harfor Espouse the Revolutionary Cause.

GUARDSHIPS ALSO GO OVER

Those Protecting Mines in the Great Belt and the Baltic Abandon Their Posts.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The crews of the German dreadnoughts Posen, Ostfriesland, Nassau, and Oldenburg, in Kiel Harbor, have joined the revolution, says a Copenhagen dispatch. Marines occupied the lock gates at Ostmoor and fought down a coast artillery division which offered resistance.

According to the British Wireless Service three German destroyers have anchored outside of Stockholm. All the guardships in the Baltic, it is said, have joined the revolutionary movement.

Six more cruisers flying the red flag arrived at Hamburg last night, says a Wolff News Agency dispatch received in Copenhagen.

An Amsterdam dispatch states that the Berlin Vossische Zeitung and Vorwärts confirm the fact that the inception of the revolution at Kiel was mistaken for the idea that a cruise had been ordered and that it was intended to give battle to the British fleet.

Up to Friday night the number of persons killed at Kiel was twenty-eight, according to information re-

Continued on Page Three.

FREE SUBWAY GUIDE.
Get yours from your druggist, who is supplied by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., makers of Calox Tooth Powder.—Advt.

BERLIN TROOPS JOIN REVOLT

Reds Shell Building in Which Officers Vainly Resist.

THRONGS DEMAND REPUBLIC

Revolutionary Flag on Royal Palace—Crown Prince's Palace Also Seized.

GENERAL STRIKE IS BEGUN

Burgomaster and Police Submit—War Office Now Under Socialist Control.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The greater part of Berlin is in control of revolutionists, the former Kaiser has fled to Holland, and Friedrich Ebert, the new Socialist Chancellor, has taken command of the situation. The revolt is spreading throughout Germany with great rapidity.

Dispatches received in London today announce these startling developments. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council is now administering the municipal government of the German capital.

The War Ministry has submitted, and its acts are valid only when countersigned by a Socialist representative. The official Wolff telegraphic agency has been taken over by the Reds.

The red flag has been hoisted over the royal palace and the Brandenburg Gate. The former Crown Prince's palace is also in possession of the revolutionists.

There was severe fighting in Berlin between 8 and 10 o'clock last night and a violent cannonade was heard from the heart of the city.

Burgomaster and Police Join.

A Copenhagen dispatch states that Dr. Liebknecht, the famous Socialist, who spent many months in prison for antagonizing the German Imperial Government and who was recently released, has issued the following announcement in Berlin in behalf of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council:

"The Presidency of the police, as well as the Chief Command, is in our hands. Our comrades will be released."

A dispatch from Berne states that the Burgomaster of Berlin has placed himself and his staff at the disposal of the new Government.

Some German newspapers describe the movement as Bolshevism. The people are shouting "Long live the Republic!" and singing the "Marseillaise."

Officers Shelled by Reds.

When revolutionary soldiers attempted to enter a building in Berlin in which they supposed that a number of officers were concealed shots were fired from the windows. The Reds then began shelling the building. Many persons were killed and wounded before the officers surrendered.

When the cannonade began the people thought the Reichsbank was being bombarded, and thousands rushed to the square in front of the Crown Prince's palace. It was later determined that other buildings were under fire. Among those killed in the fighting at the "Cockchafer" Barracks was one of the workmen's leaders known as "Comrade" Habersroth.

The Reds, at last reports, were maintaining order.

Berlin was occupied by forces of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils on Saturday afternoon, according to a Wolff Bureau report received in Copenhagen. News of Emperor William's abdication was received in the city on that afternoon with general rejoicing, which was tempered by the fear that it had come too late.

Russians Aid in Outbreak.

How far the example of the Russian Bolsheviki influenced the German upheaval is an interesting question. Red flags figured frequently in the various risings and Chancellor Ebert's motor car floats the international emblem.

The shoulder straps were torn from the uniforms of officers in a number of German cities and even the soldiers' insignia were stripped from them. Russian prisoners played a part in the demonstrations in two or three towns.

Delegates of the revolutionary German navy arrived in Berlin on Friday, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen. They conferred for several hours with the Minister of Marine and with members of the Reichstag majority parties.

It is stated that Hugo Haase, a Socialist leader in the Reichstag, has the situation at Hamburg in hand.

It is officially announced from Berlin, according to a Copenhagen dispatch, that the War Ministry has placed itself at the disposal of Chancellor Ebert. This action was for the purpose of assuring the provisioning of the army and assisting in the solution of demobilization problems.

Serious food difficulties are expected in Germany, owing to the stoppage of trains. The Council of the Regency will take the most drastic steps to re-establish order.

In the new German Government there will be only three representatives of the majority parties, namely, Erzberger, Gothein, and Richthofen, says a dispatch from Copenhagen. The other posts will be occupied by Socialists and independents.

Reds Announce Success.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (German Wireless to London, Nov. 10)—(Associated Press.)—The German People's Government has been instituted in the greater part of Berlin. The garrison has gone over to the Government.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council has declared a general strike. Troops and machine guns have been placed at the disposal of the Council. Guards which had been stationed at the public offices and other buildings have been withdrawn.

Friedrich Ebert (Vice President of the Social Democratic Party) is carrying on the Chancellorship.

The text of a statement issued by the People's Government reads:

In the course of the forenoon of Saturday the formation of a new German People's Government was initiated. The greater part of the Berlin garrison, and other troops stationed there temporarily, went over to the new Government.

The leaders of the deputations of the Social Democratic Party declared that they would not shoot against the people. They said they would, in accordance with the People's Government, intercede in favor of the maintenance of order. Thereupon in the offices and public buildings the guards which had been stationed there were withdrawn.

The business of the Imperial Chancellor is being carried on by the Social Democratic Deputy, Herr Ebert.

It is presumed that, apart from the representatives of the recent majority group, three independent Social Democrats will enter the future Government.

Scheidemann Exhorts Calm.

Deputy Scheidemann, (leader of the majority Socialists in the Reichstag,) in a speech today, said:

"The Kaiser and the Crown Prince have abdicated. The dynasty

Continued on Page Four.

Socialist Chancellor Appeals to All Germans To Help Him Save Fatherland from Anarchy

BERNE, Nov. 10, (Associated Press.)—In an address to the people, the new German Chancellor, Friedrich Ebert, says:

Citizens: The ex-Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, in agreement with all the Secretaries of State, has handed over to me the task of liquidating his affairs as Chancellor. I am on the point of forming a new Government in accord with the various parties, and will keep public opinion freely informed of the course of events.

The new Government will be a Government of the people. It must make every effort to secure in the quickest possible time peace for the German people and consolidate the liberty which they have won.

The new Government has taken charge of the administration, to preserve the German people from civil war and famine and to accomplish their legitimate claim to autonomy. The Government can solve this problem only if all the officials in town and country will help.

I know it will be difficult for some to work with the new men who have taken charge of the empire, but I appeal to their love of the people. Lack of organization would in this heavy time mean anarchy in Germany and the surrender of the country to tremendous misery. Therefore, help your native country with fearless, indefatigable work for the future, every one at his post.

I demand every one's support in the hard task awaiting us. You know how seriously the war has menaced the provisioning of the people, which is the first condition of the people's existence. The political transformation should not trouble the people. The food supply is the first duty of all, whether in town or country, and they should not embarrass, but rather aid, the production of food supplies and their transport to the towns.

Food shortage signifies pillage and robbery, with great misery. The poorest will suffer the most, and the industrial worker will be affected hardest. All who illicitly lay hands on food supplies or other supplies of prime necessity or the means of transport necessary for their distribution will be guilty in the highest degree toward the community.

I ask you immediately to leave the streets and remain orderly and calm.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—The new Berlin Government, according to a Wolff Bureau dispatch, has issued the following proclamation:

Fellow-Citizens: This day the people's deliverance has been fulfilled. The Social Democratic Party has undertaken to form a Government. It has invited the Independent Socialist Party to enter the Government with equal rights.

WAR ENDS AT 6 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING

The State Department in Washington Made the Announcement at 2:45 o'Clock.

ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED IN FRANCE AT MIDNIGHT

Terms Include Withdrawal from Alsace-Lorraine, Disarming and Demobilization of Army and Navy, and Occupation of Strategic Naval and Military Points.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 11, 2:48 A. M.—The armistice between Germany, on the one hand, and the allied Governments and the United States, on the other, has been signed.

The State Department announced at 2:45 o'clock this morning that Germany had signed.

The department's announcement simply said: "The armistice has been signed."

The world war will end this morning at 6 o'clock, Washington time, 11 o'clock Paris time.

The armistice was signed by the German representatives at midnight.

This announcement was made by the State Department at 2:50 o'clock this morning.

The announcement was made verbally by an officila of the State Department in this form:

"The armistice has been signed. It was signed at 5 o'clock A. M., Paris time, [midnight, New York time,] and hostilities will cease at 11 o'clock this morning, Paris time, [6 o'clock, New York time.]

The terms of the armistice, it was announced, will not be made public until later. Military men here, however, regard it as certain that they include:

Immediate retirement of the German military forces from France, Belgium, and Alsace-Lorraine.

Disarming and demobilization of the German armies.

Occupation by the allied and American forces of such strategic points in Germany as will make impossible a renewal of hostilities.

Delivery of part of the German High Seas Fleet and a certain number of submarines to the allied and American naval forces.

Disarmament of all other German warships

under supervision of the allied and American Navies, which will guard them.

Occupation of the principal German naval bases by sea forces of the victorious nations.

Release of allied and American soldiers, sailors, and civilians held prisoners in Germany without such reciprocal action by the associated Governments.

There was no information as to the circumstances under which the armistice was signed, but since the German courier did not reach German military headquarters until 10 o'clock yesterday morning, French time, it was generally assumed here that the German envoys within the French lines had been instructed by wireless to sign the terms.

Forty-seven hours had been required for the courier to reach the German headquarters, and unquestionably several hours were necessary for the examination of the terms and a decision.

It was regarded as possible, however, that the decision may have been made at Berlin and instructions transmitted from there by the new German Government.

Germany had until 11 o'clock this morning, French time, (6 o'clock, Washington time,) to accept. So hostilities will end at the hour set by Marshal Foch for a decision by Germany for peace or for continuation of the war.

The momentous news that the armistice had been signed was telephoned to the White House for transmission to the President a few minutes before it was given to the newspaper correspondents.

Later it was said that there would be no statement from the White House at this time.

Armistice Courier Was Much Delayed.

LONDON, Nov. 10, (British Wireless Service.)—The German courier bearing the text of the armistice conditions arrived at German headquarters at 10 o'clock this morning, according to the official announcement from Paris. The courier, Captain Helldorf, was long delayed while the German batteries persisted in bombarding the route he had to follow.

On Saturday morning the German delegates suggested that the courier's mission might be attempted by airplane. The French High Command saw no objection to this and offered to furnish a machine on condition that the German High Command pledge itself that the airplane would not be fired at. A rapid message was sent to German headquarters, which was replied to without delay as follows:

"We grant free passage to the French airplane bringing our courier. We are issuing orders that it shall not be attacked by any of our machines. For the purpose of recognition it should carry two white flags very clearly marked."

The orders from the German headquarters staff, however, were inoperative as regarded the land batteries, for on La Capelle road the enemy's fire, despite reiterated requests to desist, went on without intermission.

A French airplane, piloted by an officer of the French Air Service, was soon available, and the pilot was ordered to hold himself ready to start on his journey. About that time a message came from General Headquarters, announcing that orders for the cessation of fire had been given to the batteries directed against La Capelle Road, and that Captain Helldorf was at liberty to start by automobile. Almost immediately the German fire ceased, and the courier set out on the road for Spa at 3:20 o'clock in the afternoon.

German headquarters was notified of his departure, and informed that he might be expected to arrive in the evening. But the road was long and hard, and many delays occurred.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—"It is possible," says the Temps, after recording the delayed arrival of the German courier at Spa with the armistice conditions, "that, owing to this delay, due to material circumstances, the seventy-two hours' grace may be prolonged. Such prolongation may be necessary through the events which are occupying Germany."

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (By Wireless to London, 3:50 P. M.)—The arrival of the armistice conditions in Berlin is expected hourly.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The German armistice terms, The Daily Express says it understands, are even more stringent than those forecast on Oct. 31. Germany will be absolutely deprived, the newspaper adds, of further military power or action on land and sea and in the air.

The British War Cabinet sat late tonight, Premier Lloyd George having returned purposely from the country.

Mr. Balfour, the Foreign Minister, had an audience today with the King, who, on account of the armistice situation, has postponed his projected tour of the provinces.

A message from the German Commissaries to the German High Command, transmitted by the French Government wireless, says:

"We acknowledge receipt of two radios announcing the arrival of the four Commissaries (delegates?) and their probable delay for some hours."

HARDEN PREDICTED TRUCE BY YESTERDAY

Versailles Terms Hard, He Said, but Germany Must Not Forget Her Record in 1871.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8.—"I believe by Sunday the guns will be at rest," said Maximilian Harden in a lecture on Wednesday in Berlin. Minute-long applause followed the statement. Reason had triumphed, he went on, and though the conditions formulated at Versailles would be hard, Germany must not forget that forty-seven years ago the Germans at the same place set forth iron-hard terms.

Dealing with the problem, who was to blame for the sorry position wherein Germany now found herself, Harden said that civilians might be acquitted of guilt for what was done in August, 1914. It was the military régime which was to blame for the war.

In August last, he went on, Ludendorff, for the first time, recognized the impossibility of victory, and advised von Hintze to make peace. Though Harden termed Ludendorff the "German Bonaparte," and said he accomplished great things, "it cannot be hidden," he added, "that he was completely deceived regarding the economic and technical strength of the Entente. But things would not have happened as they have, had not Hindenburg and Ludendorff for four years kept the German people in a maze of falsehood and deception as to the actual situation. The policy of the military leaders has suffered the most complete shipwreck."

Harden supported the demand for the abdication of the Kaiser, and warned the Government that it was necessary to protect the country against Bolshevism.

TAKES OVER WOLFF BUREAU

'Comrade William Karle' in Control of Semi-Official Agency.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (via London.)—An official communication issued today says the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official news agency, has been placed under control of "Comrade William Karle."

No records showing who William Karle is are available. If he is a journalist his name has not appeared among those who have been writing for the German press during the war.

American Flier Drowned Off England

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Lieutenant George Nelonsbe, an aviator from California, fell with his machine into the sea on Wednesday night and was drowned.

NEWS OF ARMISTICE FLASHED TO CITY

Signing of Truce Tidings Wafted Afar by Searchlight on Times Building.

CROWDS GATHER IN STREETS

Whistles Throughout City Proclaim Glad News, and Thousands Awake to Get the Tidings.

When the first bulletin of the signing of the armistice, with the acceptance of the terms of the Allies, came into the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES shortly before 3 o'clock this morning orders were given immediately for the lighting up of both The Times Building and The Times Annex, and they remained lighted throughout the rest of the hours of darkness.

A few minutes after the first word had reached the newspaper office the searchlight on the tower of The Times Building played its rays all over the city. It had been put into operation to announce the results of the election on last Tuesday, and the flashing of more momentous news attracted crowds to Times Square.

In such a few minutes that it was almost beyond the belief of persons who have never seen a great city rejoicing over the greatest of former victories and over events of a magnitude to stun the mind, the Square was filled with many hundreds of persons. It was a mystery to all where they came from. Many came out of the subway, others came out of the restaurants, cigar stores, and other places that remain open all night.

This throng was increased by drivers who left their milk wagons, their newspaper wagons, by men on their way to work, by taxicab chauffeurs, by street car conductors, and by many other folk who had heard the tooting of sirens in their neighborhoods and who arose from their beds to find out just what was the latest event of a day that will be marked forever in history.

The display of large bulletins in the windows of The Times Building saying that the armistice had been signed, together with the news in the earlier editions of the paper that the former German Kaiser had fled from just retribution, moved these many hundreds to full-throated and full-lunged jubilance.

The same bulletins were displayed in the windows of the offices of THE TIMES in other parts of the city, and soon they were the centre of crowds that had forgotten completely that the city had already had one day of celebration over what had been a false report of the event all longed for.

Celebration began all over again, and at that late hour it looked as if the city would outdo its "fake rumor" day, or London's Mafeking Day, and every other day where millions rejoiced.

Police sirens and bells all over the city again took up the Swan Song of the Kaiser, of militarism, and thousands were waked from their slumbers by the din. Hundreds got up from their beds and walked the streets in tousled clothes to get confirmation of the news they had been expecting. Other hundreds saw the flashing of the searchlights from the tower of THE TIMES and telephone calls by the hundreds began to pour into the newspaper office.

The invariable question was: "Has the armistice been signed?" and when the question was answered with the affirmative, with the additional information that the Kaiser's right to rule had passed with him in unroyal flight, there were cheers at the other end of the wire.

Among the hundreds around the bulletin boards in Times Square were many sailors and soldiers who had service stripes on their sleeves, some of them having more than one stripe. Many had medals, and many more had scars, scars put upon them by the soldiers of the man whose downfall was reported.

At first these men were unable to comprehend the news. The crowds of civilians were not so slow. They seized the soldiers and sailors and made them prisoners to admiration. The crowd waltzed the soldiers and sailors on their shoulders and bounced them around, pounded them on the backs, cheered them, set them down and tried to force them to make speeches, and then drowned their first words with cheers.

Groans and cries went up from the crowd when the name of William Hohenzollern was mentioned. "Poor Bill! He tried to pinch off the world! He's gone! Bill's dead," one man cried. The man who was taken seriously only a few weeks ago had suddenly become a joke because the allied armies had beaten him so decisively and because he had run away, with his Crown Prince, his General Staff, and a train full of food.

PARIS CONVINCED WAR IS FINISHED

Germans Must and Will Surrender, Is Prevalent Feeling in Boulevard Throngs.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Are the Germans manoeuvring for a further military struggle or are they prepared to surrender, no matter what the terms?

That is a question the French people are asking themselves. But putting the question apparently is more for the sake of speculative interest than because of doubt. There is remarkable unanimity in the answer to the effect that Germany must and will surrender.

The thought that is in the air all over Paris is, "The war is finished." You can feel it. You can see it in the faces in the street. It is just as tangible a thing as was the gloom last Spring and Summer, before the beginning of the great victory of July 18.

It is many weeks since things have fallen out of the sky to kill Parisians and damage property. Today things are going up, instead. I mean toy balloons. This is worth mentioning, because, if anything is symbolic of festive cheer, it is the sight of old men and women in the crowds with bunches of red and blue balloons over their shoulders to sell to the children.

There are such crowds today in the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysées looking at the hundreds of captured German cannon and gleefully commenting on the coming of a white flag from the armies that were so recently using those same cannon with deadly effect against the allied troops.

There are thousands of these cannon of all kinds and all calibers clustered thickly in the centre of the Place de la Concorde, where the guillotine was set up a little over a century ago, and spreading out in long lines along the Seine, in the Tuileries Gardens and up the Champs Elysées.

In one short block I counted 130 big cannon pointing at one another on opposite sides of the street.

On a smaller scale it is the same way throughout the towns all over France, where captured cannon are being given to municipalities for public squares as rewards for their good showing on Liberation Loan subscriptions.

There are no rope guards around the captured guns in the Paris streets. Children are allowed to swarm over them, play horse on them, fight imaginary battles, and monkey with the mechanism that raises and lowers the muzzles to their hearts' content.

Thousands of pairs of little breeches in Paris are no doubt streaked with rust from climbing over the cannon today. But no boy gets scolded. The war is finished, says the crowd, and the great victory is ours; nothing else matters for the moment.

More seriously there is much comment on the personnel of Germany's truce quartet. Von Winterfeld is thought as little of in Paris as a Bernstorff or von Papen would be in New York.

But inasmuch as Foch will do all the talking at the armistice conferences nobody cares much about the personality of those who bear the white flag. The developments of the last few days, the Austrian surrender and the German surrender being almost taken for granted, seem to have done much to change that portion of French public opinion which was adverse to conversations between Washington and Berlin.

AUSTRIA SENDS BACK 250,000 ITALIANS

Released Prisoners Say They Found Little Violence, Except in Hunger Strikes.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 10, (Associated Press.)—More than a quarter of a million Italian prisoners of war held in Austria have been returned to Italy. Sick and wounded men will be returned later by way of Switzerland.

The repatriated soldiers say that violent conditions are not prevalent in Austria, except disorders due to hunger strikes. They declare that the civilians desire heartily to see the return of their own men home. The soldiers in Austria are indifferent or else express happiness that the war is over.

Italian officers returning from Austria express the opinion that for the present there will be no disturbances in Austria like those in Russia.

GERMAN DYNASTIES BEING WIPED OUT

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

the throne as Grand Duke Sept. 28, 1907.

*BAVARIA—King Ludwig III., proclaimed Nov. 0, 1913.

*BRUNSWICK—Duke Ernest Augustus.

HESSE—Grand Duke Ernest Ludwig, succeeded at the death of his father March 13, 1892.

LIPPE—Prince Leopold IV. Leopold assumed the Regency in succession to his father, Sept. 27, 1904, but the right of succession was claimed by Prince Georg of Schaumburg-Lippe, and the dispute was settled in Leopold's favor by a judicial court at Leipsig, Oct. 25, 1905.

MECKLENBURG - SCHWERIN — Grand Duke Friedrich Franz IV. succeeded on the death of his father, April 10, 1897.

OLDENBURG—Grand Duke Friedrich August succeeded at the death of his father, June 13, 1900.

PRUSSIA—Wilhelm II. succeeded his father, June 15, 1888.

REUSS, (Elder Branch) — Prince Heinrich XXIV. succeeded his father, April 19, 1902.

REUSS, (Younger Branch)—Prince Heinrich XXVII. succeeded his father, March 29, 1913.

SAXE-ALTENBURG—Duke Ernest II. succeeded to the throne, Feb. 7, 1908.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.—Duke Charles Edward, succeeded his uncle, Alfred, July 30, 1900.

SAXE-MEININGEN. — Duke Bernhard, succeeded on the death of his father, June 25, 1914.

GRAND DUCHY OF SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH.—Grand Duke Wilhelm Ernst, succeeded his grandfather, Jan. 5, 1901.

*KINGDOM OF SAXONY. — King Friedrich August III., succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Oct. 15, 1904.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE. — Prince Adolf, succeeded his father, April 29, 1911.

SCHWARZBURG - RUDOLSTADT—Prince Gunther succeeded his cousin Jan 19, 1890.

SCHWARZBURG - SONDERHAUSEN—Since the decease on March 28, 1909, of Prince Karl Gunther, this principality has been united with Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt by a personal bond of union under the government of Prince Gunther.

WALDECK — Prince Friedrich succeeded at the death of his father, May 12, 1893.

*WURTTEMBERG — King Wilhelm II. ascended the throne Oct. 6, 1891.

Had Reigned Since 1891.

Wilhelm II., King of Württemberg, was born Feb. 25, 1848, the son of Prince Friedrich of Württemberg and of Princess Katharine of Württemberg. He ascended the throne Oct. 6, 1891. He married twice. His first wife was Princess Katharine of Württenberg. He died April 30, 1882, leaving a daughter, Princess Pauline, born Dec. 19, 1877. His second wife was Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe, who died April 8, 1888.

The former Duchy of Württemberg became, with a large increase of territory, an electorate in 1803 and was created a kingdom by the Peace of Pressburg, 1805, and by a decree of Jan. 1, 1806. Württemberg is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, the Constitution of which bears the date of Sept. 25, 1819, but changes were made in 1906.

Friedrich August III. was born May 25, 1865, the son of King George, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Oct. 15, 1904. He married Princess Luise of Tuscany Nov. 21, 1891, and the marriage was dissolved Feb. 11, 1903. Children born of the marriage were Prince George, Prince Friedrich Christian, Prince Ernst Heinrich, Princess Margarethe, Princess Marie Alix and Princess Anna Monica.

The royal house of Saxony is one of the oldest reigning families in Europe. Saxony included the Governmental divisions of Dresden, Leipsig, Bautzen, Chemnitz, and Zwickau. Its estimated population in 1914 was 4,984,500, and its area is 5,787 square miles.

Although the religion of the royal family is Catholic, the vast majority of the inhabitants are Protestants. In proportion to its size Saxony is the busiest industrial State in the German Empire.

The house of Saxony dates back to Heinrich of Eilenberg, of the family of Wettin, who was Margrave of Meissen, 1089-1103. The house spread subsequently into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe - Coburg - Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and the grand ducal family of Saxe-Weimar, while the younger, the Albertine line, lives in the rulers of the Kingdom of Saxony. In 1806 the Elector Friedrich August III., on entering the Confederation of the Rhine, took from Napoleon the title of King of Saxony, which was confirmed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

PEACE CONFERENCE NOW LONDON TOPIC

Speed a Prime Requisite, it Is Believed, in Bringing Plenipotentiaries Together.

QUESTION IS "WHAT NEXT?"

Germany Not Thought Likely to Go to the Extremes Seen in Russia and Austria.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 11.—While it will necessarily take some time to arrange the preliminaries for a peace conference, since America's plenipotentiaries, for instance, could hardly arrive with requisite agenda under a month, and in some quarters a much longer period is expected to elapse before the conference gets to work, there is a profound feeling here that the utmost expedition is desirable.

The expectation here is that the first step will be to summon a more or less informal conference of the Allies to settle the preliminaries. Much, however, will depend on the question as to what enemy Governments will be in existence to deal with.

The conclusion of hostilities finds England with greatly enhanced prestige in the world and with power such as she never before wielded. The Chronicle says:

"By her alliance with America she is indeed arbiter of war and peace in the universe. Satisfaction is profound in this country that the peace is in every sense a British peace, responding exactly to our desires and providing, if such is possible, some compensation for our sacrifices."

However, the lengths to which the revolution will go in Germany will influence to a large extent the character of the peace. Some fears are expressed that no durable government may at first rise out of the ashes of imperialism. On the other hand, a wide extension of the revolution does not necessarily portend Bolshevism, as it is considered that the natural discipline of the German people will restrain them from excesses, provided the morale of the army is not too hopelessly compromised by the sweeping movements of the allied troops.

It is clearly within the power of any General who retains the confidence of his troops to restore quiet by suppressing outbreaks. An analogy between Russia and Germany is by no means complete, for the Germans are educated and accustomed to self-control.

The weakness of the position, however, resides in the fact that the middle classes lack initiative and have depended in the past entirely upon the Government.

They are therefore little likely to contribute materially to the re-establishment of order. Again there is not the same reason why Germany should follow the example of Austria and break into constituent parts.

There are no racial differences to accentuate the political divisions in the German Empire, yet there are undoubted signs of separatism. The effort to form a republic in Schleswig-Holstein is due largely to racial causes, for the Danish element is notoriously anti-German.

Though Ebert belongs to the majority Socialists, who until recently supported the Government in all its proceedings, there is evidence elsewhere that minority Socialists such as Haase and Ledebour at Hamburg are themselves co-operating to restore order. The danger is that tomorrow the public, maddened by its sufferings and by deceptions practiced upon it, will proceed to extreme lengths.

OLD NORTH CHIMES RING.

Bells Which Have Pealed for Great Historical Events Again Sounded.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The chime of bells in the tower of the Old North Church, Salem Street, which for 180 years has pealed in celebration of great historical events, again rang out today in celebration of the announced abdication of the German Emperor.

Patriotic airs were chimed from 10:15 to 10:45 A. M. These chimes were played before the Revolution by Peter Faneuil and Paul Revere. They pealed out the glad news when the Stamp Act was repealed in 1776, and informed Boston of the Declaration of Independence in the same year.

Polish Republic Announced; Galicia Is Taken Over

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.—A message from Cracow announces the formation of a Polish Republic under the Presidency of Deputy Daszynski.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—Professor Lammasch, the Austrian Premier, has received official notification, says a dispatch from Vienna, that Poland has assumed sovereignty over Galicia.

Galicia is a crownland of Austria-Hungary north of the Carpathians. It has an area of 30,307 square miles and in normal times had a population of some 7,000,000.

TRAVEL FROM HOLLAND TO PARIS BY AUTO

Americans Find German Electric Barrier Destroyed and Vast Stores Abandoned.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—An automobile journey overland from Holland to Paris has just been completed by Gilman Paul, Secretary, and Captain Robert Goelet, Assistant Military Attaché of the American Legation at The Hague. They left there a little over a week ago and made their way from The Hague to Flushing and ferried across the Scheldt to Breskens, where they were met by a French military motor.

Crossing the Dutch frontier at Sluis, they were compelled to make a detour via Zeebrugge to Bruges, the direct road having been blown up by the Germans.

The actual time occupied was two days, but several days were spent on the way taking observations.

Paul and Goelet say that the electric fence which the Germans maintained between Holland and Germany, with its 4,000 volts of current, has been destroyed and that work is progressing on road repairs, so that within a few days an auto trip from Paris to Holland can be completed in twenty-four hours.

They saw mountains of material that had been abandoned by the German Army in the retreat.

Mr. Paul and Captain Goelet came to Paris to prepare for a weekly courier service overland between Paris and The Hague.

PARIS CROWDS CHEER NEWS.

Await the Armistice Bulletin While Rejoicing in Fresh Victories.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The moonlit boulevards and streets of Paris were filled tonight with joyous crowds, waiting momentarily for expected news of the armistice. In the meantime, all other good news was received with shouts, and it is coming fast. Hardly had the crowds finished cheering over the request of Prince Maximilian made to be relieved of the Chancellorship when newspaper office bulletins recorded the fact that the Kaiser had abdicated.

Almost simultaneously Paris learned that Romanoues had become Premier of Spain and General Coanda Premier of Rumania. Both these men are firm friends of the Allies. Coanda's wife is a Frenchwoman.

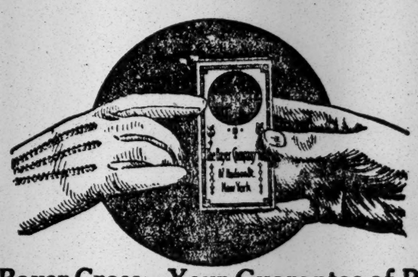
But all these big things, even to abdication itself, which had been discounted, were looked upon only as the curtain-raisers for the big fact yet to come of the ending of the war. No details have been received here as to who will succeed the Kaiser, but it is taken for granted that the German Socialists are in the saddle.

TOWNSHEND REACHES PARIS

British General Captured at Kut Shows Signs of Privations.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—General Townshend, the British commander captured by the Turks at Kut, arrived in Paris today. He will remain here for some time. He shows signs of the severe treatment he experienced, together with his fellow-prisoners, at the hands of the Turks.



"The Bayer Cross—Your Guarantee of Purity"

Bayer-Tablets and Capsules of Aspirin contain *genuine* Aspirin. An unmarked white tablet is an *unknown quantity*.

Therefore—for your additional protection—every package and *every tablet* of genuine Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin is marked with The Bayer Cross.

Learn how to distinguish them—familiarize yourself with the Bayer Cross. Look for it on the *tablets themselves*.

The trademark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets and capsules is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

The Bayer Cross — BAYER — Your Guarantee of Purity

Will you give?

INTO THE HELL of shot and shell

—to succor the wounded
—to mother the sick
—to feed the famished
—to refresh the thirsty
—to cheer the shell shocked

Even to the very edge of eternity go the *United War Workers* defying death and disaster, that your boy—our boys—may be comforted.

Will you help?

Why, your *all* would be but a pittance to give, that this noble work may be carried on 'till the boys come marching home.

FEDERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY, INC.
6 East Thirty-ninth Street New York
30 North Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.
Consultation without charge or obligation

Volunteer Autos Wanted
For Rush Delivery of Small Packages for Manhattan and Bronx
Report Daily at 9 A. M.
Greater New York United War Work Campaign
680 5th Av., between 53d & 54th Sts.

BUSINESS

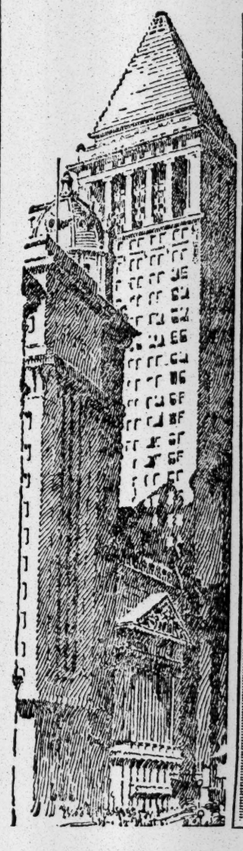
THE FINCHLEY BUSINESS SUIT RESPONDS TO THE ACTIVE NEEDS OF THE MOMENT. IT HAS AN EASY, CASUAL AIR AND COINCIDES EXACTLY WITH THE LINES AND TREATMENT SEEN IN A LONDON MODEL OF RECENT ARRIVAL.

$45

CUSTOM FINISH WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON

READY-TO-PUT-ON TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

FINCHLEY
5 West 46th Street
NEW YORK



Will your trustee surely be able to serve?

A MAN who recently went into our country's service had for some years been trustee of the large estate of a friend. The will had appointed two men, so that if one could not act, the other would be available.

One has lived abroad for years and consequently could not serve. The other is now obliged by military duties to relinquish the estate's management. On petition of the heirs, the court has appointed this Company as trustee. This is one of many recent instances of individual trustees resigning for one reason or another.

To insur your estate's being always in competent and dependable hands, would it not be wise to appoint this Trust Company in the first place?

Ask for pamphlets "The First Step in Making Your Will" and "The Street of By and By."

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System
Downtown Office: 16 Wall Street
Astor Trust Office: 5th Avenue at 42nd Street

KAISER'S FALL FAILS TO EXCITE LONDON

Absorbed by Lord Mayor's Show, People Accept Abdication News Calmly.

CROWDS CHEER AMERICANS

Airmen Carrying Stars and Stripes Proved a Feature of the Great Pageant.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Official news of the Kaiser's abdication reached London today as dusk was falling, when great crowds were wending their way homeward after seeing the Lord Mayor's show. Londoners may let themselves go later, but today, though the spectacle witnessed by millions was one well calculated to arouse enthusiasm, the crowds maintained that curiously quiet, restrained demeanor which is astonishing everybody at this moment of triumph.

Such applause as was indulged in was for the contingents of the Allies which took part in the Lord Mayor's procession, and particularly for the American flying men who, headed by the Stars and Stripes, marched along the historic route by which the incoming Lord Mayor proceeds from the Guildhall to the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the oath of office, and back to the Guildhall.

The Americans enjoyed the warmest greeting given to any feature of the parade, notwithstanding the fact that it comprised many making a strong appeal to the national spirit. It was a war show rather than a civic function. A number of captured German guns gave a note of victory. And the sense of victory in the air was reflected in the remarks of the crowds and in the myriad of cheerful faces.

Great airplanes moved majestically across the sky, flying so low at times that on could almost distinguish their crews, and squadrons of fighting machines performed a series of battle evolutions in the higher air, while baby scouts, dolphins, and other aircraft, at altitudes so great that they seemed like small birds, performed a veritable dance of joy, looping the loop, nose diving and tail diving, and doing all sorts of stunts as if in sheer delight at the conquest of the air.

The spectacle presented by the flying men for hours without cessation was wonderful, particularly that of the battle fleet of three squadrons. London had seen nothing quite so impressive since that midday of July 7, 1917, when German airplanes, dropping bombs, paraded their destructive superiority in the gaze of citizens too astonished to be afraid.

Nothing Like Mafeking Night.

While Lloyd George was speaking at Guildhall London's streets remained darkened but thronged as usual by Saturday night crowds, unusually articulate. The Kaiser's abdication was speedily known throughout the central parts of London. Laughter and jests were heard in the darkness, but nothing in the remotest degree resembling Mafeking Night. The theatres were packed to capacity, and public houses, where no spirits and only much diluted beer was obtainable, had queues. Many observers testified that they had not seen a single intoxicated man in the streets today.

Sir Eric Geddes's remarkable statement about the German fleet a fortnight ago being ordered out to battle to cast a last die of fortune, and the refusal of the men to commit suicide, aroused cheers at Guildhall, cheers which were repeated when the First Lord referred to the co-operation of the American Navy with the British in the task of making the victory certain. Geddes's tribute to sea power as decisive of the world's destinies was appreciated by the audience, whose well-being before the war had depended upon that freedom of the seas which the British Navy insured in peace times and whose national existence had been safeguarded by that same navy in time of war.

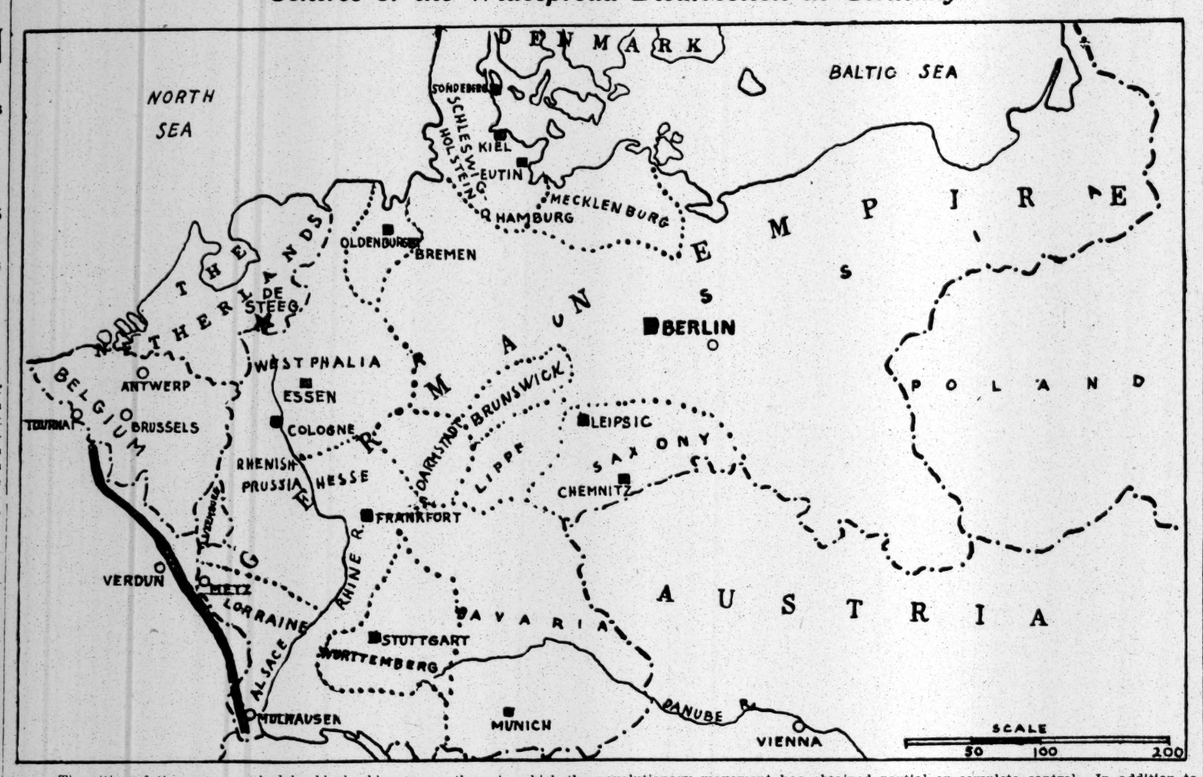
When the Lord Mayor proposed "His Majesty's Ministers," Lloyd George rose and said:

"I have no news for you."

There was loud laughter at the joke, for everybody knew what the Premier meant by news on the day when the Kaiser's abdication was a matter of common knowledge.

An armistice is not yet certain, but, as Mr. George said, the issue is settled.

Centres of the Widespread Disaffection in Germany



The cities of Germany, marked by black oblongs, are those in which the revolutionary movement has obtained partial or complete control. In addition to those thus designated, Chemnitz, Cassel, Aix-la-Chapelle, Nuremberg, Munster, Düsseldorf, Karlsruhe, and Mannheim have gone over to the Reds, according to advices received after the preparation of the map.

Württemberg's king has abdicated, and the King of Saxony is reported to be on the verge of doing so, as well as the King of Bavaria, following the outbreak in Munich last week. The Duke of Brunswick has likewise abdicated, together with his heir.

The heavy black line at the left marks the advancing battlefront of the allied armies.

The map also shows De Steeg, Holland, the ex-Kaiser's reported destination.

At the time of their greatest advance in 1914, the Germans held approximately 12,000 square miles of French territory.

Today, so far as may be calculated from the fragmentary data of their rapid retreat, they are in possession of only about 2,400 square miles of French soil.

MORE WARSHIPS JOIN THE REDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

ceived here. The majority of these were officers.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8.—Specials to the Koebenhavn report events in Schleswig-Holstein: The cruiser schoolship Schlesien arrived at the Danish town of Marstal on the Island of Aeroe, a fugitive from the red fleet, but pretending to lack fresh water. Two warships from the rebellion are watching the ship, evidently wanting to catch it. But the crew prefer to stay at Marstal.

From Toender it is reported that soldiers have taken possession of arms and ammunition. Similar reports come from Rendsburg, Eckernfoerde, Flensborg, Aavenraa, Soenderborg and Hadersley, where the railway stations, and from Sonderborg, where the marine station is in their power.

Flensborg reports say that the Captain of the Koenig was shot on board his warship when trying to hoist the German war flag.

According to an official Danish communication the Danish cruiser Geyser is stationed at Koldingfjord and the cruiser Heimdal is off Faaborg. The guards at the frontier of Schleswig have been strengthened.

Ships guarding the mine fields in the Baltic and south of the Danish Islands have withdrawn. Sailors forced their officers to obedience and hoisted the red flag.

ATTACK PRINCE HENRY AGAIN

Result of Second Attempt to Kill Kaiser's Brother in Doubt.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10, (Associated Press.)—Another attempt on the life of Prince Henry of Prussia has been made at Flensburg, where he was in seclusion in a villa. The result of the attempt is not known, but it is believed that he escaped.

Prince Henry, brother of the former Emperor, was attacked by marines while fleeing from Kiel in an automobile flying a red flag on Wednesday last. A dozen shots were fired at him, and his chauffeur was wounded.

U-BOAT LOSSES INCITED NAVAL REVOLT AT KIEL

Return of Undersea Fleet Revealed to Sailors That Destruction Had Been Hidden.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Daily News's parliamentary correspondent writes that one fact has become known to the authorities here as to the origin of the Kiel revolt:

"According to our information," he writes, "it was the return of the U-boats, bringing with them the terrible news of submarine losses hitherto craftily concealed from the fleet and the German people, which stirred the sailors to revolt. Phantom U-boats which did not return because they were at the bottom of the sea have been reckoned as a fleet in being, and the cynicism and deceit of the high command was its own Nemesis. With the war lost, it was a torch to a powder barrel.

"The last adventure, it may be, of the German high seas fleet, in setting out to sea is considered at the moment of writing to be susceptible of more explanations than one. If this were done at the instance of the German Government—for the officers must be on board if the fleet is sailing—then the story of the U-boats following to attack it would imply that the U-boats were manned by mutineers."

SON FLEES WITH EX-KAISER

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

firm the Kaiser's flight, there is a divergence relative to the identity and number of his companions.

A Copenhagen dispatch to Reuter says that it is semi-officially reported in Berlin that the Emperor, accompanied by ten men, has arrived at Arnheim and occupied Count von Bentinck's château.

The German Consul from Maastricht arrived soon after 8 o'clock. Dutch railway officials soon made their appearance and many of the inhabitants came to the station attracted by curiosity.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen quotes the Politiken as saying that when the ex-Kaiser arrived at Maastricht he was accompanied by the former Empress.

Washington Gets the News.
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The War Department authorizes the publication of the following dispatch to the General Staff from The Hague, dated Nov. 10:

"Press reports state that the Kaiser arrived this morning in Maastricht, Holland, and is proceeding to Middachten Castle, in the town of De Steeg, near Utrecht."

De Steeg is on the Guelders Yssel, an arm of the Rhine River, about forty miles east of Utrecht and twelve miles from the German border.

The Château Middachten, to which the former Emperor is reported to be proceeding, belongs to Count William Frederick Charles Henry von Bentinck. He is a member of the Prussian Guards, and before the war was attaché of the German Embassy in London, and a member of the English Turf and Royal Automobile Clubs. He is 38 years old. He belongs to the famous Anglo-Dutch-German house of Bentinck, the Continental branch of the family of the Duke of Portland. Middachten Castle dates back to the year 1697.

ROME HAILS KAISER'S FALL.

ROME, Nov. 9.—News of the German Emperor's abdication was received here with great satisfaction and is accepted as an indication that Germany will sign the armistice imposed by the Allies, which, it is contended, could not have been done so long as the Emperor remained in power.

A Deputy who has just returned from the liberated Italian provinces said today: "The German Emperor's abdication is a sign that Germany has at last awakened to the fact that she has been beaten on all fronts and that she has been deceived all along by the military party. The German people themselves have forced their idol to abdicate. That is the end of military autocracy and the birth of democracy in Germany."

German Royalties in General Flight; Two Princesses Wounded by Bullets

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 10.—After the abdication, Prince Adalbert, third son of the forme Kaiser, sought refuge on his yacht, the crew of which remains loyal. His wife, Princess Adelheid, and the children, are leaving Kiel by rail.

Prince Henry of Prussia and his consort seem to be hiding near the Danish frontier awaiting a chance of cossing. Prince Henry had a narrow escape from death during his flight from Keil, in a motor car, a bullet entering his sleeve, while the Princess was shot above the elbow.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—According to a frontier message, Princess Heinrich, wife of the grandson of Ludwig III. of Bavaria, was wounded in the arm when fired upon as she was fleeing from Munich.

She and her husband are now hiding in Southern Bavaria with Princess Adelheid, wife of Prince Adalbert, Emperor William's third son.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—Advices from Munich state that the King of Bavaria with his daughters and his son, Crown Prince Rupprecht, departed in motor cars Thursday night for an unknown destination. The Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils occupy the royal residences. Later it was said the King returned to the castle to take away the Queen, who was ill, from the excited city.

PICTURES OF EX-KAISER COME DOWN IN OFFICES

Ludendorff's Removed, Too, but Hindenburg Is Allowed to Stay —North Germany Quiet.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 10.—The few travelers who succeeded in crossing the German frontier to North Jutland all confirm the splendid order of things in North Germany after the great revolution. The abdication of the Kaiser has not created so much of a sensation as might have been expected, as his power had already gone.

As typical of the interest of the German people, a correspondent of Koebenhaven states that when he carried the news to a German sentry on the Danish boundary, the latter preferred to discuss food prices in Denmark. The same sentry stated that his patrol had settled the question of command by telling their Lieutenant in charge they would stand no more of his cheek.

The German eagle has been picked off all Prussian helmets and military decorations. Anybody who refuses to remove the eagle risks being shot. In all Government offices pictures of the Kaiser and Ludendorff have been removed, whereas those of Hindenburg have been allowed to remain.

GLOBE SPRINKLERS
MAKE ALL FIRES LITTLE FIRES

"Sprinklers? No, my property's fireproof. Yours very truly."

But when fire came this man paid for his mistake. The papers said four lives were lost and the building stands an empty shell—the contents weren't fireproof.

Maybe you, too, ought to be getting all the facts about Globe Sprinklers—the fire protection that pays for itself. Telephone for appointment.

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
Singer Building Cortlandt 6790
War and Navy Office Buildings, Group A, in Washington, D. C., have Globe Sprinkler Protection

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no dangerous or deleterious substance.

THE CHESTERFIELD

The Chesterfield Overcoat for Men has no age limit. It is always in the Draft. Becomes all ages and all occasions, festive or formal. Ours is very straight, fairly snug, and hand-tailored clean through with true Chesterfieldian character and *cachet*.

In Black and Oxford Cloths, full silk lined
$35 to $85
Hand-Tailored—Ready for Service

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Shops, 2 to 8 West 38th Street—Street Level

FRANKLIN SIMON MEN'S SHOPS

MEN'S SICO Underwear *for* FALL *and* WINTER

Fits better—Feels better
Fares better in the wash
And is in all respects
A Superior Proposition

THERE are scores of underwear propositions on the market. That is why you need to be particularly careful. You've got to discriminate in a crowd. That's what we have done. SICO is the ultimate in underwear. It's substantial, serviceable, satisfactory. Made according to scientific measurements, shrunk before you get it, and finely tailored from armhole to ankle. We have seen and sampled them all and SICO has the edge on the best of them!

Men's Sico Union Suits

Medium Weight Cotton	$3.00
Merino	3.75
Fine Worsted Mixture	6.00
Mercerized Cashmere	6.00
Medium Weight Silk *and* Wool	15.00
Pure Spun Silk	15.00

Sico Two-Piece Garments

Merino	$2.00 to $3.75
All-Wool	5.00

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Shops—2 to 8 West 38th Street—Street Level

Gentlemen—

Step up and pay your Club dues

IT is the greatest young Club in the world! Spreads over 3600 buildings. Takes 15,000 uniformed men and women to operate it.

One branch of the Club alone uses 500 tons of supplies each week. Tobacco that eases off trouble. Hot cocoa that warms a fellow's heart on a cold night. Doughnuts with a back-home flavor—and a thousand other things a man's man wants.

Here is a many-sided Club

—whose athletic games require 2000 athletic directors.

—whose theatrical entertainments are run by 100 American star actors and actresses.

—whose writing rooms supply 125 million sheets a month for home letters.

—whose library has 2639 branches afloat and ashore.

—whose free movies draw 2½ million men each week.

The world has never seen a Club like this one. It keeps open house to every boy in the service. His uniform is his free membership card.

All that you men—comfortable at home—are asked to do is to support this Club. Your own boy and your friends' boys use the Club daily. Put yourself in their places.

Pay your dues. Pay them this week.
Be prompt. Be surprisingly generous.

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

Young Men's Christian Association
Young Women's Christian Association
National Catholic War Council—K. of C.
Jewish Welfare Board
War Camp Community Service
American Library Association
Salvation Army

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

Contributed to our Soldiers' and Sailors' comfort by
THE COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

BERLIN TROOPS JOIN REVOLT

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

has been overthrown. It is a splendid victory for the German people.

"Herr Ebert has been charged with the formation of a new Government in which all shades of the Social Democratic Party are to participate.

"Only decrees from the Government bearing the signature of Herr Ebert have validity. Only orders from the Minister for War bearing the counter signature of the Social Democrat acting as [his] assistant are official."

Deputy Scheidemann exhorted the crowd to keep calm and to avoid incidents.

Deputy von Tharr and some soldiers spoke from a motor lorry. A delegate from the Corps of Officers of the Guard Battalion announced that the officers were on the side of the people. Stormy applause and jubilation accompanied the speeches.

General Strike Proclaimed.

Vorwärts, the central organ of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, in an extra edition today published the following call for a general strike:

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council of Berlin has decided upon a general strike. All the factories are at a standstill.

The necessary administration of the people will be maintained. A large part of the garrison has been closed and bodies of troops and machine guns have been placed at the disposal of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council.

The movement will be guided in common by the Social-Democratic Party of Germany and the Independent Social-Democratic Party of Germany. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council will take charge of the maintenance of quiet and order.

Long live the social republic!

WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' COUNCIL.

Tells of Army's Support.

With regard to the incidents of Nov. 9 in Berlin, the semi-official Telegraph Bureau, working under the control of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, issues the following report:

"This morning at 9 o'clock the workmen of the greatest industrial undertakings commenced a general strike.

"Processions hastened from all the suburbs to the centre of the city. Red flags were carried at the head of the processions, in which marched armed soldiers and all classes.

"The first procession arrived from the Ackerstrasse and Brunnestrasse. As a preliminary the soldiers and officers were urged to remove their cockades and epaulets. In the majority of cases this took place voluntarily.

"There was a general fraternization of soldiers and workmen. The workmen penetrated the barracks, where they received an enthusiastic reception from the soldiers.

"The military occupants of factories mingled in common with the workers, left the works, and treated with them in common.

"So far as known the only clash between the masses and armed forces took place on the occupation of the so-called 'Cockchafer' barracks. In that was a guard of fusiliers, but only two officers fired. Three persons were killed and one was injured. This is to be regretted.

"The taking possession of a majority of the public buildings and establishments was completed without difficulty once it was clear that the military had gone over to the people."

BASLE, Nov. 10.—An official dispatch received by the Havas Agency from Berlin today says:

"Official. The revolution has resulted in a striking victory almost without the effusion of blood.

"A general strike was declared this morning. It brought a cessation of work in all workshops at about 10 o'clock.

"A regiment of Nurnberg Chasseurs passed over to the people. Other troops rapidly followed their action.

"The Alexander Regiment, after hearing a declaration by Deputy Wells, went over to the revolution."

Revolt "Won Brilliantly."

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—A Berlin dispatch received in Amsterdam says:

"The revolution here has been won brilliantly. There has been an almost entire absence of bloodshed. Strikes have resulted in a complete cessation of work. Various regiments have gone over to the Soldiers' and Workmen's organizations in quick succession. Apart from some insignificant cases of shooting, there has been complete quiet.

"Order prevails and the military patrols already have been withdrawn. Great jubilation and enthusiasm reign throughout the city."

Revolt Spreads Throughout Germany Many Cities Won With Little Disorder

Krupp Works Are in the Hands of Revolutionists, and the Red Flag Flies on Cologne Cathedral—Princely Houses Co-operate to Establish the New Order—Republic Promised in Schleswig-Holstein.

LONDON, Nov. 10, (Associated Press.)—According to dispatches from Amsterdam, Copenhagen, and other Continental cities, the revolution in Germany is extending rapidly, but in most places the desired effect is being achieved without violence or serious disorders.

In some States, notably in Anhalt, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the princely houses are co-operating with the reforming parties in establishing a new order of things.

A Basle dispatch says that Hesse-Darmstadt has declared itself a republic.

Among the incidents of the revolution is the renunciation by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and his family of the right of exemption from taxation. At Lübeck a lawyer was charged with treason because he acted without authority from the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council in liberating prisoners.

Reports received in Geneva describe the revolution as continuing quietly in the twelve principal towns and ports, which are now ruled by the Soviets, consisting of workmen, soldiers, and sailors. The red flag has been hoisted everywhere, even above the Cologne Cathedral.

Up to the present the most serious conflict has taken place in Kiel. The Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils in most of the large cities appear to be devoting their first efforts to organizing the food supplies, foreseeing that any lack of provision in this respect will prove a fruitful source of disorder.

Complaints have already been heard in Berlin that the press censorship is being exercised as arbitrarily by the new as by the old régime.

Among the latest towns to come under the control of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils are Aix-la-Chapelle, Cassel, Nuremberg, Mannheim, Gladbach, and Münster. A general strike has been proclaimed at Nuremberg and Mannheim.

Order has been restored at Hamburg, where the police have been permitted to resume their duties under the direction of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, and places of public amusement have been reopened.

At Cologne the whole garrison sided with the Workers' Council, whose program included, according to the Cologne Gazette, the abolition of all German dynasties, the annulment of war loans, with special consideration for the subscribers from the poorer classes, the liberation of all political prisoners, and the abolition of saluting.

The military and civil prisoners in Cologne are in the hands of the council, and already all the prisoners have been released. The majority and minority sections of the Socialists have been fused.

Essen, where the great Krupp steel works are situated, is reported to be in the hands of the revolutionaries, says a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Lieutenant Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, the head of the Krupp Works, and his wife have been arrested.

This news was brought from Essen by Dutch workmen arriving by special train at Zevenear on Saturday.

An Amsterdam dispatch of Friday's date says that the proclamation issued at Munich in behalf of the Council of Workers, Soldiers, and Peasants, which constituted itself into a Diet, announcing that a republic had been formed in Bavaria, declared that "the Democratic and Socialist Republic of Bavaria has the strength to realize a peace for Germany, preserving that country from the worst."

Popular Assembly for Bavaria.

The proclamation, after promising a Constituent Assembly to be elected by all adult men and women, says that Bavaria will make Germany ready for a League of Nations. It then continues:

"The present revolution is needed to complete the self-government of the people before enemy armies stream across our country or before troops, after the armistice, bring about chaos.

"The council will insure strict order. Soldiers in barracks will govern themselves by means of Soldiers' Councils. Officers acquiescing in the altered situation will not be hindered in their duties.

"We reckon on the co-operation of the entire population. All officials will remain at their posts.

"Fundamental social and political reforms will immediately be initiated."

A dispatch from Zurich says that the disorder has subsided in Munich, according to the latest reports. The whereabouts of the King is unknown. The casualties in the rioting are few, being confined for the most part to officers who resisted.

The Landtag has been dissolved. Only Socialists and Deputies are permitted to enter the building. Looters are being shot.

A dispatch to the Wolff Bureau from Munich says that order prevails in the Bavarian capital.

"Provisioning of the city," the dispatch adds, "is assured. Trains are running into the city. The administration has been recognized. Former Ministers have turned over their offices to their successors. The attitude of the middle classes has not yet been clearly defined. Efforts are being made to conciliate the peasants without the aid of whom the city is destined to famine.

"Kurt Eisner, chief manager of Vorwärts, is trying to get the peasant chiefs, Heim and Schlitterbauer to join the Ministry. The results of his overtures are not yet known, but the peasant leaders, Uschroeder and Gandefer, have accepted the Vice Presidency and Secretaryship of Parliament, respectively.

"A proclamation has been addressed to the peasants, urging them to support the Government by sending provisions. It promises elections by universal suffrage of both sexes. It says also that the Government is resolute in its intentions to defend the frontier, and that it will keep the army from breaking up, like the Austrian Army, and thus preserve the population from the pillaging from which Tyrol is suffering."

Leipsig, the largest city in Saxony; Stuttgart, the capital of Württemberg, and Cologne and Frankfort have joined the revolution, according to reports from the Danish frontier, telegraphed here by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Soldiers' Councils at Stuttgart, Cologne, and Frankfort have decided to proclaim a republic.

"A dispatch received in Amsterdam from Karlshure, the capital of Baden, says that Grand Duke Friedrich has issued a proclamation, declaring that the Landtag will be summoned Nov. 15 to change the constitution.

A Soldiers' and Workmen's Council has been established at Dusseldorf and has issued a proclamation that plunderers will be shot, and that no strikes will be permitted. The revolution there has passed without disturbance.

At Stuttgart the new Government has issued a proclamation to the people announcing the formation of a provisional republic. It declares that General Ebbinghausen and his staff have yielded control of the city to the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, whose first object was to summon a constituent national Parliament.

The populations in the South German States are delighted over the abdication of the Kaiser. There has been public rejoicing near the Swiss frontier and also in Alsace-Lorraine.

Schleswig Plans a Republic.

Schleswig-Holstein, the Prussian province which formerly belonged to Denmark, is to be proclaimed an independent republic, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

It is reported from Amsterdam that the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council in a proclamation to the people of Schleswig-Holstein says:

"A Provisional Provincial Government is being formed, which will cooperate with the existing authorities in establishing a new order. Our aim is a free social people's republic. The main task is to secure peace.

"Questions beyond the limit of the provincial administration still belong to the dominion of the State and Imperial Legislatures. We are willing to co-operate with the present officials so far as they submit to the new course. We are resolved to put down any resistance with the forces at our disposal."

Industrial districts have been established in the various cities under the same general plan.

Grand Duke of Hesse Gives In.

An official dispatch (via Amsterdam) from Darmstadt, capital of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, announces that the Grand Duke of Hesse has decreed the formation of a Council of State to take over the business of the Government "until a final settlement of the questions arising from the present situation."

A Council of Workmen and Soldiers, says a Copenhagen dispatch, has been established at Chemnitz, Saxony, according to the Wolff News Agency. The council took charge of military and civil affairs. There were no disturbances. The council proclaimed that its aim was a socialistic republic for Germany.

The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette of Essen announces that Eutin, the capital of the Principality of Lübeck, is in the hands of the Soldiers' Council. Many persons, both civilians and military, have been shot.

Sonderburg, on the island of Alsen, Schleswig-Holstein, is in the hands of the revolutionists, and the red flag has been raised on ships there, says a Copenhagen dispatch dated Friday.

A train filled with soldiers has been sent out from Bremen for the purpose of persuading other towns to join the revolution, says a dispatch from the Danish frontier forwarded here by the correspondent at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The railway stations in all the industrial districts of Germany from Dortmund to Duisburg have been occupied by Soldiers' Councils, according to a dispatch received in Copenhagen from Essen. There were no disorders.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8.—A special dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende from the Danish frontier says the Soldiers' Councils are masters everywhere in Schleswig-Holstein. Soldiers, who are told they can go where they want to, are not returning to the trenches. The rebellion has been comparatively quiet, except in Hamburg, where machine guns have been used in the streets.

A delegation of the Soldiers' Council at Kiel is traveling through the country north, disarming officers with the words, "We will not fight any more."

Nobody is now allowed to pass the Danish frontier. Infantry and dragoons are on guard. A German General this morning tried to pass, but was kept back by German soldiers.

Germany Transformed Within a Week; Socialist Deputies Leading Revolt

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—From all parts of the Kaiserless Empire come reports of the astonishingly rapid spread of the Socialistic revolution. It is in Munich, the capital of Bavaria, that matters appear to have moved with the greatest speed. There a Socialist Government, with Herr Kurt Eisner, a well-known Socialist at its head, has been formed, a republic has been proclaimed and the garrison has placed itself under the orders of the new powers that be.

The movement was rapidly successful at Hanover, where all the trains bound for the front were stopped and the soldiers and their officers were disarmed. The movement completely conquered Oldenburg, and at Schwerin the Grand Duke received the members of the Soldiers' and Workers' Council, who informed him that the whole province of Mecklenburg had gone over to the Socialist revolution.

Throughout the Rhine industrial region the movement is now spreading like wildfire. From Essen and many other places many people in their alarm are trekking toward Holland. At the Krupp Works many thousands of foreign workers have been dismissed and thousands of others have stopped work. A council has also been formed there, and Socialist patrols are said to be surrounding the Krupp Works with a machine gun detachment.

At Crefeld a great Socialist meeting demanded that all munition factories immediately suspend work.

Sudden End to Autocracy.

An astounding week in Germany is ending in a remarkable blaze of historic events. In seven short days the German people have effectively burst the fetters of the tyrannous, autocratic rule which had bound them for so many generations.

The Socialist revolution has swept with extraordinary success and remarkable rapidity through practically the whole country. That Germany which plunged Europe into war has, in short, been beaten far more thoroughly than even the most optimistic ever hoped would be the case. As this historic week ends it may be said to have been wiped out.

Kaiserism is dead. Today its great champion, Kaiser William II., abdicated, together with the Crown Prince. Prince Max of Baden will be Regent, and Herr Ebert will be the new Chancellor. An immediate general election will be held in order to bring together a national gathering to decide upon the future constitution of the country. There can be little doubt that a German republic will be called into existence.

The Socialist leader Sollman declared that a Soldiers' and Workers' Council had been formed and had established itself in the City Hall. He proclaimed the Council's demands to be as follows:

1. The immediate ending of the war.
2. A German Social Democratic Republic.
3. The release of all political and military prisoners.
4. The abolition of the military salute.
5. The army to be made a real people's army.
6. The abdication of the Hohenzollerns and all the German Princes.

Socialist Council's Demands.

Some speakers, amid a good deal of applause, advocated Bolshevist methods.

While the meeting was being held disorders took place in various parts of the city, especially in the markets, where a great deal of food was carried off by the crowds.

In the afternoon the whole garrison announced its adhesion to the movement.

During the afternoon strong measures were taken to restore order, and these were successful. The Law Courts were shut down. Deputations from other cities arrived in the course of the day and had a tremendous popular reception.

The city presents a curious aspect, lavishly decked as it is with red flags and streamers. Soldiers and civilians have their caps and hats decked with red. Wherever crowds gather together loud cheers are raised for a Socialist republic.

The Chief Burgomaster has announced his agreement with the Council's demands.

In Hamburg the movement is reported to have taken one peculiar feature, in that very considerable enmity is now being shown against the more moderate Socialist elements.

The Fed Flag, formerly the Hamburger Echo, organ of the Soldiers' and Workers' Council, prints an order issued by the Council warning people against adhering to what appears to be a countermovement by the Moderates. The Bourgeos press has been forbidden to print appeals from that quarter, which seems to consist mainly of trade union elements.

The Cologne Volks-Zeitung hints that it is probable that the extremists may be overcome by the older Socialist Party and by the trade unions, and the movement will have less revolutionary character.

In all other ports the movement continues in being.

Hamburg Crowds Cheer Wilson.

Nov. 8.—Germany is in the throes of a revolutionary movement, which began early this week and which has spread and is still spreading with great rapidity, becoming more and more openly revolutionary in character. Both the Socialist parties have now been drawn into it. Berlin was quiet today, but action by the Socialists there is expected at any time.

A traveler arriving from Hamburg tells me that the movement there is frankly revolutionary. He heard the crowds cheering the Entente and President Wilson.

That the Socialist Majority Party has placed itself at the head of the German revolution is shown by a manifesto published this morning in Vorwärts. In the early hours this manifesto created a tremendous sensation throughout the capital, and the excitement is reported to have grown with every hour since. It is as follows:

"Workers and Party Comrades: Peace is assured. Within a few hours the armistice will begin, so let there be no thoughtless actions which may cause the bloodshed, now stopping at the front, to begin again at home. The Socialist Party is putting all its strength into the work of securing the speediest concession to its demands. To that end the executives of the Socialist Party and of the Reichstag faction of the Socialiast Party have placed the following demands before the Imperial Chancellor:

"1. Permission to be given for holding those gatherings today which had been prohibited.

"2. Instructions to be given to the police and military authorities that they must exercise the greatest circumspection.

"3. Abdication of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince before midday of Friday.

"4. Strengthening of the Socialist influence in the Government.

"5. Reorganization of the Prussian Cabinet according to the policy of the Reichstag majority parties.

"If before Friday, Nov. 8, at noon, no satisfactory answer has been received the Socialist members of the Government will resign.

"Workers, wait for further announcement from us in the course of Friday afternoon."

The manifesto is signed by the executives of the Socialist Party and the Reichstag faction of the party.

I believe the Socialist terms were handed to the Chancellor yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, so that Prince Max had twenty hours in which to concede the demands.

At meetings all over the country resolutions have been passed demanding the Kaiser's abdication, and these resolutions have been pouring in upon the Government. Especially in South Germany has the demand for his going been of a particularly clamant nature, and press utterances on the matter became increasingly plain spoken. As far as can be gathered, a majority of the people favor a regency. But it cannot be denied that the demand for a republic is growing, especially since the ports burst into revolution. The Kaiserin is said to have been keenly in favor of abdication.

"Kiel is in the hands of German terrorists," says the Bremen Weser Zeitung, and the latest news shows that the statement is not exaggerated. A message dated yesterday says that the house of Captain Heine, Town Commandant, was entered at night by a naval patrol. The sailors demanded that the Captain should come with them. When he refused he was shot dead on the spot. The Soldiers' Council expressed regret for the incident, for which it disclaims responsibility.

The general strike which began Tuesday still continued yesterday. The patrols in the town have been strengthened and the red flag has been hoisted on the City Hall. Kiel is entirely cut off from the rest of Germany. The telegraph, telephone, and railway services of the town have been suspended. No letters are being delivered.

The Soldiers' Council issued another proclamation yesterday, reporting acceptance by State Secretary Haussmann, on behalf of the Government, of a large number of conditions. Some of them I have already reported, while others are that the fleet must not leave Kiel under any circumstances; that there must be complete freedom of speech; that the censorship of letters must be abolished, and that there shall be no more superior officers. There are several other terms by which apparently all power in Kiel passes into the hands of the Soldiers' Council.

Similar events have taken place at Hamburg, Lübeck, Flensburg, near Kiel, and Cuxhaven.

The trouble began on Tuesday in Hamburg with the arrival there of a torpedo boat, flying the red flag. Shortly afterward thousands of workers of numerous firms laid down their tools and began to demonstrate in the streets. At the stations they prevented the departure of soldiers whose leaves had expired, and many of these soldiers joined the demonstrators.

While this was going on a Soldiers' and Workers' Council was formed, patrols were placed on the streets, and guards put over the public buildings. Here and there fights took place, and altogether, it appears, about twelve people were killed and twenty wounded during the day.

In the afternoon all the ships in port were ordered to hoist the red flag, after which all the sailors left the ships. By this time the demonstrators numbered about 15,000, among them being a large number of women. Their next act was to disarm all the police and take possession of the barracks. At the infantry barracks there was a warm exchange of shots for a considerable time. Eventually the officers came out and surrendered the building.

In Altona, adjoining Hamburg, a Soldiers' Council also was formed, and the two councils entered into negotiations with the local military command, which, as at Kiel, agreed to the demonstrators' demands. The councils then took possession of the military command offices.

All military and naval prisoners in Hamburg and Altona have been set at liberty. The well-known Independent Socialist Deputy, William Dittman, is acting with the demonstrators there, while at Kiel Herr Noske placed himself at the head of the Soldiers' Council.

How Bremen Rising Started.

Nov. 7—(Midnight.)—News late tonight from Hamburg shows that Hamburg and its suburb, Altona, are completely in the hands of the revolutionaries. Military posts, with red flags, hold all the important points with machine guns and all the soldiers wear red bands on their arms. It is reckoned that there are 18,000 soldiers in Hamburg alone, who placed themselves under orders of the Soldiers' Council.

So far the reports from Bremen are brief, but it is not thought that the revolutionaries there have the situation fully in their control. Matters did not move there until Tuesday. On that day a train brought 500 marine who were going to Wilhelmshaven to escort prisoners to a camp at Münster. They left the train at Bremen, however, and marched into the city in large numbers.

The people joined them on their march to the barracks where the guards were disarmed. While this was being done, another crowd marched to the City Hall, and there from a balcony speeches were delivered, the burden of which was a demand for a Socialist Republic. A Soldiers' and Workers' Council was then formed, and the commander of the garrison was told that this body was assuming entire control of the city.

Yet another crowd marched to the prison with the intention of releasing all military and civilian prisonrs, but these had been set at liberty before the revolutionaries arrived. Not many workers appear to have gone on strike, but discussions are reported to be proceeding between employers and workmen in Bremen.

Liebknecht is directing matters and the whole Independent Socialist Party appears to have linked itself up definitely with the movement. In the evening the revolutionaries had the city bells rung in token of the dawn of the new freedom.

Small demonstrations are just reported from the northern districts of Berlin.

DECLARES TERRORISM REIGNS IN RUSSIA

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Nov. 10.—Four hundred passengers arrived today from Northern Europe on the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord and were permitted to land without being held up in Quarantine twenty-four hours by the immigration authorities and the Customs Intelligence Department, as has been done since the United States entered the war.

The Rev. George Simons, Superintendent and Treasurer of the American Methodist Episcopal Church in Russia and pastor of the American M. E. Church in Petrograd, where he has resided for eleven years, was one of the passengers. He was accompanied by his sister, Miss Ottilia Simons. In speaking of conditions in Russia the Rev. Mr. Simons said that if the threatened massacre of the people by the Bolshevists took place in Russia today, it would be followed by the greatest pogrom the world has ever seen.

"Persons are shot down by the Bolshevist guards without any pretext or warning," he said, "and a state of terrorism exists where the Bolshevists are in control. Guards enter private houses at night and terrorize the inmates with forged papers supposed to be orders for their arrest and ransack the rooms for valuables and shoot down any one who ventures to oppose them.

"For a time the Bolshevists were friendly to me in Petrograd and my house was not molested. Then there came a change, and agents came at 2:30 in the morning and offered a bribe of 5,000 rubles to a private policeman, who slept in front of the door, to let them in. They said that they wanted to go in and massacre the people inside and loot the premises. He was faithful to me and declined to accept the bribe, which was afterward set as a price on my head by the Bolshevist heads in Petrograd."

Two other passengers on the Bergensfjord from Russia who went through some thrilling experiences were George B. Francke, a Russian banker, and his wife, who was imprisoned for twenty-two months before she managed to escape as a Red Cross nurse. Mr. Francke said that the Bolsheviki were looking for him because he was suspected of aiding his wife to escape, and he only got away through the aid of friends by joining the Red Guards. Other passengers who arrived yesterday were Major Malcolm McB. Bell-Irving of Vancouver, B. C., who served in France with the Royal Air Forces until he was severely wounded, losing a leg, and Colonel P. Piaschi of Sydney, New South Wales, who is one of 7,000 Australians remaining of the original force of 20,000 who volunteered in 1914.

VOCATION OFFICES OPENED.

Government Begins Work for Disabled Fighters in Fourteen Cities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Offices are now open in fourteen large cities of the United States to receive the applications of disabled soldiers and sailors for free education to equip them for the vocation for which they are most fitted. These offices have been established by the Federal Board of Vocations in Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Atlanta, New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Dallas, Denver, Chicago, Minnesota, San Francisco and Seattle.

While he is receiving re-education the Government will pay the disabled man $65 a month, and in addition will provide him with the funds necessary to pay educational fees. Each man accepted for re-education will be sent to an institution giving special courses in the line he has chosen or he will receive instruction in any industry he wishes to learn. During his training period allowances will be made by the Government to his dependents, such as wife, children and mother. These will be fixed in proportion to the amount they received while he was in active service.

When the disabled man has finished his training the Federal Board promises to have employment ready for him. After he has gone to work again his compensation from the War Risk Insurance Bureau begins and will continue unaffected by the amount of his earnings.

"The worst mistake a disabled man can make," says the Federal Board, "is to draft into a low grade, unskilled occupation. Without any training he must compete with the normal man in a line of work where brute strength and physical fitness alone count, and there can be no doubt as to the outcome when work becomes slack. Every consideration requires that a disabled man should obtain permanent employment in the position for which he is best fitted or for which he can become best fitted. Otherwise his career will consist of alternate periods of more or less undesirable employment, idleness, trying to live on his pension and picking up an occupation. No self-respecting veteran of this great war can afford to be placed in this position. There is only one escape by which these men may make their future safe and that is, if training is necessary, to obtain it through the Federal Board for Vocational Education."

King Victor Goes to Trieste.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 10, (Associated Press.) — King Victor Emmanuel left Headquarters today for Trieste.

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An Indian Interior

THESE Revillon inspectors at the left of the picture are visiting a family of their Indian friends and enjoying a sociable smoke with the grandmother. Like all thinly settled countries, northern Canada is very hospitable and the guest is always welcome in the cabins, whether of Indians or of white men. The relations between whites and Indians are very friendly.

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The circulation of The New York Times is now the greatest in its history, notwithstanding the recent increase in price from one to two cents.—Advt.

WASHINGTON HEARS OF KAISER'S FLIGHT

Wireless Also Tells of Upheaval in Berlin, but Brings No News of Armistice.

ALLIES MAY ENTER GERMANY

Reign of Anarchy There May Require Occupation of Cities to Enforce Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Dispatches received today by the Government, most of them sent by wireless from Nauen, Germany, by authority of the new Socialist masters of the German Empire, tell the story of the great events that have already taken place, forerunners of even more important happenings.

One dispatch received by the General Staff from The Hague, dated Nov. 10, repeats a press report that the Kaiser arrived this morning at Maastright, Holland, and was proceeding to Middachten Castel, in the town of De Steeg near Utrecht.

Meanwhile the Government is without information as to whether the armistice exchanges have been concluded. Owing to various difficulties the German courier sent by the Berlin Government's parliamentarians from Marshal Foch's headquarters with the armistice terms of the Allies did not reach German General Headquarters until this morning. The time limit given by Foch for an acceptance of the conditions will expire at 11 o'clock Monday morning, (French time,) which is 6 o'clock Monday morning Washington time. No surprise would be caused here if the new Government of Germany asked for an extension of the ultimatum on the ground that the delays in travel to which the German courier was subjected make this necessary. There is no information as to what the disposition of the allied Governments would be toward such a request.

May Be Playing for Sympathy.

The course of the new Government in Berlin in sending broadcast by radio accounts of the stupendous happenings in Germany leads to the suspicion here that it is playing for sympathy, seeking to make it appear that as the German people are now in control of the Government and have cast out the Kaiser and his kind, they should be treated with greater leniency in the armistice conditions. It is realized here that on account of the new turn of affairs in Germany there may be a disposition to forget some of the things that have occurred in the past four years, but nothing has come to light to show that any official of this Government has changed in any degree the view that future generations can be protected from the German menace only by the imposition of the most drastic measures.

The wanton sinking of the Lusitania and the horrors of the German U-boat campaign, the destruction of French and Belgian towns, the bombing of hospitals, the aircraft raids on unprotected cities, the outrages perpetrated upon women and children in the conquered territories are believed to be too fresh in the minds of most in authority in the United States and allied countries to permit any modification of their indignation because Germany has apparently taken overnight from a military autocracy to a semi democracy.

The suggestion was heard here today that the unrest now occurring in Germany might bring about such political chaos as to leave no responsible government capable of guaranteeing the observance of the armistice terms.

Socialists the Peace Party.

It was Prince Max, who as Chancellor made the request for the armistice. Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist member of the old ministry and now a great power in the revolution, undoubtedly sanctioned the request. The Socialists generally are for peace and are credited with having had a great influence in determining the conciliatory course that Prince Max has followed as Chancellor. With Prince Max as Regent, a Socialist occupying the post of Chancellor, and those responsible for the revolution earnestly hoping for peace, even peace at any price, there is every reason to believe that the disposition of the new Government will be to accept the armistice terms, no matter how drastic they may be.

It is conceivable, even probable, that the new Government will plead for a modification of the conditions. But the demand of the German people for an ending of the war is so strong that the outlook seems to favor an immediate acceptance of the armistice terms if the Allies decline to make them less drastic in any degree. And there is every reason to suppose that the allied governments will tolerate no change.

The statements sent out by wireless by the new Government at Berlin are evidently all intended to convince the allied world that responsible authority is being maintained in Germany. Nothing has been received here to cast doubt on this claim. The allied Governments, it is believed, would be just as willing, even more willing, to deal with a democratic Government of Germany than with an autocratic Government, provided, of course, that the democratic Government is able to maintain order and live up to the obligations imposed upon it and the subsequent pledges set forth in the treaty of peace to be negotiated.

Wilson Looks to the People.

On several occasions President Wilson has emphasized that the United States could not deal with the German Government then in existence, because the people had such a small share in its management. The President has contended that only a popular government of Germany could be depended on to live up to the guarantees for the future. He has maintained that the autocratic group at Berlin, headed by the Kaiser, could not be trusted to live up to its pledges, but that with the people in control of the Government guarantees would be observed, for the reason that the people would insist upon their observance. In these circumstances, it would be agreeable to the United States Government at least to make the agreements for the conclusion of hostilities with a peoples' government of Germany.

The fact that a repudiated Kaiser was at the head of the German Government during the great war does not relieve those who have deposed him from the responsibility of paying the cost of the Kaiser's adventure. The new Socialist chiefs at Berlin compose the German Government just as much as it was previously in control of the Kaiser and the Chancellor, and are equally responsible for seeing that Germany pays the price that will be exacted for her effort to conquer the world. No recognition of the new Government by the Allies is required. Recognition of the Kaiser's Government was repudiated by the Allies when they entered the war. That condition still holds. Under the rules of the great international game there is no distinction, as far as responsibility is concerned, between a German Government, headed by an autocratic Kaiser, and a German Government controlled by the people.

In a manifesto issued by Ebert, the new Chancellor, which the State Department has obtained through the Naun radio station, he expresses the fear that anarchy may result if food supplies are not protected.

Allies May Occupy Germany.

Anarchy in Germany, that is, absence of responsible Government, might compel the Allies to enter Germany and take control of the entire country. Anarchy in Germany is likely to be coincident with the dissolution of the German armies which would give the Allies a free path into German territory and throughout the domain formerly ruled by the Kaiser.

It seems, therefore, that the wiser course for the new Socialist Government at Berlin to pursue is to assent at once to the terms of the armistice. Any delay on their part, such a delay as would be caused by obtaining an extension of the ultimatum on account of the failure of the allied conditions to reach Berlin until today, may bring upon them an invasion and the policing of Germany by allied troops.

The wireless dispatches that have come to the State Department today from Nauen tell the story of the German revolution. It began on Saturday morning, apparently with a general strike in Berlin. The Socialist members of the Government severed their connection with the Cabinet, and the Socialists and Independent Socialist Committee held a joint meeting in the Reichstag. Meanwhile a Socialist member of the Reichstag named Weis made an address at the barracks of the Alexandra Regiment to the troops there, and a large number of officers joined with the soldiers in sending delegates to the Reichstag Joint Committee.

Delegates of workmen, carrying the red flag and accompanied usually by soldiers who had been on guard at their factories, marched to the centre of Berlin. These delegations were received by the joint committee. Regiments in Berlin and nearby places sent delegations, which pledged allegiance to the new Government. The building occupied by Vorwärts, the Socialist newspaper, was taken over by 300 riflemen to protect it "against possible eventualities on the side of the former régime."

Three Persons Killed.

A delegation of workmen who went into the barracks of a Guard regiment to persuade soldiers to join the revolt were shot at by two officers. Three persons were killed and one wounded. It is asserted in one communiqué that there was a general fraternization of sailors, soldiers, and workmen. A delegation of sailors brought word to the Reichstag committee that 3,000 sailors were marching to Berlin, and were expected to arrive on Saturday afternoon.

At noon the Socialist leaders, Ebert and Scheidemann, accompanied by troops, went to the Chancellor and told him they had decided to take the Government into their own hands. Apparently Chancellor Max gave way immediately, and, after making known that the Kaiser had abdicated, that the Crown Prince had renounced his rights to the throne, and that Prince Max had assumed the duties as Regent and appointed Ebert as Chancellor, Scheidemann then made a speech in front of the Reichstag, in which he announced that the Kaiser and the Crown Prince had abdicated, that the dynasty was overthrown, and that Ebert had been appointed Chancellor under the regency of Prince Max.

Announcement was made also that ordinances of the Government were valid only with Ebert's signature. The War Minister, it was announced, would continue his duties, but his orders would be valid only when countersigned by his Social Democratic assistant. The new Government is controlled, it was announced, by the Social Democratic Party and the Independent Social Democratic Party.

Chancellor Ebert has issued several appeals to the people. Each is addressed "Citizens." He has asked for the maintenance of law and order and the protection and distribution of food. All officers of the empire are requested to keep their places for the good of the country, although the new Chancellor admits that it may be hard for them to co-operate with the men who represent the new régime.

The circulation of The New York Times is now the greatest in its history, notwithstanding the recent increase in price from one to two cents.—Advt.

SWISS EXPECT THE KAISER.

Hear He Will Go to von Kleist's Chateau—Austrian Duke Arrives.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Nov. 10.—It is reported here that William Hohenzollern may come to the chateau of his friend Baron von Kleist at Zug, thirteen miles northeast of Lucerne.

The first member of the Austrian royalty has arrived in Switzerland with an Italian permit. He is the Duke of Braganza. He has reached Samaden, near St. Moritz. Additional members of the royal family are expected.

"A PAN GERMAN SOCIALIST."

Estimate of Chancellor Ebert by the Paris Temps.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Temps today concludes a sketch of Friedrich Ebert, the new German Chancellor, as follows:

"He shares the ruling passion of the German. He is a type of Pan German Socialist, not to say an imperialist."

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Of German Intrigue In the Near East

The Man and Diplomat in the Antechamber of that Hot-Bed of Intrigue—Constantinople

Mr. Morgenthau, former U. S. Ambassador to Turkey, who, living in dramatic contact with the henchmen of the arch criminals of history, met wile with wit and truth, faced the "unspeakable Turk" and drew from him his secret with an astuteness which in the telling reads like Dumas.

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Talaat Pasha—Turkey's "political boss." Former letter carrier and telegrapher.

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The closing of the Dardanelles—The expulsion of the Greeks—The attempt to massacre English and French residents, and the Ambassador's defeat of that purpose—Daily diplomatic play between Mr. Morgenthau and officials in which he read the Ottoman mind and checked it move for move.

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An account of the deportation of these people attended by outrages that "can never be printed in an American publication." To read it is to "UNDERSTAND PRECISELY WHAT THIS NATION IS WE CALL TURKEY."

Mr. Morgenthau's quick, shrewd thinking in oft occurring emergencies, his Yankee training and cultured mind have been stressed by experiences which come to one in a hundred years, and his book reflects the fact. With the indisputable note of authority, it breathes of life living, panting and dying.

THE MAN WHO SAVED ROBERT COLLEGE.

Profusely illustrated, $1.79

Macy's—Book Dept., Main Fl., 35th St., Rear.

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Is "All In The Lens"

Bausch & Lomb anastigmat lenses fitted to Standard Eastman Kodaks, are next to impossible to secure today.

This lens takes a picture which is clear to the edge. An admirably efficient lens for dark days. Speed F-6.3.

Useful as a Xmas Gift. Regular post card size. Sold elsewhere on Standard 3-A Kodak Special for $81.50. OUR PRICE, fitted to the regular 3-A Kodak, $51.75.

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Women's Fashionable Coats

—designed to provide maximum comfort on cold Winter days, and possessive of much originality in their conception. Priced Remarkably low in a

Special Sale To-day

At $25

Smartly belted coats, in tasteful tailored and fur-trimmed styles. Tailored in soft, rich Wool Velour, that will give excellent service. Sizes 34 to 48.

At $29.50

Skilful reproductions of much higher-priced coats, developed in Arcadian Lamb, Wool Velour, Burella and many other fashionable materials, with convertible storm collars of self material or fur. Lined throughout and interlined.

At $35

A wonderful collection of coats in semi-belted and full-belted styles, exquisitely fashioned of All-Wool Pom-Pom, Two-tone Velour or Silvertone, luxuriously trimmed with the most wanted furs. Beautifully silk lined throughout.

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Coats of a very distinctive type, in a great variety of most uncommon styles, developed in Silvertone, Wool Velour, rich Pom-Pom, and Bolivia, featuring new adjustable collars of fur or self material. Sizes 34 to 52½.

At $65

Exact duplicates of high-priced imported coats, tailored beyond criticism in Bolivia, Crystal Cloth, Silvertone, or Velour de Laine, luxuriously trimmed with furs, or for wear with separate scarfs and muffs. 34 to 52½.

Also—A Very Large Collection of Extra-Size Coats at Correspondingly Low Prices

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Early Christmas Shopping Campaign

The U. S. Government urges early Christmas shopping as a vital necessity. If you show a patriotic spirit by co-operating with the Government, more labor will be available for essential war work.

We have a most extensive stock of practical merchandise for gift purposes now ready at reasonable prices.

A Few Suggestions:

Ivortus Toilet Sets; Gold Jewelry; Diamond Jewelry; Bath Robes for Men and Women; Slippers—in leather, or "Comfy" Slippers; and Gloves of every description.

We accept payments and issue Official **Liberty Receipts** On account of **Fourth Liberty Loan Coupon Books**

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Splendid for gift purpose. Tailored in Wool Double-faced Cloth, with silk corded edges and frogs. Cannot be equalled anywhere for less than Ten Dollars

Beginning This Morning—

An Extraordinary Special Sale of 200 Women's Serge Frocks

Regularly $35 to $45

Reduced to $25

Beautifully Embroidered and strictly tailored All Wool Serge Frocks from our regular stock, together with a special purchase from a well-known Fifth Ave. Tailor.

The styles are among the very newest, in straight line and tunic effects, and many in smart Slip-over kimona style with plaited skirt, tailored with a thoroughness seldom known in frocks at a moderate cost.

Navy Blue, Black, and Brown. Sizes from 34 to 44, but not all sizes in each style.

The Fashionably Dressed Woman Will Find Much of Interest in

The New Binner Corsets

Perfection in the proportioning of the new Binner Corsets gives to them not only an unusual degree of comfort, but also body gracing lines so far achieved in no other Corset. We are now featuring all the new models, for regular and extra-size figures.

At $6 to $25

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Coiffures of Unusual Beauty

are easily arranged with the aid of a Natural Wavy Switch, or Transformation. We shall feature an excellent assortment to-morrow in fine quality hair at these special prices:

Switches $4.45 Transformations $5.95

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Limited to Monday and Tuesday

200 Women's Smart Suits

Regularly $45 and $50

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A collection of the most distinctive Sports, Dressy, and Tailored Suits shown, reduced for prompt disposal because the size and color ranges are not quite complete. Beautifully developed in

Chiffon Broadcloth, Velour Velveteen, Silvertone, Duvet de Laine, Oxfords, Burella, and Velour Checks; some lavishly trimmed with furs. All silk lined and warmly interlined.

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The Newest and Most Exclusive Fashions in

Smart Fur Coats, Scarfs and Muffs

will be presented to-day in our Enlarged Department on the Sixth Floor, at prices remarkably low considering the superlative quality of the Pelts used in the development of the various models. A few of the splendid values to be presented

Hudson Seal Coats in Stunning Trotteur models	Special	$175.00
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Fox Scarfs	Special	25.00
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Fox Sets	Special	59.50
Hudson Seal Scarfs	Special	25.00
Hudson Seal Muffs	Special	14.50
Beaver Scarfs	Special	37.50
Beaver Muffs	Special	32.50
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Exceptional!

Misses' Smart Frocks

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Special $18.50

Practical, but very "stylish" frocks, fashioned of All-Wool Serge usually seen only in dresses at much higher prices.

Some are enriched with Silk Braid. Others have clusters of pin tucks, demure round necks, and youthful Satin sashes.

At $18.50—Unequalled!

Fashionable Beaded Bags

in a Remarkable Sale To-day

Special At $5

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Exquisite Chiffon Velvet Bags, with large mirror-backed beaded tops. The bead work is skilfully done, in colorings and designs of a most unique and very tasteful character.

Black, Navy, Taupe, Brown, Plum

"November Breakfasts"
POST TOASTIES
(Made of Corn)
says Bobby

Save Sugar and Wheat

SPIRIT OF VICTORY FILLS HAIG'S MEN

They Pursue the Foe With Bands Playing and Rifles Decked with Flags.

BELGIANS CHEER ADVANCE

Crowds Throng the Churches, Singing "Te Deums" for Their Deliverance.

TOURNAI'S WEEKS OF FEAR

Inhabitants Had Cowered in Cellars in Fear of Deadly Gas Bombardment.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES, Nov. 10.—The spirit of victory is in the air. The British troops are following up the retreating enemy with bands playing and are going up the roads with flags on their rifles and on their gun limbers through villages from which the German rear guard had gone only an hour or two before, and where the French and Flemish cheer them as they pass with cries of "Vivent les Anglais!"

It is glorious Autumn weather with a sparkle of gold in the sunlight and the glint of gold on the russet leaves and shining pools along the roads, so that it seems as though Nature rejoiced with man because the horror was being lifted from the world by the ending of this war and was smiling through her tears like the old men we meet, and the women who take our hands telling of their thankfulness.

It is Sunday, and in many churches in France and Belgium and in cathedrals which escaped destruction by a narrow chance, only scathed a little by battles around the town, "Te Deums" are being sung, and people who a week ago crept to church close in the shadow of the walls, afraid of the noise of gunfire around them, and who a day or two ago saw the gray wolves of the German Army still prowling in the streets, though with a hangdog look, are now singing their praises to God because of their deliverance, almost doubting, even yet, that after four years under the hostile yoke they are free—free to speak their minds, free to display the flag of their nation, free of fines and punishment and requisitions and spying and German police and German arrogance, free in their souls and hearts after four years of servitude under hostile rule.

So it was in Tournai today. For three weeks the people there had lived in cellars, listening to the fury of gunfire along the Scheldt Canal and closing in about them. They were afraid of having their old city smashed above their heads and being buried under its ruins. They were afraid of asphyxiating gas creeping down into their cellars and killing them with its poison fumes.

The Germans had said:

"The English will do this to you. You will all be killed before they come."

But in spite of their fear they would not leave and prayed for the coming of the English.

A month ago more than 10,000 went away from Tournai, but that was behind German bayonets after a rollcall of all able-bodied men, who were forced to go while their women wept for them. A week ago the roar of the bombardment increased and never ceased day or night, and the people became haggard in their cellars because of this awful noise above them. But they were comforted by the knowledge that this British gunfire was not directed on Tournai, and they said:

"The Germans have lied again. We shall not be killed by our friends."

Then, two nights ago, above the noise of the guns there were louder noises—stupendous explosions shaking every stone of their cellars and their vaulted roofs as by an earthquake, and the people of Tournai guessed that the Germans were blowing up the bridges over the Scheldt Canal, and that it was the signal of their retreat.

Civilians Ventured Out on Friday.

They crept out of their houses on Friday morning and went down to the canal dividing one part of the town from the other, where all the houses had had their windows blown out and were badly shattered by the blowing up of the bridges. A few German machine gunners remained hidden in those houses, but presently the last of them came out and went away. One of them turned and said to a woman of Tournai:

"Your firends will soon be here. So much the better, because the war is ended for us. Germany is 'kaput.'"

The men and women waited, and presently they saw an English soldier make his way across the broken girders of a bridge. He was a tall, gallant-looking fellow, and as he stepped on the inner bank of the canal he drew his revolver and held it ready, looking about keenly for an enemy.

But they were friends who rushed at him, shouting: "English! English!" and the women flung their arms about his neck, kissed him and led him into the town with seething crowds about him. One family took him into their house and gave him wine which they had hidden for this day, and raising their glasses cried: "Vivent les Anglais!" as today another family brought out their wine for me and touched my glass with all their glasses and said, "Vive l'Angleterre!"

After the first soldier had come, there came a small patrol, while the enemy fired some shells into the town and killed some civilians, and after that other British soldiers and staff officers arrived, and today there came marching through the long columns of troops with their guns and field cookers and transport, and they had the welcome of heroes and liked it with the laughter of British soldiers for hero worship.

That was just after the singing of the Te Deum in the Cathedral of Tournai, that Romanesque building with four tall towers, raised when Richard Coeur de Lion and the second Henry of England were living. Many people had gathered in its great nave, and between its round-headed arches, and in the twilight of those gray old stones going up to the rich color of the painted windows of the high choir behind the altar, beyond the forest of tall piers and pointed arches with Gothic sculpture. The scene reminded one of some Dutch painting of the Middle Ages, toned down to noble solemnity.

The Bishop of Tournai was there on his throne, and after high mass, when the Te Deum was sung, he came down the long nave, in procession with priests and acolytes, bearing before him the banner of Belgium. The organ pealed out the national anthem, "La Brabanconne," and all the people sang it from full hearts, and the Bishop, like many of his people, had tears in his eyes.

Then cheers rose strangely in this church, whose bells have rung the tocsin for many wars, and clashed out for joy and peace, and women's voices rose shrill above the deep cheers of the men as they poured out of the cathedral doors.

Then the Highlanders came swinging through in all their war kit with heavy packs—long, lean, hardy men, with the warrior look about them and knees brown as the aprons to their kilts. They came swinging through Tournai to the music of their pipes, heard for the first time by these, into whom it put a new fire of enthusiasm, so that their cheers rose higher. The "Jocks" grinned and answered cheer for cheer with shrill Highland cries, and it was fine to see them pouring out of the funnel of narrow streets with their old Flemish gables, and I wished a painter had been there to record it in color and in spirit for all time.

Fighting on Fields of 1914.

Nov. 8.—In wet weather, and mud, and Autumn mists, our men keep trudging after the retreating Germans east of Valenciennes and the Forest of Mormal, keeping in touch with their rearguards, and hastening their abandonment of villages and woods where they have machine-gun screens.

It is not a walk-over, for the enemy is still losing prisoners, and we still are losing a few men, and here and there, as late as yesterday, the German resistance stiffened at various places, like Eclaibes and Limont Fontaine, to gain time for an orderly retreat. We are within a few thousand yards of Maubeuge, and working toward Mons.

It, indeed, would be an astonishing coincidence if the British Army were to end the war where they began it, at Mons, where the "Old Contemptibles" fought their first big fight, and it looks as though it might happen. These small rearguard actions, with fights for machine guns, and the stealthy forward movement of the advanced screens, feeling their way through the forest lands of this country beyond Valenciennes, and hearing by the sudden chatter of machine guns that the enemy is close ahead of them, make hard work for the men engaged, and are great adventures, with all the risks of death and wounds.

But now, for our armies as a whole, there is only one all-abbsorbing interest and thought, and that is to know whether the terms of the armistice have been signed by that party of four men who went over last night into the French lines, with a trumpeter heralding their approach, and a white flag for safe conduct.

They were late, it seems, and by wireless regretted that they had been delayed by transport on their roads, as one might well imagine with a knowledge of what a retreat means in weather like this. They were late, but by this time, one way or another, the fate of Germany must have been settled—for the peace terms, however hard they are, are for the last ditch of war in front of revolution and anarchy.

Soldiers Hope for Quick Ending.

As far as I know our armies, their hope is for a quick ending of this business, for saving of needless bloodshed, for return to normal life, and for all that peace means to men who fought long and hard in exile from their homes, under daily menace of death. On the other hand, if those four plenipotentiaries refuse the terms, our men will fight on again, sure that whatever happens now, the Germans cannot hold them on this front and are bound to break.

The German commanders are anxious to maintain their fighting pride to the end. It is not an easy thing to do when many of their divisions are broken to pieces, and when entire regiments consist of a few hundred men or less, as in the case of the 15th Reserve Infantry Regiment, which counted only thirty-five men after fighting in Flanders, and then had 500 drafts of returned wounded. It is not an easy thing to do, with the certain knowledge of defeat among all their men, with revolution threatened at home, with thousands of desertions, and a state almost of revolt within ranks; but regimental and battalion commanders are still trying to goad their men into resistance, so that the German Army may keep up a show before the world to the bitter end.

Spurring German Morale.

On the last day of last month the following order was issued by the headquarters of the 23d Reserve Division, and it is interesting in its psychology:

"English prisoners have expressed surprise that the German soldier now offers so little resistance. If this is so, it will be easy for them to carry the battle, at a not far distant date, onto German soil, and attain a decision. A French officer is of the opinion that an incomprehensible, almost diseased indifference has laid hold of the whole German Army. * * * I am convinced that this battalion will be driven by these statements, which are a disgrace to us, to show the enemy that in us there still lives the old, unbroken, German fighting spirit which for four years has defied all onslaughts on the western front."

There is not one British soldier who under-rates the courage of the German soldier or his wonderful fighting qualities. Even now, hard pressed as he has been, he is conducting his retreat in a skillful way, preventing his front from being utterly broken, carrying away much of his material, and saving many of his guns, while his rearguard machine gunners offer stubborn resistance. But that is not good enough now to save his armies. After four years of slaughter, with enormous losses and all their hopes of victory gone, the courage of picked and stubborn men is not enough to rally the rank and file who have a clear vision of their doom, and dread the menace that is creeping closer to them. There is a frightful hatred in their hearts for the leaders who duped them with false promises, and made all their sacrifices vain, and brought the hate of the world upon them. The worst among them are afraid now of their own villainies, and the best among them are ashamed and sick of the atrocious things done by official command. They are under fear of punishment from the gods and from men, and chagrined by the thought of the retribution which will be exacted from their race. If the armistice is not signed today or tomorrow there may be a momentary rally of men, called upon to die in the last ditches, with some pride of manhood, but there will be no rally which will last until the revolution begins, and the four plenipotentiaries have had that thought behind them on their journey.

A General German Retirement.

Nov. 7.—Our very gallant men, who have gone so long and so far along the road to victory, which now seems just ahead at the turn of the road—that seems too good to be true, like a mirage which eludes men as they walk—are still pursuing an enemy in retreat.

They are well on the other side of the Sambre, to the east of the Forest of Mormal, through the villages of Cartignies and Marbaix and Dompierre, and are fighting about Beval, where yesterday evening heavy counterattacks were repulsed with grave losses to the Germans. The enemy is retiring behind a screen of rearguards, who here and there are trying to check our troops by machine-gun fire from the villages and woods and railway embankments; but nothing can hide from us the truth that it is a general retirement on a wide front by exhausted men whose divisions and battalions have been shattered so that only weak remnants can be gathered for this last show of resistance.

In the north, along our Second Army front, about Tournai, the line of the Schpldt is still held by machine gunners beyond the canal and floods, but they now are at the pivot of the salient, which is sharply increasing every day, so that it is only a question of time when they must get out of that pocket. Tournai must be ours before long, and then all the enemy's line will have to landslide as far as north of Ghent. There, with water in front of them and lines of machine guns well placed, and with a well-hindering rearguard garrison, it makes it difficult for the Belgians to enter that fine old city of theirs where thousands of people are awaiting liberation, and even now this could only be done by tragic loss of life. The Belgians would not spare themselves that price if it were worth while, but things are happening behind the lines on the Belgian front, as on ours, which may make more sacrifice unnecessary.

News came to us last night over the wires that Germany was sending plenipotentiaries to ask for the terms of armistice from Marshal Foch, and those men were coming over under a white flag, knowing through President Wilson what those terms were, and what surrender they would have to make of all their pride. Last night when this news came among British officers in touch with headquarters, they drew a sudden breath and said:

"Then it is the end. The last battle has been fought. It is too wonderful to believe."

I heard those words this morning again in Valenciennes among Generals and staff officers gathered there in the Place d'Armes.

"It must mean the end of the war. Surely it is the end at last. Who would ever have believed it?"

And one man, standing near me, said very gravely:

"Thank God!"

And another, who was a younger man, laughed with a queer break in his voice, and raised a big bouquet of flowers, given to him by the townspeople, and gave a little dance and said:

"Back to peace again, and not too quick for me. * * * Back to life."

Another Valenciennes Celebration.

In Valenciennes, where on the first day of its liberation I walked through empty streets past windows from which no face looked out, with the rush of shells overhead, and the tumult of great gunfire all round, and the rat-tat-tat of machine gunfire in the streets, somewhere on my right, there was today a ceremony which seemed to be in celebration of this spirit of peace which is like a shining light before the eyes of all our soldiers. The men who had saved the city came in with their Generals to receive thanks from representatives of the people.

All told, there are only 5,000 people left in Valenciennes, for all the rest of its inhabitants were forced to leave by the enemy, who, on the very last day, as I have written before, summoned the remaining manhood to depart, and would have compelled them to go if we had not stormed the gates in time to save them. So there were not vast crowds to see the enemy and review, and most of the streets were still and empty, and many of the houses deserted, beyond the ruins of the railway station, flung into fantastic wreckage, but in the spacious Place d'Armes, in old high-gabled houses, on each side of the Hotel de Ville, with its richly carved frontage, above its wide flight of steps, many of the remaining 5,000 gathered or crowded at windows and balconies which bore traces of recent bombardment, and on the roofs of buildings pierced here and there by shells.

It was only last Saturday that happened. It was only five days ago—the morning I went in—that the bodies of German soldiers were lying in their blood on these cobblestones, and that one of the priests of Valenciennes, burying a child, was mortally wounded by the side of that small, open grave, and that two other citizens were killed as they ran toward the waterlogged cellars, where women and children crouched with the floods rising about them. But five days made a difference in Valenciennes, and today for these people there it was a time of thanksgiving and pageantry.

Rainbow of Allied Colors.

Colors of many flags were displayed down their streets and fluttered above their gables and their balconies, draped with the Tricolor and Union Jack and Stars and Stripes. Old citizens wore their tail hats, saved up for this day, and girls had taken their lace from hiding places where the Germans had not found it and wore it around their necks and wrists for the honor of this day. Old women in black bonnets sat in the centre of the window places and clapped their hands, their wrinkled, hard-working old hands, to every British soldier who passed—and there were thousands who passed.

It was glorious to see them march by and to know, perhaps, that these fighting men, these square-jawed boys of ours who have gone through the fires of war unscathed, may have fought their last battle and gained the final victory. They were troops of our First Army, commanded by General Sir Henry Horne, and were the English divisions who, with the Canadians, were the first in their entry of the city to share the honor of the battle of Valenciennes, which was hard fought by the enemy and our.

The army commander drove in with his corps and divisional generals, among whom was Sir William Currie, commanding the Canadian troops. The Prince of Wales was with Sir Henry Horne and took part in the inspection of troops. Flowers were showered on all these generals—great bouquets which they handed to their aids, who held them with a touch of embarrassment in their English way.

Nobody heard a word of the speeches of tribute of the Councillors of Valenciennes to the glory of the British and Canadian troops who rescued their people from their servitude under the ruthless enemy, and the answer of Sir Henry Horne, expressing the pride of his soldiers in the rescue of that fair old city, and their admiration for the courage of its people. Every word was overwhelmed by cheering. Then the pipers of the Highlandes Division, whose fighting I have helped to record through many years of heroic endurance, played a tune, and the music of those pipes was loud in the square of Valenciennes and will echo in the hearts of its people through many centuries of history and in old traditions. There was the march past and thousands of bayonets shone above the steel helmets of the men; and they were heroes who went by, and they had the tribute of heroes from those they had saved.

Upheaval in Berlin and Throughout Germany Told in Wireless Messages to Washington

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The following dispatches were given out by the State Department today. In each case the dispatch was preceded by the following caution:

The following dispatches were given out by the State Department. In each case the dispatch was preceded by the following caution:

"The Department of State makes public the following message received by the United States Naval Radio from the German Station at Nauen. The Department of State does not, however, in any way vouch for the accuracy of the statement except as to the fact that it was sent out from Nauen."

The dispatch made public follows:

From Nauen, November 9, 1918.

On the morning of Saturday, November ninth, Socialist Party declared that (it ?) leaves Cabinet. Since then Socialists and independent Socialist Committee were holding permanent joint sitting in Reichstag; there soon afterwards appeared delegations of various regiments garrisoned in Berlin and neighborhood towns in order to express their allegiance to new popular government.

Building of Socialist newspaper Vorwärts was occupied by squads of 300 riflemen in order to protect it against possible eventualities on side of former régime. Movement among troops had originated by speech made by Reichstag member Wels in courtyard of barracks of Alexander Regiment, upon which regiment, together with large numbers of its officers, decided upon sending mentioned delegation to Reichstag. At noon Socialists Ebert and Scheidemann went in military automobile, accompanied by troops, to Chancellor and declared that (they?) were decided (?) by 3,000 sailors who are marching in direction Berlin and are expected during afternoon. It is reported that they equally are ready to express allegiance to new popular Government.

Extends Throughout Empire.

Transocean, Berlin,

From Nauen, Nov. 9, 1918.

Reports come in from all parts of German Empire of similar disturbances which remain almost everywhere workmen (within?) the limits of economic order. Everywhere Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils are rapidly forming which act with already existing authorities, result of which is that carrying on of public service—partly under control of Workmen's and Soldiers' Council—continues to work undisturbed. Concerning events of 9th November in Berlin, semi-official telegraph bureau under control of Workmen's and Soldiers' Council gives out following report:

"This morning at 9 o'clock workmen of great industrial enterprises went on a general strike. They hastened in processions before which red flags were carried and at head of which armed soldiers of all branches of the service marched from all suburbs to interior of city. First processions arrived in interior of city from Homer and Brunnenstreet. At first soldiers and officers were commanded to take off their cockades and shoulder straps. To a large extent this took place voluntarily; general fraternization of sailors, soldiers and workmen took place, many went into the barracks and found also here enthusiastic reception from the soldiers. Military garrisons of factories had left the workshops in common with workmen and acted together with them. So far as is now known it came only to a collision between the crowd and the armed force in the case of the garrison of the Guard Fusellers' barracks, but here also there were only two officers who were shot. It is to be regretted that there were three killed and one wounded. Taking possession of most of public buildings and institutions was without difficulty, after it was clear that the military had gone over to the side of the people. Procession of striking workmen of Society for Wireless Telegraphy arrived at half-past 1 before Reichstag. A detachment of Chasseurs occupied the open steps before which the crowd assembled. Reichstag Member Scheidemann made a speech:

"Emperor and Crown Prince have abdicated. Dynasty is overthrown. A splendid victory for German people. Ebert has been requested to form a new Government with participation of all branches of Social Democratic parties. Ordinances of Government have only validity with Ebert's signature; ordinances of War Ministry only when countersigned by Social Democratic Assistant."

Scheidemann called upon the crowd to preserve order and to avoid disturbances. Parliament Member Vogherr and some soldiers spoke from an automobile. Delegate of officers' corps of a guard battalion stated that officers were on side of people. Stormy applause and jubilation accompanied all speeches.

Courier Delayed by Explosion.

Transocean, Berlin.

From Nauen, Nov. 9, 1918.

It has been officially reported concerning the delay in transmission of armistice terms:

The courier commissioned to bring armistice conditions sent in night of 9th of November, by wireless from Eiffel tower, (made?) statement that he could not pass the lines since Germans had not ceased firing. He was probably led to this statement by circumstances that on German side an ammunition depot had caught fire and was blown up with continuous detonations. Courier had the circumstances explained to him by wireless and received directions immediately to cross the lines. Arrival of armistice terms in Berlin can be expected at any hour.

Strike Call Published.

From Nauen, Nov. 9, 1918.

Extra edition of Central organ of Social Democratic Party of Germany, Vorwarts, publishes following call for a general strike:

"Workmen's and Soldiers' Council of Berlin have determined upon a general strike. All works are at a standstill. The necessary provisioning of the population will be maintained. A large part of the garrison has placed itself in organized bodies of troops with machine guns and rifles at the disposition of Workmen's and Soldiers' Council. Movement is directed in common by Social Democratic Party of Germany and by Independent Social Democratic Party. Workmen and soldiers, take care for maintenance of quiet and order. Long live the Social Republic.

"WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' COUNCIL."

PATRONS OFFER TO HELP.

Plaza Hotel Reports 25 Willing to Serve in Strike Emergency.

The Plaza and Vanderbilt Hotels, where 500 employes—waiters, cooks, and storeroom girls—went on strike Saturday in continuation of the strike of the International Federation of Hotel Employés, which began in the Waldorf-Astoria, McAlpin, and Claridge Hotels two weeks ago, suffered very little inconvenience yesterday. H. F. Shaul, Secretary to Fred Sterry, manager of the Plaza, said many of the patrons had congratulated the management on the service that had been given, and twenty-five of them had volunteered their personal services in any capacity should it be necessary. Women are employed in the dining room, but in the kitchens on each floor negro men are employed.

W. H. Marshall, manager of the Vanderbilt Hotel, said that the service at his hotel was impaired but very little, and the patrons were co-operating. Negro waiters and cooks have taken the places of the strikers.

Prominent hotel and restaurant managers said they would give ready compliance to the request made on Saturday by the Federal Food Administration for continued conservation of foodstuffs. The Food Administration has asked that the people give up afternoon teas, theatre suppers, and all "fourth meals," and make the banquet, club luncheon, or church supper a simple substitute for one of the three regular daily meals.

Paul Bourget, a member of the Strike Committee, denied yesterday that waiters at the Plaza and Vanderbilt Hotels earned $200 a month, as asserted by the management. "If the waiters received $200 a month," he said, "they would not be asking for $15 a week. The wage at the two hotels has been $40 a month—less than $10 a week. War regulations restricting the serving of bread and sugar have caused a reduction of tips amounting to as much as 80 per cent. in many hotels. Men and women who pose as patriots demand that waiters violate the rules of the Food Administration by serving additional portions of sugar and bread. When the waiter explains the portions are limited the diners become enraged and leave no tips."

Striking waiters from the six hotels affected will meet this afternoon in the New Amsterdam Opera House to arrange for permanent picketing of the hotels. The pickets will be stationed at all entrances to urge men and women cooks, waiters, and storeroom employes to join them.

COULD NOT ENTER UPTON.

Visitors Had Been Warned Before Leaving of Influenza Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., Nov. 10.—One thousand persons who tried to enter Camp Upton today in spite of repeated warnings that quarantine restrictions were still in force were compelled to spend the afternoon in an open field or at the railroad station. They were warned at the ticket offices in New York, and again by military police passing through trains between New York and Jamaica. No persons without a special pass were permitted to enter camp, and the crowd arriving on the 1 o'clock train was kept in the open for fear of the reintroduction of influenza here.

Saying that the victory of democracy is due to two small armies, the Americans at Château-Thierry and the British at Mons, Major Charles Gordon, "Ralph Connor," chaplain of the Gordon Highlanders, spoke here this afternoon. He was cheered heartily for the statement that the Kaiser's abdication was the downfall of the greatest tyranny the world has ever known. Major Gordon stated his confidence that the leaders who are dictating the armistice know that Germany can understand only what is thrust upon them by the bayonet. He said his appearance was in recognition of the opening here tomorrow of a camp effort in behalf of the welfare drive, the first of its kind in Upton since the First Liberty Loan.

Other speeches were made by Mrs. August Belmont, recently returned from France with the Red Cross, and the McAllister sisters, who have been in this country only a few days since their return from France. As members of the Salvation Army they served American shock troops in the front line trenches.

FOR UNIFORM LIGHT SAVING.

Anderson Says England and America Should Act Together.

John Anderson, a member of the Legislativ Council of Newfoundland, who has been called the father of the one-hour daylight saving plan, said, on a recent visit to this city, that the time had come for the authorities of Great Britain, Canada, and the United States to come to some agreement for uniformity in changing the clock in the Spring and Fall.

"There is already uniformity between Canada and the United States, and the next step is uniformity with England," said Mr. Anderson. "This season Great Britain put her clocks back on Sept. 27, one month earlier than the United States, making the difference in time between the two countries six hours instead of five. This upsets satisfactory business relations between the Stock Exchanges of the two countries, bringing about a condition similar to that of the year before the United States adopted the plan. There should be no difficulty in arranging a uniform time for altering the clock time between England and America, for, besides benefitting the exchanges, it would also be a decided convenience to shipping and many other interests in providing a uniform time schedule throughout the year."

Mr. Anderson gives the credit for the daylight saving plan to William Willett, an English architect, who died two years ago and who began his campaign to aid the working man in saving an hour of daylight for labor in 1907.

"Looking at the daylight saving measure from an economic standpoint, and that is a great factor, I believe it would be a conservative statement to say that the saving in the British Isles, the United States, and Canada during the last six months has been fully $170,000,000," said Mr. Anderson. "That only allows a saving in lighting and fuel expense of $3 a person, as I am estimating a population of 110,000,000 for this country, 50,000,000 for Great Britain, and 8,000,000 for Canada and Newfoundland."

TURNS TO METRIC SYSTEM.

United States Prepares to Use It More in Foreign Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The American section of the International High Commission, of which Secretary McAdoo is Chairman, has just adopted a resolution recommending more extensive use of the metric system in the trade and commerce of this country. The commission has regarded this subject as of particular importance in the United States. One of the main obstacles to documentary uniformity as between the United States and Latin America is to be found in the fact that the United States does not make the use of the metric system obligatory, and consequently its Consular documents have to allow the use of that system merely as optional.

Any uniform system of classifying merchandise, however, will require on the part of the United States thoroughgoing and complete adherence to the metric system. Of more importance than statistical and administrative questions is the use of the metric system in trade. Now that the United States is obviously being drawn into closer and more vital commercial relations with the rest of the world, and particularly with Latin America, our manufacturers and exporters will be obliged to meet the demands of their prospective customers in a somewhat more accommodating frame of mind than hitherto. Only the English-speaking nations still have to adopt the metric system of weights and measures, and among them the British Empire.

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FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

The genuine Scotch tweeds, Irish homespuns and English serges which we import exclusively for boys' and girls' top coats, reefers, boys' English norfolk suits and girls' wool dresses, while they are in a large measure responsible for the distinction and smartness always recognized in our clothing for boys and girls, contribute a still more important service, since such fabrics render the greatest possible length of service and will retain their style for an indefinite period.

Top Coats and Reefers for school and dress wear for boys from 3 to 12 in a variety of choice English fleece coatings.

English model norfolk suits 7 to 16 years.

Girls' Top Coats in exclusive imported overcoatings.

Girls' dresses in imported English serge with detachable guimpes.

Suitable hats to be worn with De Pinna clothing for both boys and girls.

Boys' and Girls' "Anniped" Shoes, for every occasion.

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AN AMENDMENT TO THE TAX LAWS

Chapter 1 of the Revised Statutes of 1918 as adopted by the BUSINESS MEN OF GREATER NEW YORK

AN ACT. To provide revenue for the welfare of the boys in camp and on the battle line.

SECTION 1. EACH and every corporation doing business in Greater New York shall impose upon itself, during the week of Nov. 11th to 18th, a voluntary tax of not less than ¼ of 1% on its outstanding capital stock and shall pay the same to the UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN, INC., in four equal installments—beginning on the first of December, 1918, and on the first of each of the three following months.

SECTION 2. EACH and every firm doing business in Greater New York shall impose upon itself, during the aforesaid week, a voluntary tax of not less than 2½% of its net profits, and shall pay the same in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section.

SECTION 3. EACH and every employee of the corporations and firms specified in the foregoing paragraphs (except the higher salaried officers and firm members, who are expected to make sur-gifts) shall impose upon themselves a voluntary tax of One Full Day's Pay, and shall pay the same in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing Section 1.

The law allows corporations to give one per cent on their capital stock. You are asked to give only ¼ of 1% to seven out of the eight great War Agencies.

This system of "Voluntary Taxation" has been devised to give recognition to the principle that there should be EQUALITY in GIFTS, just as there should be EQUALITY in TAXATION. Business men and their employees are constantly asking when solicited for funds to support the Great War Agencies—"What is my share? What is the other fellow giving?" The answer is: "The Industries Division of the UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN suggests a uniform basis of giving as outlined above. It is a ready-to-hand measuring rod which will spread the load evenly and without undue burden on anyone. Special circumstances may make it necessary for some to give less. In many instances others will give more. The decision in every instance rests on the consciences of the business men and their employees. The Campaign managers can only indicate a uniform basis which must be averaged in order to produce the amount needed."

PEACE is coming. The right kind of peace, too, from a military and political standpoint; but the complete fruits of the right kind of peace will not be gathered until, and unless, our boys are sustained through the long months of demobilization so that they come back to their homes and to their industries KEEN, FIT and CLEAN.

OUR MEN ATTACK ON 71-MILE FRONT

Second Army's First Offensive West of the Moselle Nets Extensive Gains.

STENAY STRONGHOLD TAKEN

Americans Hailed by Residents as Deliverers—Find Town in Good Condition.

STUBBORN RESISTANCE MET

Foe Used Many Machine Guns, but His Artillery Fire Was Weak.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 10.—The fact that this might be the last day of the war had no recognizable effect on military operations along the American front. The truth of the matter is that the United States fighting men were busy today on the greatest front they ever worked on, for we were fighting over a 115-kilometer line from Sedan east to the Moselle River near Pont-a-Mousson.

Although there seemed to be a fair chance that the armistice would be accepted by the Germans tomorrow at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month, General Pershing proceeded to show the enemy the real situation by launching an attack by the American Second Army over a fifty-kilometer front. This attack was made with limited objectives for the partial purpose of feeling out the German strength.

We found stubborn resistance at most points, but nothing that stopped us. The objectives reached today included the Bois Cheminot, the Bois Voivrotte, the Bois Warville, the Heights of Etines, St. Hilaire, and Marchéville. We advanced over the whole front according to schedule, gaining at some places five kilometers. The Germans had many machine guns, but weak artillery fire.

The result of the attack by the Second Army shows that they have a considerable number of divisions in front of the Metz region.

Success for Second Army.

The terrific effort of the American First Army in the Meuse sector, while using up some forty-three German divisions, of course taxed us heavily. But now the Second Army has its outfit and it works well, as was shown by the success of its first operation today.

The advance of the Second Army was made from a front approximately the same as that reached following the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient by the First Army in the middle of September. General Bullard's Second Army took over this front when the First Army was shipped north of Verdun for our great drive starting on Sept 26.

The First Army continued to distinguish itself today by capturing the important town of Stenay, lying on the eastern bank of the Meuse, which the Germans had endeavored to hold by hunoreds of machine-gun nests and by terrific artillery and machine-gun barrages from the hills beyond Stenay.

Stenay was a town of some three thousand inhabitants before the war. We found 850 civilians there who came out from their cellars and warmly welcomed their Yankee deliverers.

The town was in excellent condition. We reached Laneuville six days ago. Since then the Germans have dropped a considerable number of shells into Stenay, but its condition cannot be called bad.

Advances by Americans.

Further east a division of the First Army occupied Grimaucourt. At various points on the line we pushed the Germans back for good gains. The boche gunners took out some spite on our bridge at Mouzon this morning and knocked it out at two places.

The Germans put up strong resistance today in the vicinity of Grand Chena, Dieppe, and Les Cognons, while at other places they offered very little resistance.

Very heavy traffic was reported by aviators on the roads leading into Montmedy and the north. We kept up a harassing fire all day on these lines of communication. Our day bombers reported that very few German machines attempted to interfere with their work.

Operations of both the First and the Second Army continue and they will keep the boche busy on their long front until called off.

Every one in the American Army is looking forward to tomorrow at 11 o'clock. The army is ready for any turn the war may take.

Attack by Two Armies.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE MEUSE FRONT, Nov. 10, (Associated Press.)—The First and Second American Armies, in their attacks today extending along the Moselle and the Meuse, advanced on a front of approximately 115 kilometers, (71½ miles.) French troops operating under the American command also advanced at various points.

The captured territory included the German stronghold of Stenay, Grimaucourt, east of Verdun, and numerous villages and fortified positions in Lorraine.

The Second American Army in the morning launched its first attack in Lorraine. Its objectives were limited. The villages of St. Hilaire and Macheville were captured, as also were a number of woods.

Advance West of Moselle.

The territory west of the Moselle taken by the Americans includes the Heights Etines, the Bois de Wavrille, the Bois Volvrotte, and the Bois Cheminotte.

The Germans offered stiff opposition with machine guns and artillery. More than 100 prisoners were taken by Pershing's men.

Aroused by repeated German raids and local attacks during the last few nights west of the Moselle, the Second American Army in its initial attack crashed down on the Germans early this morning with artillery preparation lasting several hours. Then the infantry forged ahead, advancing at places more than three miles. The Germans fought desperately, using their machine guns, but were forced to give ground almost everywhere along the entire front.

General Pershing's troops in the afternoon captured Stenay, on the east bank of the Meuse, notwithstanding terrific opposition.

Capture of Stenay.

Stenay, which was strongly fortified, was taken in an attack from the south. The Americans swept forward against streams of machine-gun bullets and artillery fire from the hills northeast of the town.

The entire district in the region of Stenay was flooded by the Germans, who dammed the canals and rivers. The Americans, crossing the River Meuse from below, took Stenay in a great northward push.

The armistice situation had no apparent effect on the activities on the Americans' Sedan front Sunday morning. Parts of the front were marked by artillery exchanges, with the Germans shelling the Verdun road in the regions of Cesse, Beaumont, Mouzon, and Balaan. The Mouzon bridge was broken in two places.

Along the Meuse from the region of Sedan to Stenay the German machine gunners, clinging to the hills overlooking the river, kept flares burning during all Saturday night, preventing the Americans from crossing. Throughout the night the American artillery boomed along the entire front as a signal to the American infantrymen that the war was still on, despite rumors of peace.

All Objectives Reached.

In the drive east of the Meuse which resulted in the capture of Stenay the Americans extended their lines northeast of Mouzay, reaching the Bois du Chesnois. The Germans defended every foot of the ground over which the advance was made. All the objectives were reached in the day's fighting, and wherever the enemy attempted to make a stand he was beaten back.

Before the war Stenay was a town of about 4,000 inhabitants. It is believed that several thousand of these people remain there. Because of this belief the American artillery did not fire upon the town.

AMERICANS TAKE SIX VILLAGES

Bois Dommartin Cleared, Says General Pershing's Communique.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—General Pershing's communiqué for this evening says that a series of local operations by the First and Second Armies between the Meuse and Moselle Rivers resulted in considerable gains of ground today. Six villages were captured and the Bois Dommartin cleared. The statement follows:

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, Nov. 10, (evening.)—"A series of local operations by the First and Second Armies resulted in considerable gains today at many points along the line between the Meuse and Moselle.

"Troops of the First Army, with whom French units are operating, reached the southern outskirts of Stenay and occupied Bois du Chesnois, south of baalon. Beyond the eastern slopes of the heights of the Meuse, the villages of Gibercy, Abaucourt and Grimaucout were taken.

"In the Woevre, despite stubborn resistance from machine guns and heavy artillery, troops of the Second Army penetrated the enemy's line and drove him from several well-organized and strongly held positions. The towns of Marchéville and St. Hilaire were taken and the Bois Dommartin was cleared of the enemy."

The communiqué for this morning says:

"Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces in France, Nov. 10, (morning):

"Along the front of the First Army on the west bank of the Meuse, from Mouzay to Fresnes-en-Woevre, the night was marked by heavy artillery fire and by sharp machine gun fighting."

BRITISH SWEEP ON IN SOUTHERN BELGIUM

Capture Leuze and Renaix and Reach the Southern Outskirts of Mons.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The British sweep through Southern Belgium continued today. The Franco-Belgian frontier was reached south of the Sambre. North of the Mons-Condé Canal the advance beyond the Scheldt was pressed, the town of Leuze being captured, and British cavalry is approaching Ath, (sixteen miles east of Tournai.)

Further north, progress has been made to a point four miles east of Renaix, the capture of which was reported in Field Marshal Haig's day bulletin.

The Faubourg de Bertaimont, on the southern outskirts of Mons, has been occupied.

Following is the night report from British Headquarters:

The text of the day statement follows:

Our advanced forces are keeping in touch with the retreating enemy on the whole front.

We have occupied the Faubourg de Bertaimont, on the southern outskirts of Mons.

Further north we are approaching Leuze and have taken Renaix. [Renaix is about thirty miles west of Brussels.]

South of the Sambre our advanced troops have reached the Franco-Belgian frontier. North of the Sambre our progress continued against somewhat increased resistance from the enemy rearguards.

North of the Mons-Condé Canal our troops have taken Leuze, and our cavalry is approaching Ath. We have progressed four miles east of Renaix.

Our advanced detachments are pushing forward southeast of Mons, and have reached the line of the canal west and northwest of that town. On the railways east of Maubeuge great quantities of rolling stock have fallen into our hands.

FRENCH DRIVE AHEAD, TAKING VAST BOOTY

Enemy's Retreat Becoming More Precipitate—Many More Villages Freed.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Further important advances by the French are reported by the War Office tonight. Heavy German counterattacks against the troops who crossed the Meuse were repulsed, and numerous villages along the whole line have been freed of the enemy.

The troops this morning renewed their pursuit of the Germans. The early official statement issued today says that the retreat of the enemy is becoming more and more precipitate. Everywhere along the line the Germans are abandoning great quantities of war material.

Cannon, numerous vehicles of all description, and in some instances entire railroad trains, have been captured by Foch's forces.

The text of the night bulletin follows:

In the pursuit of the enemy rearguards our troops have made extensive progress during the course of the day on the whole front. North of the Oise we hold Eppe-Sauvage, seventeen kilometers east of Avesnes, and Moustière-en-Fagne.

In Belgium we have gone beyond Baillevre and Salles.

Further east our advanced guards, despite the increased German resistance in the wooded zone north of Signy-le-Petit, placed their lines on the northern outskirts of the forest of the same name near Gruerie. We have occupied Maubert-Fontaine and have reached within four kilometers of Riezes de Maubert, as well as the heights to the northeast of Sevigny forest.

The valiant Italian corps, operating further to the right, after having captured Tremblois and Rimogne, penetrated the Potées Wood and Harcy Wood, pushing vigorously in the direction of Bourg Fidèle.

West of the Meuse we have progressed north of the general line of the Renwez, Montcornet, Arreux, Damouzy, and Belair, two and a half kilometers north of Charleville.

East Mézières the Germans violently counterattacked our troops, who had crossed the Meuse in the region of Donchery. After spirited fighting we drove the enemy back, and maintained our lines on the north bank.

The material captured in the course of the pursuit still accumulates. Parks of automobiles, provisions of all sorts in great quantities, and wagons fell into our hands. Numerous villages were freed.

The text of the day statement reads:

Our pursuit of the enemy was renewed this morning under favorable conditions.

West of Mézières the French passed the Sormonne River and took the village of Sormonne. They reached the Hirson route at Mézières-sur-Renwez.

On the right the French continued to cross the Meuse River between Lumes and Donchery.

In his retreat, which is becoming more and more precipitate, the enemy is abandoning everywhere considerable material. The French have captured, notably between Anor and Momignies (southeastern Belgium), cannon, numerous vehicles of all kinds and whole railroad trains.

The Belgian official communication tonight says:

The French Army in Belgium continued to force back the enemy today. It reached this afternoon a front comprising the eastern outskirts of Nederzwalm-Hemelgem, Boucle-St. Denis, and Segersem.

On the left American units crossed the Scheldt east of Heuvel. The advance in the south was fifteen kilometers, and in the center opposite Audenarde seven kilometers.

The Belgian army made a crossing of the Scheldt with some of its elements at Boucle-Semmerzaeke.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 10, (Associated Press.)—The French General Gouraud made his official entry itno Sedan at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Disorder is beginning to show in the ranks of the retreating German Army. French troops, with their cavalry in the lead, are pressing the enemy closely all along the line.

The booty increases in importance as the pursuit goes on. Several railroad trains, batteries of artillery intact, immense munition dumps and stores, and wagon trains fell into the hands of the allied troops yesterday and today, together with a large number of prisoners.

The pursuit of the enemy is being rendered extremely difficult by reason of the shortening front, which makes necessary the withdrawal of materials rendered useless on the diminishing line and the doubling of traffic on roads already congested by the convoys following the advancing troops.

French territory occupied by the enemy along the Belgian frontier is diminishing rapidly in size. Everywhere the French troops are now within a short days' march of the border line and could complete the liberation of French soil in the north before the end of a day if the roads were not becoming more and more incumbered by the increasing traffic and by the booty left behind by the enemy.

At this hour it appears that it will be a close race between the final crossing of the Belgian frontier all along the line and final action on the armistice proposals.

FRONT IS QUIET, BERLIN SAYS.

But Admits Continued Retreat Before the British in Belgium.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—"It is officially reported that the west front was quiet today," said a wireless message from the German station at Nauen, received tonight by naval radio towers in this country.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (via London.)—The German official statement issued today regarding military operations on the western front says:

Yesterday between the Scheldt and the Meuse the enemy followed our movements beyond Ronsse, Leuze, St. Guislain, Maubeuge, Trelow, and over the Sormonne River, west of Charleville.

On the Eastern Meuse Heights and on the plain of the Woevre many attacks of the Americans were repulsed.

LONDON VIEW OF ELECTION.

Americans Still Support Wilson in Internatinoal Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Daily Chronicle editorial on the American election says: "Englishmen are not concerned to express an opinion one way or the other regarding the internal politics of the United States. But they are deeply interested in the continued exercise by President Wilson of his strong personal influence over the various currents of the international crisis, an influence hitherto used with such singular wisdom. It would appear, however, that on international questions no substantial party difference has developed in America and the President should be able to count to the end on his countrymen's support."

BERLIN EXPLAINS INVASION OF TYROL

Says It Was Only to Keep Demoralized Austrians from German Soil.

MACKENSEN IS DEFIANT

Determined to Pass Through Hungary from Rumania Without Disarming Troops.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—With respect to the Austrian protest to the German Government against the invasion of Northern Tyrol by Bavarian troops, it is explained in Berlin that the crossing of the frontier was designed to keep disorganized and undisciplined Austrian troops from German territory, and that it will not obstruct the demobilization of the Austrian forces.

The German Field Marshal von Mackensen's troops, it is reported, will force their way through Hungary to Germany with their arms, despite the injunction of the Hungarian Government that arms must be discarded when German troops cross Hungarian soil.

INNSBRUCK, Nov. 9, (via Basle, Nov. 10.)—Bavarian troops have occupied the railroad station here.

Austrian troops are returning from the former front in swarms, clinging to the railway cars wherever they can get a hold. Many have been crushed or decapitated when the trains passed through tunnels. Bodies to the number of 273 were picked up on a single day on the railroad tracks near Innsbruck.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS STILL RAIL AT AMERICA

Rhenish Gazette Doubts Wilson's Sincerity and Thinks We Strive for Power.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 9.—Commenting on the American election, the Rhenish Gazette says:

"Doubtless there are many pacifists at work today in America, who also support Wilson's League. These are mostly to be found among Democrats; but it is a mistake to believe that all Democrats want peace. The Democrats pursue imperialism under the banner of the protection of small nations and freedom of nations and of the seas, and these ideas are propagated by means of beautiful phrases, which, however, are nevertheless filled with true American strivings for power and force. All the same, it must be admitted that the ideas for a peace of justice and conciliation are more prevalent among the Democrats than the Republicans."

The paper alleges that Roosevelt, Taft and Lodge are the champions of peace by force and want to destroy Germany, and it points out that President Wilson's election message to the people was an appeal to the self-love and vanity of Americans and was an effort to take the wind out of the Republicans' sails. "As Wilson was elected peace President," says the paper, "he must appear as a positive factor in ending the war, and the league is thereby a means to an end. On the other hand, if he wishes to down the Republicans and assure his party victory in Congress, which at present is dubious, then he is forced to make imperialistic chauvinistic concessions.

"All this, however, is incidental for the Germans, and the main question is whether Wilson is an honest peacebringer, as his admirers believe, or whether he is a disguised imperialist under the mask of pacifism, only desiring Germany's destruction. Only the armistice conditions will show whether Wilson is striving for a just peace or whether he is the slave and spokesman for Lloyd George and Clemenceau. It is possible that delay in the publication of the armistice conditions is connected with the American elections, and only when the results are known will it be clear which way the pendulum swings."

It is evident that the Germans are still banking on discussion among the Allies as to peace conditions and feeling for a weak spot in the allied armament, although, as one paper explains, it is difficult to tell whether these differences can be used for the advantage of the German Empire and whether Wilson's influence on the Allies is not exaggerated.

Judging by quotations from the Tageblatt, the majority party is now clinging to President Wilson as the only peace apostle left in the world, which is somewhat incongruous with the many insults heaped on the President's head in this respect.

MOB BUDAPEST AUSTRIANS.

Palace of Delegation Stormed and Escutcheons Torn Down.

BASLE, Nov. 10.—The palace of the Austrian delegation at Budapest has been stormed by a mob, which threw down the Austrian escutcheons, according to a Vienna dispatch received here.

Railroads Won't Pay Excise Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 10.—Beginning with Ohio, railroads all over the United States are expected to object to the payment of State excise taxes so long as the Federal Government continues to operate them. Notice already has been served in Ohio that no payments of taxes will be made. Ohio will test the matter in the courts.

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AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

CZECHOSLOVAKS ASK FOR TOBACCO FUND

Armies in Siberia Want America and Allies to Raise $100,000 —Now Smoke Substitutes.

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEAR TOMSK, Siberia, Nov. 10, (Via Vladivostok.)—The people of the United States and the allied nations are to have an opportunity to help the Czechoslovaks fighting in Siberia to raise a tobacco fund of $100,000. On behalf of the armies, General Gaida has telegraphed the Red Cross from headquarters:

"Faced by the great handicaps and hardships of a Siberian Winter, the Czechoslovak armies appeal to the generous people of the allied nations to send tobacco to our armies, which, while lacking many necessities and comforts of life, feel the shortage of tobacco most. I suggest that an Interallied Siberian Winter Tobacco Fund be started. Our armies will be happy if there is a generous response from all our allies."

Dr. Teuslor, American Red Cross representative, said that, while the Red Cross could not assume responsibility for the fund, tobacco could be purchased and the Red Cross would distribute it. Tobacco, to be useful, must come within a month, for the Czechoslovaks already have been forced to smoke substitutes made from herbs, dried cork, and a small percentage of tobacco.

Of the proposed fund, $75,000 is expected from the States, the rest from Japan, China, and the Philippines.

BOLSHEVIKI BLOW UP TRAIN

Six Killed and Eighteen Wounded, Guns and Munitions Destroyed.

HARBIN, Nov. 8, (Associated Press.)—It is reported that a train of forty-two cars carrying ammunition, grenades, and twelve Japanese guns, dispatched from Harbin recently for the Volga front, has been blown up between Irkutsk and Krasnovarsk.

One French officer, two French soldiers, and three Czechs were, killed while eighteen Czechs were wounded. Bolsheviki railroad men are charged with being responsible for the blowing up of the train.

WARNS LLOYD GEORGE OF WILSON'S "MISTAKE"

London Paper Sees Possibility of Grave Consequences in Result of General Election.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Efforts made in the House of Commons to extract definite information respecting the Government's intentions relative to a general election failed to do more than to obtain from Bonar Law an assurance that the amount of time given by the Government to the subject was infinitesimal. Various speakers suggested that it was always the Prime Minister's prerogative to decide a question, and that Lloyd George would not be exceeding his privileges if he surprised even his colleagues.

One member of Parliament said that the date had not been fixed, that it hung on the events at the front. To the inquiry if the formula, "no armistice, no election," was correct, he replied that it was not, but that the converse was true: "If an armistice, then an election."

General opinion in the lobbies is that an election in December is a certainty.

Lloyd George is receiving some frank lectures from the Liberal press, which, with most of the provincial papers, is opposed to a snap election. The Westminster Gazette reinforces its arguments that "an election in these times is no mere matter of domestic politics; it will concern all our allies in the war, and may profoundly affect the course of international politics," by referring to what the Washington correspondent of The Morning Post describes as the mishap which has befallen President Wilson in the Congressional election:

"This first important reverse since he entered politics was due unquestionably to his ill-timed appeal to the country urging an election of a Democratic Congress and intimating that the Republicans ought not to be intrusted with the conduct of affairs."

The Westminster Gazette's comment is:

"Great men now and again make serious mistakes, and even President Wilson is human. Is our own Prime Minister quite sure he is not going to repeat the President's mistake, or that the consequences may not be infinitely more serious to him and to the country than the corresponding consequences in America?"

Outside of political circles, the best opinion seems adverse to a general election, which may take place possibly to the thundering accompaniment of revolution in other countries, which may awaken echoes over here. There is a strong feeling that a Parliament elected under existing conditions will not be thoroughly representative and consequently will have no mandate to give the real national verdict on the Government's handling of the reconstruction problems.

In that event, it is argued, Lloyd George might find success at the December election a panic victory. His confidence in his star is too full-bodied to be affected by timorous considerations of the more or less distant future.

IN DOUBT ABOUT CALL HERE.

Chicago Pastor Invited to "Old First" Will Not Decide Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—"Chicago will be given the benefit of the doubt in my decision about the offer of the First Presbyterian Church of New York," the Rev. John Timothy Stone told his congregation today in the Fourth Presbyterian Church. He said he would not make a decision until he had visited New York two weeks from now, and not until he had returned to Chicago and had had time to think over the question.

"I received a call yesterday from a committee representing the First Church of New York," he said. "I had hoped I would not be pressed to make a decision. I want to treat you with the same frankness I did when I came here as pastor.

"The matter of remuneration has nothing to do with my decision. I will be taken care of whether I go or stay. I intend to preach in the New York church on Nov. 24, and will look over the situation. If there is the slightest doubt I will give the benefit of that doubt to Chicago."

TELLS PEOPLE TO THANK GOD

Critical Time Has Come, Says Cardinal Gibbons at Field Mass.

CAMP MEADE, Md., Nov. 10.—In a sermon today at a memorial mass celebrated in the field for soldiers of this camp who have died in battle, Cardinal Gibbons called on the people of the United States to thank God for the victory of the Allies and to ask Him for grace to "walk the ways of wisdom, obedience, and humanity."

The Cardinal said a critical time has now come, when the peoples of the Allies must use the fruits of victory to good advantage, and when the people of this country must unite behind the authorities.

He spoke from the steps of a field altar and above him was a large American flag. "We have conquered," he said, "because we believe that righteousness exalteth a nation and because we believe in justice and humanity."

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Warning No. 3

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As yet, GIMBELS have an ample supply of most Victrola styles, though some are not to be had for love or money. But—

You must come and hear the New Conreid
The GIMBEL Phonograph De Luxe

This beautiful instrument, illustrated below, is the outgrowth of a war condition—the Victrola's extremity was the Conreid's Opportunity.

With characteristic loyalty the Victrola People have turned over the bulk of their plant to war work, and to meet the demand created by the famous Victrola, GIMBELS have produced the New Conreid.

Beautiful in design, handsomely made on a par with GIMBEL fine furniture, and comparing favorably with the $150 machines of other makes, the New Conreid plays all records—Victor, Columbia, Edison and Pathe.

Come and hear them both play your favorites in the GIMBEL Display Salons' sound proof demonstration parlors, without cost or obligation.

Victrola Prices

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250	IV	$22.50	$5 Down $5 a Month
285	VI	32.50	$5 Down $5 a Month
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5	X	90.00	$5 Down $5 a Month
1	XI	115.00	$10 Down $10 a Month
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The New Conreid is made in three beautiful styles, as illustrated below.

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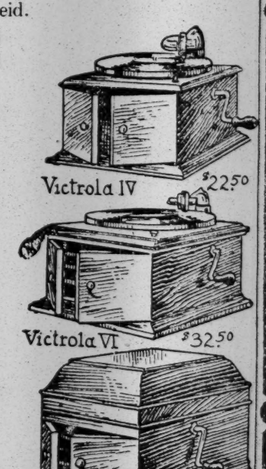

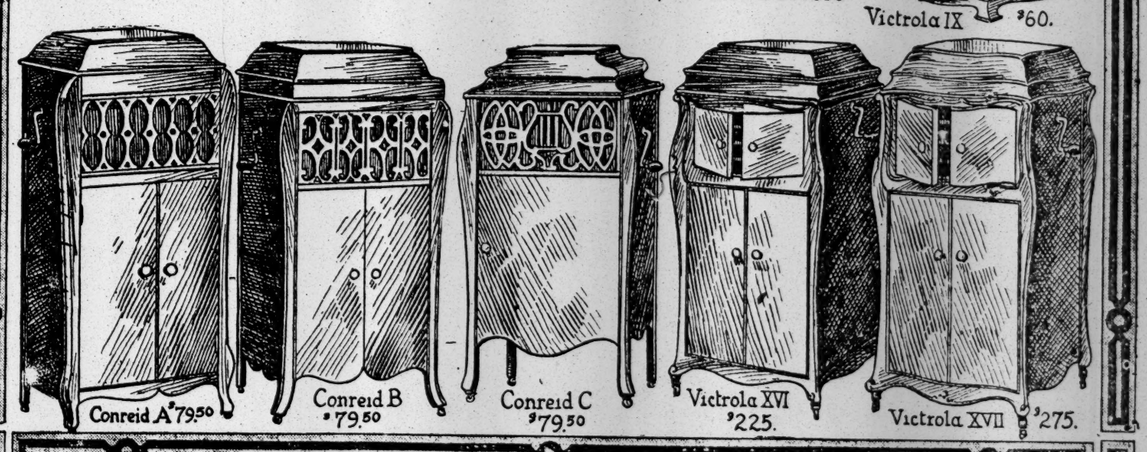

529 ARMY CASUALTIES; TOTAL 69,207

153 Killed in Action, 70 Missing, And 174 Wounded on Day's List

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The War Department gave out one army casualty list today, which contained 529 names, bringing the total for the army up to 69,207. No Marine Corps list was issued, but the total previously reported for that branch was 4,026.

The army list issued today contained the names of 153 killed in action, 102 died of wounds, 4 died of accident, 26 died of disease, 35 severely wounded, 86 wounded to an undetermined degree, 53 slightly wounded, and 70 missing.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported Nov. 10.	Total.
Killed in action	11,731	153	11,884
Lost at sea	624	...	624
Died of wounds	4,719	102	4,821
Died of accident and other causes	1,423	4	1,427
Died of disease	4,739	26	4,765
Total	23,236	285	23,521
Wounded	38,768	174	38,942
Missing, including prisoners	6,674	70	6,744
Total	68,678	529	69,207

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident and other Causes.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded (Degree Undetermined.)
Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer

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FIEDLER, A. G.; Mrs. Katharine Fiedler, Dahlgren. (WL)
FLYNN, M. J.; Mrs. Ella M. Flynn, Chicago—Corp. (WU)
KNOESS, E. G.; Mrs. Elisa Feller, Chicago. (DW)
KOWLOWSKY, J.; Miss Eva Borszlawsky, Pana. (KA)
KURI, ANDREW; Mrs. Mary Kuri, Roseland. (KA)
McLAIN, L. O.; Mrs. Eva Hall, Hillsboro. (KA)
MAGNESS, HARRISON; E. G. Magness, Mapleton. (DW)
MILLER, R. E.; Mrs. J. Miller, Moline. (MA)
MURPHY, D. C.; Daniel Murphy, Chicago. (WU)
OREN, S. L.; Mrs. Helen A. Oren, Davis—Lt. (DA)
PETRICK, FRANK; Paul Ambrozaitis, Chicago. (DW)
PIERUCCE, JOSEPH; Mrs. Mary Pieruce, Chicago. (DW)
POLNIASZEK, J. F.; Mrs. P. Polniaszek, Joliet—Sgt. (KA)
REGNIER, ALBERT; Eusebe Regnier, Beaverville. (DD)
RICHTER, WILLIAM; Mrs. M. Phillips, Chicago. (WS)
ROOT, GUY; H. A. Root, Highland Park. (WU)
SAFFORE, THOMAS; Pies Jones, Chicago—Sgt. (DW)
SOLDWISCH, F. W.; John Soldwisch, Chicago. (WU)
TAYLOR, FRED; Mrs. A. Johnson, Danville—Corp. (WU)
WINIARSKI, F.; T. Winiarski, South Chicago. (WS)

INDIANA.

HARTWELL, C. E.; Mrs. Lydia Kelley, Kokomo. (WU)
MUNSON, E.R.; Mrs. M. Munson, Indianapolis—Corp. (WU)
QUIRK, W. O'L.; Patrick Quirk, ...delen. (DW)
RUSSELL, ALEX; Mrs. Rebecca G. Russell, Clinton. (WL)
SCUDDER, O.; Mrs. N. Scudder, Rising Sun—Corp. (KA)
SELF, C. P.; Allen Self, Valeone. (WL)
SHRADER, A. R.; Abner Shrader, Kewanna. (WS)
SLOAN, W. E.; Mrs. Cora D. Sloan, Attica—Mch. (KA)
SMITH, A. E.; E. F. Smith, New Albany. (DW)
SMITH, F. C.; Mrs. Emma Smith, Indianapolis. (WS)
SMITH, R. E.; Jacob Smith, Patriot. (WL)
TABLER, JAY; Mrs. Bessie Pinney, Kouts. (WU)
WHEELER, D. L.; Mrs. Mary Wheeler, Indianapolis. (WU)
WOLFE, D. W.; Mrs. Edna Wolfe, Brazil. (WU)
WOOD, A. H.; Martin Wood, Washington. (KA)

IOWA.

BISHOP, CHESTER; Mrs. Nora A. Bishop, Lovilla. (KA)
ENNEBERG, W. T.; Dagmar Enneberg, St. Ansgar. (KA)
LAMBERT, RENE; Julius Clacys, McCausland. (WU)
MERKEL, B. P.; A. Merkel, Dana. (WS)
MILLER, W. D.; Mrs. Mary V. Ulery, Ogden—Corp. (KA)
WARD, ORVAL; Ed Ward, Jewell. (WU)
WOODS, THOMAS E.; Mike J. Woods, Sumner. (KA)

KANSAS.

BAKER, A. G.; Mrs. Lucina L. Baker, Topeka—Sgt. (KA)
BAKER, W. W.; Mrs. Jessie Doty, Junction City. (KA)
KELLEY, JOSEPH; Mrs. L. Nelson, Paola. (KA)
McALLISTER, J.; Mrs. M. McAllister, Burlington. (KA)
McCURRY, ALBY; Samuel McCurry, Lexington. (WU)
MILES, G. H.; W. B. Miles, Carbondale. (WL)
MORE, L. D.; John F. More, Ionia. (WU)
SHAW, W. W.; Frank Shaw, Greenleaf. (KA)
UMHOLTZ, CORTLETT; Mrs. L. M. Umholtz, Neely. (WS)

KENTUCKY.

CLAYWELL, A. C.; Mrs. Susan Claywell, Bakerton. (DW)
EMMERT, E. R.; Mrs. H. R. Emmert, Hestand—Corp. (KA)
FLEMING, OSCAR; Mrs. Birdie Snowden, Stanford. (WL)
MOORE, J. M.; J. D. Thompson, Madisonville—Corp. (WS)
PENCE, JOHN; Mrs. Dora Pence, Pency. (DW)
REESE, ROB; Mrs. Margaret H. Reese, Fulton. (KA)
ROMINE, LINNIE; C. La Gett, Uniontown. (MA)
SMITH, DEED; Hardin T. Smith, Columbia. (WU)
STEWARD, HENRY; Ben F. Steward, Grigler—Corp. (WS)

MAINE.

BAKER, O. N.; Mrs. S. H. Baker, Portland—Lt. (WS)
STROUT, I.M.; Mrs.A.Strout, Livermore Falls—Corp. (WU)

MARYLAND.

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BONNEVILLE, R. L.; Mrs. Belle Bonneville, Marion Station. (WU)
COUCHMAN, E.H.; E.W.Couchman, Mt. Washington. (KA)
ENGLE, O. R.; G. W. Engle, Baltimore. (KA)
FAIRBANK, JEWELL; W.W.Fairbank, St. Michaels. (MA)
FREEMAN, A. M.; Mrs. M. Freeman, Baltimore. (WS)
PHILLIPS, O. C.; Mrs. Emma Phillips, Baltimore. (KA)
RECHNER, H. J. C.; Mrs. M. C. Rechner, Baltimore—Corp. (KA)
RICKETTS, W.; Mrs. K. Fellows, Brunswick. (DW)
ROSS, R. E.; Mrs. A. W. Ross, Street. (DW)
RUBENSTEIN, J. U.; Mrs. F. Rubenstein, Baltimore. (WU)
RUMENAP, F. H.; C. H. Rumenap, Baltimore—Sgt. (KA)
SWEENY, J. S.; Mrs. J. S. Sweeny, Baltimore—Capt. (KA)
TUMA, J. A.; Joseph Tuma, Sr., Baltimore. (KA)

MASSACHUSETTS.

ANDERSON, A.; Emma E. Hey, Lawrence—Sgt. (WL)
BROWN, J. E.; Mrs. E. Brown, Revere—Corp. (WL)
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DUSBWLOZ, JOHN; Mrs. Julia Turner, Cambridge. (DW)
FERREIRA, VINCENT; Mrs. Ellen Ferreira, Boston. (DW)
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JOYCE, H. J.; Mrs. Catherine T. Conway, Clinton. (DW)
McKAY, A. S.; E. J. McKay, Lynn. (WU)
MIDGLY, W. C.; Mrs. William Carmell, Plymouth. (WL)
MORRISON, C.; Mrs. Annie Morrison, Boston. (WL)
NICKERSON, R. C.; Mrs. G. D. Brown, West Dennis. (WL)
PICKERING, F. E.; Fred Pickering, Quincy. (MA)
RUSSELL, MICHAEL; Miss R. Russell, Springfield. (KA)
SANDLER, SAMUEL; B. Sandler, Taunton. (MA)
SLEEPER, H. R.; Mrs. F. H. Scott, Chicopee Falls. (WS)
SLUP, MORRIS; Samuel Boar, Fall River. (MA)
TURCO, JOHN; John Turco, East Boston. (WU)
WALLACE, HARRY; George Kline, Gloucester. (WS)

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DRUMINSKI, W. E.; Mrs. Helen Druminski, Detroit. (DW)
FLEMING, B. J.; Mrs. Catherine Fleming, Detroit. (WU)
HANSHAW, CHARLES; T. Hanshaw, Mancelona. (WS)
HENDRICKSON, JOHN; P. Hendrickson, Tarpola. (DW)
LAROSE, TRACEFORD; F. Larose, Gladstone. (WU)
ROSS, D. M.; W. C. Ross, Bad Axe. (WU)
SHORKEY, LESLIE; Mrs. Ann A. Shorkey, Detroit. (DW)
SMITH, HENRY; Miss Mary Leonard, Detroit—Corp. (WU)
VERMEERSCH, C.; H. Vermeersch, Detroit. (MA)

MINNESOTA.

FRAHMAN, JOHN; Fred Frahman, Waseca. (DW)
GILBORNE, W. H.; Mrs. S. A. Gilborne, Winnebago. (KA)
KRAEMER, M. J.; N. Kraemer, Greenwald. (DD)
LIEN, J. A.; P. J. Lien, Twin Valley. (WS)
MINKE, H.; Carl Minke, Long Prairie. (WL)
PETERSON, A. E.; Mrs. Martha Peterson, St. Paul. (KA)
SATHER, CARL; Ole Sather, Erskino. (KA)
SHEA, DAVID; Mrs. Mary Shea, Minneapolis. (WS)
WHITTEY, W. J.; Mrs. Mary Whittey, Taconite. (DA)

MISSISSIPPI.

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McVEY, R. B.; Mrs. L. McVey, West Point—Corp. (DD)

MISSOURI.

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ANDERSON, ROY; Mrs. M. Anderson, Essex. (KA)
BECKLEY, S. D.; W. A. Beckley, Sedalia. (KA)
CORRIGAN, A. B.; Mrs. M. Corrigan, St. Louis. (KA)
COX, NELVRY E.; A. S. & S. R. Secretary, Guthrie. (DW)
FLEMING, C. D.; P. A. Fleming, Maitland. (KA)
GOSS, GORBETT; J. A. Goss, Brownsville. (WU)
HENKEL, ANTHONY; J. R. Henkel, Kansas City. (DW)
HENZE, W. A.; Adolph F. Henze, Flemington—Corp. (WU)
KENT, FRANK D.; E. C. Kent, Clinton—Lt. (WL)
LYDARGER, W. B.; Mrs. J. Lydarger, Poplar Bluff. (WL)
MAHON, R. R.; Mrs. George Mahon, St. Louis—Corp. (KA)
PAYNE, E. C.; J. R. Payne, St. Joseph. (DW)
PHILLIPS, C. E.; Mrs. P. C. Phillips, Kansas City. (KA)
PROVINCE, JOHN, Jr.; J. J. Province, Irondale. (KA)
SATTERFIELD, D. C.; Mrs. L. Satterfield, St. Louis—Sgt. (DW)
SAYRE, R. B.; T. D. Sayre, Ferguson—Bat. Sgt. Maj. (KA)
SIBERT, H. L.; M. H. Sibert, Sedalia. (KA)
SMITH, L. A.; Henry Smith, Red Top. (DD)
SMITH, P. G.; W. F. Smith, Queen City. (KA)
SOUTHERN, WALTER; J. L. Southern, Steele. (KA)
STACKLE, E. F.; Henry Stackle, St. Genevieve. (WL)
VOLLMAR, J. L.; Joseph V. Vollmar, Caboel. (KA)
WOODMANSEE, LESLIE; Mrs. Rosa Woodmansee, Purcell—Corp. (DW)

MONTANA.

ALLEN, G. E.; Miss Helen Allen, Great Falls. (WU)
TOPEL, M. L.; Carl Topel, Bozeman. (WU)

NEBRASKA.

BESACK, B. G.; C. A. Besack, Springfield. (WS)
BURRIS, W. A.; Elwood Polke, Callaway. (WS)
CUSHMAN, CHARLES; Louis Cushman, Broken Bow. (KA)
SHERMAN, EUGENE; Mrs. L. Sherman, Tecumseh. (WS)
SHIRLEY, A. S.; R. Shirley, Lawrence. (WL)
SMITH, JOHN G.; Mrs. Amelia Owlus, Aurora. (WL)
TERRY, IRA R.; Mrs. Ana Terry, Oxford. (DD)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ROWE, P. E.; David Rowe, Sowersworthy. (MA)
SEBASTION, R. W.; Bert Sebastion, Fitzwilliam. (WU)
TALBOT, ADELARD; Miss E. Du Pont, Westfield. (MA)
TRAHAN, J. F.; Mrs. A. Trahan, Berlin—Corp. (WS)
WEBBER, P. J.; H. A. Webber, Lancaster. (WL)

NEW JERSEY.

BURKE, C. F.; Mrs. M. R. Burke, 451 Pavonia Av., Jersey City. (DW)
FUREY, J. J.; Mrs. C. Furey, Matawan. (KA)
KAZEL, N.; J. Kazel, 45 John St., New Brunswick. (DW)
LEE, J. A.; J. A. Lee, 29 Schuil St., Newark. (KA)
LLEWELLYN, G. W.; Mrs. A. Scott, Trenton. (MA)
MILLER, CHARLES; S. Miller, Adamston. (KA)
PEARSON, A.; Mrs. R. S. Pearson, Terraoe—Corp. (DW)
PLATT, S. T., Jr.; Mrs. E. Platt, Highistown. (KA)
SANDHOFF, F. C.; Mrs. S. Sandhoff, Trenton—Corp. (KA)
SLOVER, L. E., Jr.; Mrs. E. Smith, Keansburg. (MA)
SMISKO, M., Jr.; M. Smisko, 344 Stockton St., Perth Amboy—Corp. (MA)
TETER, A. W.; Mrs. C. W. Teter, Riverton—Lt. (WS)
TUCK, C. W.; A. E. Tuck, 81 Cleveland Terrace, East Orange. (WS)

NORTH DAKOTA.

BRATENG, E.; H. N. Pekken, Devils Lake—Corp. (KA)
EAGLESON, BOYD; Sam Eagleson, Milton. (DW)
MOBERG, OTTO E.; John Moberg, Milnor. (DW)
PIPER, FRANK J.; Mrs. Nannie Piper, Ashley. (DD)
TOWNSEND, F. L.; Mrs. R. Townsend, La Moure. (KA)

NORTH CAROLINA.

BOYLES, L. R.; W. H. Boyles, King. (KA)
BRYAN, J. L.; F. Bryan, Catherine Lake—Corp. (DW)
CLARK, A. B.; W. D. Clark, Morganton. (DW)
EAKES, B.; Mrs. M. E. Eakes, Oxford. (DW)
MILLS, E. A.; Mrs. Pneligha Mills, Winnabow. (WU)
NORMAN, I. C.; C. F. Norman, Mount Airy. (KA)
PERRY, JOHN W.; Mrs. Emily Perry, McCullers. (DW)
PIGOTTE, H. L.; Mrs. A. E. Pigotte, Shilloltte. (KA)
POTTS, A. E.; Mrs. Jane Potts, Advance. (WU)
SAVAGE, W. T.; Mrs. J. T. Savage, Oak City. (KA)
SHUFORD, E. H.; J. W. Shuford, Hickory. (WU)
SMITH, A. E.; Mrs. A. F. Smith, Pilot Mountain. (KA)
SMITH, W. C.; Mrs. J. Twiford, Buffalo. (KA)
TRIPLETT, E.; Mrs. N. Cates, West Durham. (KA)
WALKER, J. C.; Mrs. T. Walker, West Durham. (KA)

OHIO.

BRINK, MARTIN; Michael Brink, Girard. (DW)
BROCKI, WALTER; John Brocki, Toledo. (MA)
CONCOBY, JOHN; William Concoby, Painesville. (WU)
COOKSON, H. R.; Mrs. J. R. Cookson, Sandusky—Sgt. (KA)
DUNN, F.; Mrs. M. C. Dunn, Youngstown—Corp. (KA)
HENDERSON, FRANK; Miss A. Henderson, Tiffin. (DW)
LONG, W. E.; Mrs. Eliza Long, Wilkesville. (DD)
LUIBEL, J. F.; Mrs. S. E. Luibel, Springfield. (DW)
MAINS, C. E.; Mrs. Sophia Mains, Akron—Corp. (DW)
MARTENSON, EMIL; Mrs. A. Martenson, Toledo. (MA)
MOLT, C. G.; Charles F. Molt, Columbus. (WU)
PARK, GEORGE; Elizabeth Everett, Cleveland. (WL)
POND, HARRY E.; Ezra S. Pond, Toledo—Capt. (DW)
ROCKWELL, F. D.; H. D. Rockwell, Youngstown. (WS)
SCHMIDT, I. F.; Mrs. F. B. Schmidt, Urbana—Corp. (KA)
SCHNEIDER, L.; Mrs. Vetta Schneider, Cleveland. (WU)
SCHULTZ, W. A.; Mrs. C. Schultz, Cleveland. (KA)
SNYDER, H. J.; Harry Snyder, Cincinnati—Corp. (DD)
THOMPSON, A. S.; J. B. Thompson, Gambier—Lt. (MA)
VANDERVORT, NICHOLAS W.; Nathan R. Vandervort, Wilmington. (WS)
WILDE, ALEXANDER; Joseph Wilde, Cleveland. (DW)

OKLAHOMA

GRIGSBY, L. E.; Mrs. Maggie Grigsby, Welch—Corp. (DW)
HALL, IRA L.; John W. Hall, Newkirk. (WU)
PERKINS, WILLIAM M.; Ephraim Perkins, Luther. (DW)
SHERWOOD, B. C.; C. E. Sherwood, Moorewood. (KA)
TEMPLE, JOSEPH; John Temple, Brock. (WU)
WELCH, GARHIE; George Welch, Sallisaw. (DW)
WISENHUNT, N. L.; Mrs. M. Wisenhunt, Lindsey. (MA)

OREGON.

NOYER, JOHN E.; Enoch M. Noyer, Pendleton. (KA)

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEN, ARTHUR H.; John Bond, Oxford. (WS)
ALLEN, B. M.; Mrs. A. W. Allen, Gettysburg—Capt. (WU)
BAKER, LOUIS F.; Mrs. Mary Baker, Pittsburgh. (MA)
BARTHOLOMEW, HAROLD O.; H. W. Bartholomew, East Stroudsburg. (WL)
BEVAN, J. M.; Mrs. Ceran Bevan, Philadelphia. (MA)
BRANNELLY, JOHN A.; Mrs. Della F. Brannelly, Philadelphia—Corp. (MA)
BROWN, G. W.; Miss Daisy Crinder, Hyde Park. (DD)
CAMPBELL, RUSSELL M.; Mrs. Hermey A. Rudy, Norristown—Sgt. (WL)
CASEY, B. J.; Mrs. Mary Casey, Philadelphia. (KA)
CAWLEY, JOSEPH; Mrs. M. A. Cawley, Pittston. (MA)
COMMAKER, A.; Mrs. S. Commaker, Philadelphia. (KA)
COTNER, C. C.; Samuel W. Cotner, Danville—Corp. (DW)
CONNOLLY, JAMES F.; F. Connolly, Minooka—Sgt. (DD)
CRESSMAN, L. W.; Philip S. Cressman, Perkasie. (MA)
CUTTS, ALFRED L.; John B. Alker, Narberth. (MA)
DEVERY, C. E.; Miss M. Devery, Germantown—Sgt. (WU)
DUNN, H. K.; Howard K. Dunn, Philadelphia. (DW)
FALLON, W. J.; Miss S. B. Fallon, Old Forge. (WL)
FANDASIA, S.; Joseph Fandasia, Philadelphia. (WL)
FEARN, T. J., Jr.; Mrs. M. Fearn, Philadelphia—Sgt. (KA)
FERN, MICHAEL J.; Mrs. Margaret Fern, Scranton. (MA)
FIANDRA, F. V.; Jo. Fiandra, Philadelphia. (WU)
FINORE, GILDO; James Finore, Philadelphia. (WU)
FISHER, NEVIN K.; Mrs. Nevin K. Fisher, Ambler. (KA)
FLYNN, FRANCIS J.; Mrs. C. Flynn, Scranton. (WL)
HERRMAN, H.; Mrs. Anna Herrman, Scranton. (WU)
KELBY, F. W.; Mrs.I.Kelby, W.Philadelphia—Corp. (WU)
KISTLER, LAWRENCE; Chris Kistler, Oil City. (DW)
LATCH, ROBERT J.; Mrs. E. Latch, Philadelphia. (MA)
LAWLESS, M. F.; Mrs. E. McColligan, Scranton. (KA)
LITZ, A. W.; Mrs. Mary Litz, South Bethlehem. (MA)
LOMBARD, PAUL F.; Ellis Kramer, Harrisburg. (WU)
McCANN, F. J.; Mrs. M. McCann, Pittsburgh—Corp. (DW)
McCARTNEY, J. W.; W. McCartney, Spring Run—Sgt. (KA)
McCUTCHEON, E. T.; Mrs. M. A. McCutcheon, Tarentum—Corp. (WU)
McGARRY, B.; Mrs. Anna Walker, Philadelphia. (KA)
McNAMARA, J.; Mrs. T. Smith, Philadelphia—Mch. (WU)
MALLIS, J. N.; M. N. Mallus, Philadelphia. (DW)
MARLEY, JOHN P.; Miss Bessie O'Connor, Wiconisco (MA)
MONTAGNI, D.; Nicola Persco, Conshohocken. (WL)
NASE, T. K.; Mrs. Clark Nase, Stroudsburg. (DW)
NAU, PIUS J.; Mrs. T. A. Nau, Philadelphia—Corp. (KA)
NEWMYER, M. J.; Frank P. Newmyer, Dawson. (DD)
NOGE, FRANK; Mrs. Erma Fedor, Carrick. (DW)
OBDYKE, SAMUEL; Mrs. P. Obdyke, Philadelphia. (MA)
PEARSON, G. A.; Miss Hilda Pearson, E. Pittsburgh. (KA)
PEARSON, N. A.; O. Shappell, Philadelphia—Mch. (MA)
PECHMAN, J.; Mrs. F. Pechman, East McKeesport. (DW)
PITLICK, J.; Mrs. Mary Kovacs, Crafton Branch. (DD)
POLINSKY, H.; Henry Polinsky, Philadelphia—Sgt. (KA)
POLUSKY, FRANK; W. Polusky, Haydenville. (DW)
PRITCHARD, HENRY E. P.; Mrs. W. J. Pritchard, Philadelphia—Corp. (KA)
READ, J. A.; H. E. Read, Wilkes-Barre—Corp. (DD)
REES, EVON; Mrs. Henry Rees, Bowerton—Sgt. (KA)
RILEY, C. C.; Mrs. G. E. Murphy, Coatesville. (MA)
RILEY, JOHN P.; Mrs. Jennie O'Connor, Llanerch. (MA)
RITCHIE, E. L.; Mrs. Lydia A. Ritchie, Philadelphia. (MA)
ROGERS, W. J.; Mrs. M. Rogers, Philadelphia—Corp. (MA)
ROMMEL, HARRY C.; J. Rommel, Philadelphia. (MA)
ROSE, J. H.; G. W. Rose, Philadelphia—Corp. (WU)
SCANLAN, C. B.; Mrs. B. Scanlan, Clifton Heights. (MA)
SCHNEIDER, C. F.; Mrs. A. Schneider, Philadelphia. (MA)
SCHNEIDER, E. H.; Mrs. A. Schneider, Philadelphia—Moh. (MA)
SCHOLL, JOHN; Mrs. Dora Scholl, Scranton. (KA)
SCHWIND, W. J.; Mrs. E. Schwind, Philadelphia. (KA)
SHEPLEY, C.; Mrs. Sue Shepley, Clifton Heights. (MA)
SILLERS, J. J.; Mrs. Mary Sillers, Philadelphia. (MA)
SILVER, MAX; Hyman Fulkelstein, Philadelphia. (KA)
SLIFER, W. B.; Mrs. Ida J. Slifer, Shillington—Wgn. (WU)
SLOVICK, ...; Mrs. M. Slovick, Shenandoah—Set. (MA)
SMITH, ALBERT; Mrs. Alice Smith, Allentown. (MA)
SMITH, D. T.; Mrs. F. I. Smith, Norristown—Corp. (KA)
SMITH, HORATIO; Mrs. McQ. Smith, Spring Grove. (DD)
SMITH, J. M.; Mrs. Sarah N. Smith, Scranton—Sgt. (WL)
S

U-BOAT'S PRISONER SWAM ACROSS RHINE

Lieut. Isaacs, U. S. N., Made His Escape from Prison Camp at Villenghen.

JUMPED FROM FAST TRAIN

Finally Got Away with Twelve Companions, But Only Four Managed to Reach Switzerland.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Nov. 10.—Seven hundred passengers, of whom nearly 500 were Canadian women and children on their way home, arrived here today on a British liner after a fine passage across from England without incident of any kind. Among the officers on board was Lieutenant Eduard Isaacs, U. S. N., who was taken prisoner by the German submarine which sank the transport President Lincoln on May 31. He managed to escape from the prison camp at Villenghen on Oct. 6 and had a series of adventures, including the swimming of the Rhine.

The Lieutenant, who is 29 years old and comes from Cresa, Iowa, left at once for Washington. He could not give an interview to the reporters on his arrival, but a friend who was on the liner with him gave the following account, which he had received from Lieutenant Isaacs during the voyage:

After the crew and the troops left the President Lincoln in the lifeboats and on the rafts Lieutenant Isaacs, who had not taken off his insignia of rank from his jacket, was taken out of his boat by the German commandant and placed on the submarine, where he spent eleven days until the craft reached Kiel. During that time the submarine called at the Shetland Islands and sent two marines ashore with loaded rifles, and they came off with eight sheep. The German officers treated him well and were confident that their armies would crush the Allies before the end of July and the war would be over.

Put in a Prison Camp.

Four miles off the entrance to the Kiel Canal the U-boat was met by four other German undersea craft and two destroyers, which escorted her into the harbor. After a delay of a few hours the submarine passed through the canal to Wilhelmshaven, where Lieutenant Isaacs was kept three days on board. During that time he tried to escape, but found that the place was so well guarded day and night that it was impossible to get away. He was next taken by train to Karlsruhe and placed in a prison camp, where several British officers had been for some time.

The Lieutenant said that his room had a big chandelier in it, which he thought rather luxurious for a prison, until he removed a mirror hanging on the wall to put in a better light for him to shave. Then he read a message scratched on the wall: "Beware of the dictaphones attached to the chandelier."

The British officers and the American naval Lieutenant concocted a plan for escape, which was frustrated the night before it was to come off. In consequence of this all the officers except two British Generals and two other officers who shared his room were sent away from Karlsruhe. Lieutenant Isaacs and the other prisoners were taken before a court-martial, and told that they would be summarily dealt with if they attempted to escape again.

A few days later Lieutenant Isaacs was sent by train to Villenghen, in Baden, and tried to escape on the way. At the time the train was just arriving at the top of a small mountain he made a dive through the window as the guard in the compartment with him was looking the other way. The train was going about forty miles an hour, and he struck the rail with a violence that knocked him out for a few seconds. He was restored to his sense by the shouts of the guards, who had stopped the train and the rifle bullets which fell all around him. When one struck within six inches of his left ear he thought it was time to surrender. The guards put him back in the train, and finally he reached the next camp.

Got to Switzerland.

After a few days at Vellenghen Lieutenant Isaacs arranged a plan of escape with some British prisoners which was brought off successfully on the night of Oct. 6. Out of thirteen who started he heard that three besides himself had reached Switzerland in safety. By bribing the guards they procured wooden battens which were cut down and made into conduits to pass over the charged electric wires outside the cells. They also got another wire to throw across the electric wires in the building and cause a short circuit so that the guards should not see them when the alarm was given.

At 11 o'clock the signal was given and the thirteen prisoners got safely out of the building and crawled through a ditch twenty feet deep filled with barbed wire and across a parapet ten feet high, composed of the same kind of entanglement. By that time the alarm had been given, but the guards could not find their guns. The sentries fired into the darkness continually, but did not hit any of the escaping men.

For seven days the Lieutenant with a companion lived in the woods by day and fed on cabbage leaves and nuts and walked twenty miles every night until they reached the Rhine near the Swiss frontier. Before they could get to the river a series of brooks had to be crossed by stepping from stone to stone for nearly two miles. They both plunged into the swift moving river which carried away his companion, and Isaacs never saw him again.

Lieutenant Isaacs kept on for a quarter of an hour when he felt that his strength was going and that he would be whirled away by the current down towards the sea. Suddenly his feet touched a rock and then another rock. He realized that he had reached the other side of the Rhine. A short walk brought him to a Swiss sentry who welcomed him with open arms as an American, and gave him hot coffee and dry clothes. After a rest he was provided with money and reached Paris on Oct. 22.

Lieutenant Isaacs is an Annapolis cadet and his wife, who was the daughter of Major Gen. De Rosey C. Cabell, U. S. A., lives at Douglas, Ariz.

FOR WAR FUND SUPERVISION

Union Declares Large Sums Went to Pockets of Collectors.

As part of its campaign for the passage of the bill for the Federal supervision of war charities the American Victory Union yesterday sent out a statement asserting that large sums collected for war charities had been put into the pockets of the collectors. The statement included also indorsement of the campaign now being conducted by the United War Work Committee to raise $250,000,000 for the work of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association, and the Salvation Army.

The statement alleges that the total gathered by dishonest committees is about $25,000,000, and it says the bill introduced by Senator Ashurst will prevent illegal collecting of funds for all charities, even after the end of the war. Many of these committees are still operating, the Union says.

Great Lakes Navy Station Enlarged

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Additional land and ship facilities at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and the Puget Sound (Wash.) Navy Yard and for a permanent Marine Corps base at Quantico, Va., will be taken over by the Government, under a proclamation by President Wilson, made public today. Authority to acquire the land was given in the Naval Appropriation bills approved July 1. Compensation is to be made in the usual way.

All Saved from the Saetia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—All persons known to have been on board the American steamer Saetia, sunk yesterday morning off the Maryland coast, have been saved. Additional survivors landed at Cape May today brought the number to 85., accounting for everybody on the ship's lists.

SAYS GERMANS ONLY YEARNED FOR PEACE

H. C. Emery, Who Was Detained in Germany, Arrives in This City.

BERLIN KNEW OF DEFEAT

Expected Abdication of Kaiser, He Declares, Meant Little to the People There.

Henry Crosby Emery, who was sent to Russia in 1916 by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, to write a series of articles on the economic conditions existing in that country and who was taken prisoner by the Germans on Aland Island last March as he was escaping to Sweden, arrived in this city yesterday on the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjörd. He left later for his home near Boston.

Mr. Emery was only confined for six weeks at Danzig and was then taken to Berlin, where he was at large until Oct. 22, when he was permitted to leave Germany and go to Copenhagen. When asked to give his opinion as to what would be the effect of the abdication of the Kaiser in Berlin and the upsetting of the autocratic form of Government, Mr. Emery replied:

"When I left Berlin the German people had made up their minds that they were beaten and were glad to accept the terms laid down by President Wilson under his fourteen points. The abdication of the Kaiser was the gossip of the clubs and hotels and was expected to occur any day.

"It did not really matter much to the people. All they cared for was to have peace. The intelligent people of Germany conceded that they would have to give up Alsace-Lorraine and a part of Eastern Poland, pay indemnities to Belgium as well as restore the country and considered it was just what was deserved. In regard to the Colonies I think their ideas were a little different.

"Conditions were quiet in Berlin when I left and the people were orderly and calmly awaiting the setting up of the new democratic government. What happens now will depend upon whether the Bolshevist element among the Socialists obtains control of the situation, but I am not in a position to discuss the political outlook, as the conditions have changed so quickly while I have been at sea. There is nothing left for the people to do except to accept President Wilson's terms of peace, and they were glad to do it at the time I came away."

Mrs. Emery was with her husband when he was captured on Aland Island while traveling on sleighs across the ice to Sweden, but the Germans allowed her to go free, and she arrived home in May. She met her husband on his arrival, and will return home with him.

PERSHING WRITES TO BABY.

Pershing Jerome Cohn Was Born on General's Birthday.

When Corporal Isaac Cohn of an infantry unit fighting in France was notified by his wife of the birth of their son on Friday, Sept. 13, he recalled that this was the anniversary date of the birth of his commander, and he cabled to his wife, Mrs. Bessie Cohn, to name the infant Pershing Jerome Cohn. She did so, and then wrote from her home at 901 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, to General Pershing, telling him "I am the proudest mother in the world to have my baby bear the name of one whom the people of the entire civilized world look up to as their savior." Last night Mrs. Cohn said she had received a reply on Friday from the American commander, in which he wrote:

Master Pershing Jerome Cohn:

Dear Little Pershing: Although it will be some time before you are old enough to read this, as you are only a month old today, I am writing to tell you how pleased I am to have a little boy who was born on my birthday for a namesake. I hope that you will grow up to be a strong, industrious boy, and that as the years go by, you will continue to grow, both physically and morally, so that your parents may always be as justly proud of you as they are now. With every good wish for a long and happy life, I am, sincerely yours,

JOHN J. PERSHING.

The boy's father went to France four months ago. He was a member of the firm of B. Cohn & Co., 128 West Twenty-seventh Street.

WANT BUILDING BAN RAISED.

Delegation from Mayor's Committee to Confer with War Board.

George MacDonald, Chairman, and other members of the special Committee on Building and Construction of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, left last night for Washington to consult with the War Industries Board in an effort to obtain a more liberal interpretation of the board's orders halting nonessential construction work here.

"It is hoped," said Mr. MacDonald, "that the next few weeks will develop such radical changes in the Government's nonessential construction program that the architects, builders, and supply men will receive licenses to proceed on the construction of buildings where the use of steel is not contemplated."

RECONSTRUCTION IN BRITAIN

Minister Will Announce the Government's Policy Tomorrow.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Government tonight issued a statement that the Minister of Reconstruction would announce the Government's general reconstruction policy to Parliament on Tuesday.

In the meantime elaborate instructions have been given for the slowing down of munitions production and the replacement of the workmen, with a scheme of donations for unemployment, to remain in force for six months.

SERBS SWEEP NORTHWARD.

Thousands of Prisoners Taken in Capture of Scutari.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The official bulletin tonight on operations in the East says:

"North of the Danube and the Save Serbian troops have advanced in the direction of Waiskirschen and Reeskerek, driving back German troops who are retreating to the north in Bosnia, and have entered Sarajevo, where the National Council and the people have welcomed them enthusiastically.

"The number of prisoners taken in the course of the fighting which preceded the taking of Scutari by the Serbians on Oct. 30, was 4,000, of whom 120 were officers. Numerous cannon and was supplies were captured.

"North of Scutari, Pogoritza, and Nissitch were occupied by the Serbians, aided by Montenegrins."

COAL OUTPUT DROPS MORE.

New Conservation Appeal Made—Influenza Keeps Production Down.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Production of both bituminous and anthracite coal continues to decrease as the result of the influenza epidemic, and a renewed appeal for conservation by householders and others was issued today by the Fuel Administration.

During the week ended Nov. 2 the output of bituminous coal was 10,965,000 net tons, a decrease of 3 per cent. compared with the week before, while only 1,500,000 net tons of anthracite was produced compared with 1,714,000 net tons the previous week.

WAR FLIERS GET MEDALS.

D'Annunzio and Rickenbacker Among Recipients of Aero Club Awards.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The Foreign Service Committee of the Aero Club of America has conferred its war medal on Gabriele d'Annunzio of the Italian Army, Lieutenants Forest and Marchal of the French Army, and Douglas Campbell of California, Frank Luke of Phoenix, Aris., and Edward Rickenbacker of Columbus, Ohio.

Posthumous awards are made to Lieutenant Coiffard of the French Army, Paul Pavelka of Madison, Conn., and Ensigns C. S. Read and A. D. Sturtevant of the American Navy.

Havana Labor Leaders Jailed.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—Leaders of the harbor unions which have been on strike for nearly a week, completely tieing up shipping in the harbor here, were placed under arrest today on charges of preventing men from returning to work by coercion. The labor leaders, nine in number, were sentenced to eighty days' imprisonment.

CHINA EXTENDS LOAN.

Six Months More Allowed for Carrying Out 'Four Power' Agreement.

PEKING, Friday, Nov. 8, (Associated Press.)—A further extension of six months has been granted by the Chinese Government on the currency loan agreement of 1910, which expired on Oct. 14. The amount of the loan was £10,000,000, and its purpose was to reform the currency system. Owing to the revolution the loan was not completed.

The loan referred to above is the famous "four power" agreement, under which a group of American, English, German, and French financiers loaned China $50,000,000. According to the terms of the agreement the loan was to have been paid in installments, but the unsettled condition of the country, due to the unrest in China, has prevented the carrying out of the agreement.

OPEN HUT IN SEWARD PARK.

Jacob Schiff, at Exercises, Makes Plea for War Work Fund.

Several thousand persons went to Seward Park yesterday morning to attend the opening of the attractive new canteen hut for soldiers and sailors by the Jewish Welfare Board. There was speech-making and music. Former Ambassador Abram I. Elkus presided at the exercises and Jacob H. Schiff was the principal speaker.

"Now that the war is ending happily for everybody," said Mr. Schiff, "the Jewish Welfare Board, the Y. M. C. A., the K. of C. and other war work organizations will for many months need our support more than ever, our soldiers and sailors will demand more attention when the grim business of battle is over and the guns have ceased. When the boys come back we want them to feel that we did what we could for them."

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THE WORLD: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1918.

ARCHITECTS BAR GERMAN MATERIAL

League Frames Pledge, to Last "as Long as I Live," and Will Ask All in Profession to Sign.

"I do hereby pledge myself not to use German-made material in my office as long as I live, so help me God!"

By a resolution of the Architectural League at a meeting in its offices last night, this pledge was prepared, and every architect, artist, draughtsman and engineer in the country will be asked to sign it.

The Architectural League has the support in the campaign of the Society of Illustrators, the American Academy of Design, the Art Students' League, the Bureau of Pictorial Publicity, the American Guardian Society and the Brooklyn Institute of American Architects.

William A. Boring, professor of architecture at Columbia University, after agreeing to the pledge, said:

"I would go still further. For every dollar of drawing material we use, we use $500 worth of construction material. Such things as hydro-carbonic waterproofing, that were formerly sold at ridiculously high prices by German firms—and, mind you, the material was made from American raw products—could easily be manufactured by Americans.

"It is about time that Americans woke up to the fact that it is necessary for us to be independent industrially as well as politically. We do not want Hun made products when we can get American and Allied made material."

Harry Van B. Magonigle, President of the league, said Germany's prestige in trade was due to her underhand methods in foisting goods upon the dealers.

"If every one of the users of drawing material makes it plain to his dealer, that he will not use German made material," said he, "all the Hun duplicity in the world will not be able to sell one German made pencil or one sheet of tracing paper."

In discussing ways and means of helping the American manufacturer perfect his product so that it would excel the German product, Mr. Magonigle said:

"An advisory board of competent architects and artists could give constructive criticism to the manufacturers and thus enable them to know just what the technical man needs in his work. We have already appointed such a board, and if the manufacturers agree, as I have good reason to believe that they will, our campaign will profit greatly.

"We are willing to stand hardships for the achievement of our ideals. But [illegible] perfect product eventually, or some of our architects will weaken and forget the German atrocities in Belgium and France."

A representative of a pencil company said American manufacturers would appreciate such aid from prospective customers.

"If Americans are patient," he said, "we will ultimately turn out pencils and other drawing material that will equal if not excel the German product."

Architects said American tracing paper is better than the German [illegible] V. Solon, an architect said American materials are highly regarded by English and French firms.

"When I came here from England I was astounded at the servility American dealers displayed toward German products," he went on. "It is entirely out of place."

The principal difficulty in conducting a boycott, members thought, lay in the fact that Germany exported products to neutral countries and thence shipped them to America with neutral trade marks.

THE above article is erroneous in that it intimates that German pencils are superior to American. The pencils which set the standard for the world are the

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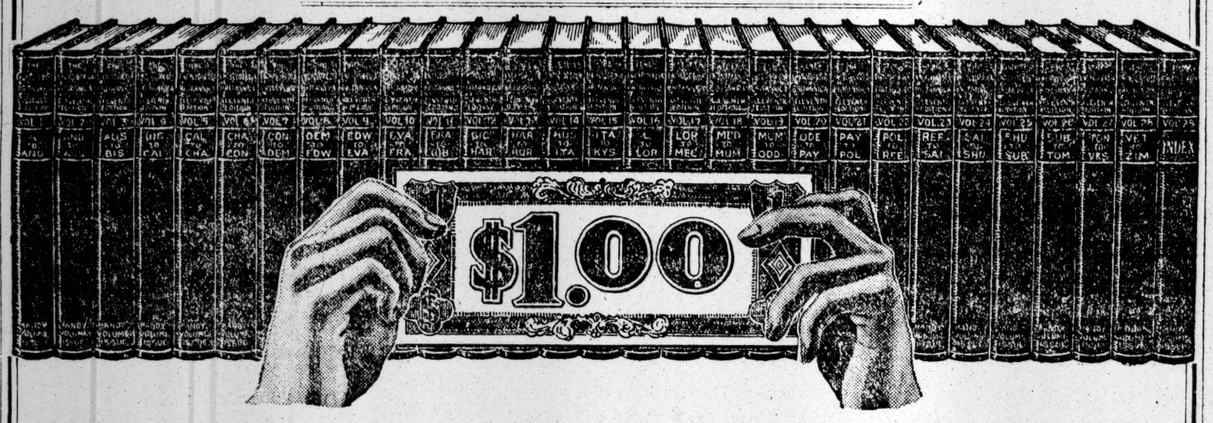

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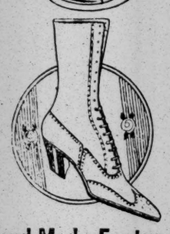

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A MESSAGE FROM John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

To the People of Greater New York:

To-day the United War Work Campaign begins. It starts at a supreme moment in human history.

Victory is in the air!

The triumph of all we have been hoping for and all that our boys have been fighting and dying for, may be finally achieved *this very day.*

* * * *

Think what all this will mean to the soldiers of our Allies.

Their home folks will surely "take the lid off" when their boys come home. Street lights, dimmed now for several years in a thousand cities and towns, to avoid giving direction to enemy air raids, will shine out as never before. Window shades ordered by law to be down at night in millions of homes in France and England, will be raised.

The boys of France and Italy can get home immediately. They will march through Paris and Rome to the sound of a nation's cheers. Nothing will be good enough for them; and oh! what it will mean to them *to be there* among those they love.

And the Tommies! What a time they will have hurrying to the first boat, and, only a few hours later, jumping off at railroad stations and swinging through the streets of their home towns, while bands play and all England shouts its welcome.

Even the Tommies who must stay in France awaiting their turn to go home will get the home papers next morning. Mails next day will be full of letters packed with love and joy. Every Tommy will immediately hear and feel the sense of England's happiness and pride.

* * * *

One day our boys will come home. It will be the biggest day New York has ever seen. But that day is not yet; 3,000 miles of ocean lie between us.

A few of the boys can return immediately; but hundreds of thousands of them must stay behind—and wait. It will seem a very long time both to them and to us.

What wouldn't we have given — what wouldn't they have given—if they could have been here last Thursday and seen that marvellous celebration. It was premature, to be sure, but the public instinct was sound. The people knew they weren't celebrating a fake; they were celebrating a victory they knew *had been won.*

And if our own boys could come swinging down the Avenue, those boys who have slept in the mud, who have endured every discomfort, who have faced death in every form—what wouldn't we want to do for them!

No one would count the dollars then; not one of us would stint in his giving.

* * * *

There is only one real way we can celebrate this victory in a manner which can tangibly express our feelings toward those in the service of Our Country either abroad or in camps in the United States.

The United War Work Campaign gives us this opportunity. Through giving to it we can show our boys the feeling which is in our hearts, and send them our message of gratitude, not at some future time when they return—but now.

* * * *

The sum of at least $170,500,000 is to be raised for our soldiers and sailors, to add to their comfort and happiness, to help them in their temptations and difficulties, during the period which must elapse until they are safe home again.

The purpose for which this money is to be used, and the methods whereby it is to be spent, have been approved by the Government. The President of the United States has requested that in this campaign a united effort be made by the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army, the War Camp Community Service and the American Library Association.

* * * *

Surely one other thought is in our minds at this vital moment; that is, of gratitude that the victory has been won so much sooner than many thought possible.

How anxious we were as these splendid fellows went out from our homes; how thankful we feel now that so many of them will come back again safe and sound.

* * * *

Let us, then, make the United War Work Campaign both a thank offering and a celebration of Victory.

Let the cables carry a message to the men over there of what *we have done* to warm their huts and warm their hearts against the cold and the loneliness of this coming winter.

Let our message be expressed not alone in the amount contributed, but in the number of those who give.

Let us in New York join the whole American people, and in this hour of victory, by our act of giving, say:

We are proud of, and we stand
back of, every man serving in
the uniform of Our Country.

John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Chairman, Greater New York Committee,
UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN.

NATION-WIDE CALL TO AID WAR WORK

John R. Mott Makes Appeal to 'Every Last Friend' as Campaign Week Starts.

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S WORD

Messages Stir Carnegie Hall Meeting That Hails Salvation Army's "Doughnut Girls."

Dr. John R. Mott, Director General of the United War Work Campaign, which begins today and will last until Nov. 18, announced yesterday that in every State of the Union, and in foreign countries where Americans live, the machinery is ready for the solicitation not only of the $170,500,000 asked for the seven war work agencies, but also for an oversubscription of 50 per cent. Calling attention to the greatness of the task, Dr. Mott warned against undue optimism.

"The only hope of accomplishing the desired end is for every member of the nation-wide organization to keep right on his toes during the next eight days, and for every last friend of the United War Work agencies, Protestant, Catholic, Jew, to back it to the utmost limit," he said.

The Chairman's statement was echoed last night at Carnegie Hall, where spokesmen of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths, both clergy and laymen, meeting under the auspices of the Salvation Army, urged on members of all religious denominations to subscribe liberally to the fund. The speakers were the Right Rev. Peter J. Muldoon, Chairman of the National Catholic War Council; the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El; the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church; Miss Evangeline Booth, Commander in Chief of the Salvation Army in this country, and George Gordon Battle. The Chairman was former Ambassador Myron T. Herrick.

The Carnegie Hall audience was enthusiastic and responsive, applauding wildly when a group of Salvation Army workers who had just returned from France were introduced. Among these were Adjutant Helen Purvelance, "the original doughnut girl," and the McAllister sisters, who made 3,000 doughnuts and 100 gallons of coffee a day for the soldiers.

Appeal by Cardinal Gibbons.

An appeal by Cardinal Gibbons, President of the National Catholic War Council, for generous contributions on the part of all citizens to the fund, was made public yesterday.

"It would be a great mistake to think that the end of the war will diminish the need of the work of these seven organizations that have done so much for the comfort and welfare of our soldiers and sailors," the Cardinal said.

"The peace treaty will not be concluded for several months at least after the fighting has ceased; all that time our force of 2,000,000 soldiers will remain there on duty. After the signing of the peace treaty it will take many months for the repatriation of our troops, even if they are then free to return; ardently as we desire to see all our brave boys home once more, we must resign ourselves to the prospects that large numbers, if not hundreds of thousands, must remain abroad much longer as an army of occupation.

"Besides, nearly all of Europe east of the Franco-Belgian frontier will pass stormy days. Disorder and revolution are sure to break out in many places. Who can foresee what services our troops may yet be called on to render for the re-establishment of order and civilization in Europe? We must see this thing through to the end, until the foundation of peace and justice is securely laid.

"It is very evident that in this period of waiting and during the time of occupation the services of these seven welfare organizations will be more needed than ever. It will be a time of great danger to our soldiers, of danger more fatal than shot and shell. It is our duty to do our utmost to protect our beloved boys from these moral perils. To slacken our efforts now, to lessen our generosity, would be great ingratitude to the men who have encountered such hardships and dangers for our sake and are bringing to a happy end the greatest war in history.

"They have earned the best and the most that we can give them," concluded the Cardinal's statement, "and the American who will not give all he can and help all he can is unworthy of our noble army and navy and the holy cause for which they fought."

Business Men Here to Help.

Every business establishment in Greater New York will be canvassed this week. The Industrial Captains have adopted "an amendment to the tax laws," an act "to provide revenues for the welfare of the boys in camp and on the battle line." The voluntary law calls for a subscription or voluntary tax of not less than one-quarter of 1 per cent. on the outstanding capital stock of each corporation doing business in the city; a voluntary tax of not less than 2½ per cent. of its net profits during the week on every firm doing business in the city, and a voluntary and self-imposed tax by each and every employe of the firms and corporations specified of one full day's pay. The last provision does not include higher salaried officers and firm members, of whom greater donations will be expected. The amounts due are to be paid in four equal installments, beginning on Dec. 1, 1918, and on the first of each of the three following months.

Appreciation of the work done by the Y. M. C. A. women connected with the Navy Hut at the French base of the naval forces in France was voiced in a cablegram received from Vice Admiral H. B. Wilson and made public yesterday at the United War Work Campaign headquarters.

The Allied Theatrical, Motion Picture, Music and Entertainment Team inaugurated its part of the drive last night at the Hippodrome, where a monster program arranged by E. F. Albee was presented. The list of performers included almost every headliner in New York. Among the attractions for the week arranged by this section are a concert and boxing carnival on Saturday night at Madison Square Garden, a football game between Princeton and Camp Upton on Saturday afternoon; every afternoon this week from 2:30 to 11 P. M. war relic expositions at the 1st Field Artillery, Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway and the 23d Regiment Armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn; tomorrow night a gala concert at the Metropolitan Opera House by John McCormack, Maggie Teyte, and Jacques Thibaud; Saturday night a Victory ball at the Hotel Astor, and Sunday night the Friars Frolic at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Jacob H. Schiff Speaks.

"Now that the war is ending happily for everybody, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Y. M. C. A., the K. of C., and the other war work organizations will for many months need our support more than ever," said Jacob H. Schiff, speaking yesterday at the dedication exercises of a canteen in Seward Park. The meeting was under the auspices of the Jewish Welfare Board, and the speakers were, besides Mr. Schiff, Abram I. Elkus, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Israel Unterberg, Jonathan C. Day, Leon L. Watters, and Colonel Harry Cutler, Chairman of the board.

An appeal to the workingmen of New York to [illegible] for war work until President Wilson announces that the great need for war workers no longer exists was issued yesterday at the headquarters of the United States Employment Service, 469 Fifth Avenue.

The United War Work Campaign in the Oranges opened last night with initial subscriptions of $226,305 out of a quota of $530,000. On Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock at the Fruit Trade Building, 204 Franklin Street, there will be held an auction of fruit and produce donated by the members of the west side wholesale trade. Among the speakers announced are Dr. William T. Manning of Trinity Church, Dr. George E. Vincent of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Rev. Father John L. Belford, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Albert E. Roberts, and Colonel McIntyre of the Salvation Army.

Hippodrome's $10,000 for Fund.

A performance given at the Hippodrome last night in aid of the allied war work funds resulted in gross gate receipts of more than $10,000, while a collection taken up following an address by United States Marshal McCarthy was estimated at several thousand dollars more. The program was arranged by E. F. Albee, and was made up largely of vaudeville headliners.

TO PARADE IN WASHINGTON.

President Invited to Review the Pageant at White House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The United War Work Campaign will be inaugurated in this city tomorrow with a parade. President Wilson has been invited to review the pageant as it passes the White House. Units of the nation's land and sea forces will march with representatives of the seven organizations and the various Government departments and contingents of Boy Scouts with their band.

Secretary Daniels spoke at Baltimore today in the interest of the drive and Secretary McAdoo issued a statement here asking the people to oversubscribe the fund.

The New York Times Contribution.

In response to the appeals that corporations contribute from one-fourth of 1 per cent. to 1 per cent. of their capital stock to the United War Work Campaign, the New York Times Company will contribute 1 per cent—$10,000—and in addition the 1,500 employes of THE NEW YORK TIMES will contribute the full amount of one day's wages—$6,000—thus making a contribution of $16,000 from THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DANIELS AIDS UNITED DRIVE

Says Armistice Will Not Lessen Need for War Work Fund.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10.—An armistice does not end the war, but merely halts it, Secretary Daniels said in an address at a mass meeting here today in behalf of the United States War Work Campaign which begins tomorrow.

"If the armistice is signed today or tomorrow," the Secretary said, "it does not mean our men are no longer in military service, and it does not mean that concern for their entertainment and welfare can be relaxed. On the contrary, it will be a challenge to increased zeal and an appeal to new resources."

The War Work Campaign, the Secretary added, would be responded to by all who thought more of the courage, clean living, and home interest of the nation's fighting men than of anything else.

CLERGYMEN AID WAR DRIVE.

Peace and German Revolution Also Discussed in Churches.

A plea for hearty support of the United War Work drive was the keynote of the sermons in churches here yesterday. Revolution in Germany and approaching peace also were discussed.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton in his sermon in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church said recent events marked the first time the world had passed consciously from one era to another. He paid tribute to Cardinal Mercier "as the greatest figure in the religious world today."

Rabbi Silverman in Temple Beth-El said the world was nearer its millennium today than ever before, and asserted the war had brought mankind nearer to brotherhood than had centuries of religious teachings. War, he added, had brought religion back to its original task of combating bigotry, fighting sin, and uplifting mankind. The rabbi dwelt upon the comradeship and co-operative spirit of chaplains of all creeds in the army and navy.

"The very angels of God have been fighting with our soldiers," the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton said in his sermon in Calvary Baptist Church. He expressed belief that the world war had recreated spiritual thought, and cited the declaration of "a man so practical as Marshal Joffre" that he believed the first battle of the Marne was won by God.

The Rev. Dr. S. Howard Young, in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, said "In the Providence of God Kaiser ished by the German people themselves," lished by the German people themselves," and that their fate could not come more bitterly than at the hands of the Socialists they had denounced. Retribution upon the war lords he described as divine, and as the first world lesson to be derived from the German downfall.

Page to Leave Shipping Board.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Charles R. Page of San Francisco, one of the members of the Shipping Board, has decided to resign and plans to present his resignation to Chairman Hurley soon. Mr. Page is a lawyer who has devoted particular attention to maritime affairs, and has specialized in the work with the board. It was said tonight that Mr. Page feels the necessity of getting back to his business.

Policeman Kills Hotel Thief.

William Banks, a negro, 55 years old, of 234 West Sixty-first Street, who had been interrupted in a robbery at the Hotel Navarre yesterday afternoon and had fled to the roof of a house at 340 West Thirty-eighth Street, was shot and killed by Policeman Sabatella of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. James Denham, captain of the hotel bellboys, caught Banks trying to get out of the Navarre with the stolen things and forced him to drop them. When Sabatella tried to follow the negro to the roof the latter jammed down the door and lay on it. The policeman fired at the door and the bullet went through it and into Banks's body.

Y. M. C. A. IN WAR SPENT $54,354,034

National Council, in Reviewing Finances, Points to Magnitude of its Work in France.

OVEREAS COST NOW HIGH

Till Last July, Expenditures in This Country Were In Excess of Scattered Task Abroad.

The National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. gave out yesterday a financial statement covering its operations from the beginning of the war to July 31, 1918. The statement was issued by George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and shows that the Y. M. C. A. has handled during the period $54,354,034, of which more than $400,000 represents interest earned on the contributions given to it. In connection with the statement the council said:

"July 31 is the latest date for which figures could be made available from the Paris headquarters, and the operations on this side are given as of the same date for the sake of presenting a complete and uniform picture. On that date the Y. M. C. A. had still on hand a balance in excess of $17,000,000. In the intervening period the demands of the work overseas have grown by leaps and bounds because of the vastly accelerated movement of troops, so that the balance on hand at that date has now been entirely spent and has been succeeded by a deficit. In this intervening period Y. M. C. A. men and women workers have been sent abroad at the rate of very nearly 1,000 a month, and the number of buildings, restaurants, hotels, huts, tents, &c., operated for the A. E. F. in France has increased from 895 to 1,500.

"On July 31 the expenditures for work in this country were still in excess of the expenditures for work overseas. This situation has now been reversed. Expenditures overseas have grown not merely because of the growth of the army, but because every operation in France costs far more than a similar operation on this side, due to the fact that the men are not gathered there into great cantonments, but are billeted in hundreds of villages and are constantly moving about.

"Up to July 31 approximately 9,500 uniforms had been furnished to workers in the United States, and 7,222 uniforms to the 2,311 secretaries sent overseas. Many of these workers are bearing all of their own expenses, but the majority receive an expense allowance from the Y. M. C. A., which covers their bare necessities, in the case of unmarried workers, and gives to married workers approximately the allowance of a Lieutenant in the army. The statement gives some idea of the scope and magnitude of the work undertaken by the Y. M. C. A. for the soldiers. The association is now one of the largest operators of hotels and restaurants in the world; it is the largest single exhibitor of motion pictures; it has the services of approximately a hundred actresses and actors in its huts in France, and has sent abroad the largest consignments of athletic goods ever placed in the history of organized sport. One single order was placed recently for more than half a million dollars worth of athletic equipment.

"In the period of demobilization the educational work of the 'Y' is counted upon by the military authorities as a factor of vital importance. In preparation for this the 'Y' has recently placed an order for more than $2,000,000 worth of textbooks for France."

LUTHERANS IN ONE BODY.

All Members Will Unite at Convention in This City.

There will begin in this city tomorrow what is considered the most important convention of Lutherans ever held in this country. The three older bodies of the Lutheran Church, the General Synod, organized in 1820; the General Council, organized in 1867, and the United Synod South, dating back to civil war days, will meet for the last time as independent organized bodies. Before the week is over their forces will be combined under the title of the United Lutheran Church of America, representing a communicant membership of 800,000 and a baptized membership of 1,600,000.

The convention will open tomorrow with the three bodies meeting separately to wind up their affairs. The General Council will meet in Holy Trinity Church, Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street; the Central Synod in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, and the United Synod South in the Church of the Advent, Broadway, at Ninety-third Street. On Thursday evening the united church will go in procession to Holy Trinity Church for communion service. The procession will be led by the Ways and Means Committee, in which are the Presidents of the three general bodies, Dr. Theodore E. Schmauk, Dr. V. G. A. Tressler, and Dr. M. G. G. Scherer. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. H. E. Jacobs, Dean of Mount Airy Seminary at Philadelphia.

Friday morning the business meeting at which the merger will be formally carried out will be held in the auditorium of the Engineers Building, 33 West Thirty-ninth Street. The first business will be the election of officers of the general body, and there is much speculation as to who will lead the Lutherans in America. The public ratification meeting will be held at the Hotel Astor on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. A large public meeting will be held in the Hippodrome on Sunday evening. The centre of the decoration scheme will be a gigantic bust of Martin Luther, from whom the Lutheran Church takes its name. At the same time public meetings are scheduled for the Academy of Music in Brooklyn and another in Jersey City.

LEBANON HOSPITAL CHANGE

Additions Being Built and Its Facilities Enlarged.

Lebanon Hospital, in the Bronx, is enlarging its facilities for the care of the sick, it was announced yesterday. The changes are being made under the direction of W. H. Abbott, the new Superintendent, who succeeded William Daub, who retired recently. The interior of the hospital is being rearranged and redecorated and new private rooms and a maternity ward are being added.

Lebanon Hospital has just passed through a very trying time with the increase in sickness and with so many of its doctors and nurses in service and others too sick to attend to their patients. Notwithstanding this handicap the hospital opened its doors to all who needed its care and advice. The Medical Board was one of the first to recognize the seriousness of the influenza epidemic. Restrictions as to visiting, special care in isolation of those sick with influenza and pneumonia, and other precautionary measures were immediately adopted. The hospital announced yesterday that, with the epidemic on the wane, it will again open its wards for general treatment.

The training school for the nurses is launching a new scheme whereby any young woman acceptable to the management may be prepared for the nursing profession free of charge and yet receive the monthly allowance for pupil nurses. tained by writing to the Superintendent. in training. Full particulars may be ob-

BANK FOR ITALIAN TRADE.

Italian Discount and Trust Company to Open Its Doors Today.

The Italian Discount and Trust Company, incorporated under the laws of New York State with a capital of $500,000 and a surplus of $250,000, which was organized recently under the auspices of the Guaranty Trust Company and the Banca Italiana Disconto, will begin the transaction of a general banking and trust company business at 399 Broadway this morning, special attention being given to Italian export and import trade.

George P. Kennedy, formerly assistant treasurer of the Guaranty Trust Company, is President of the new bank and G. Biasutti, manager of the Florence branch of the Banca Italiana Disconto, is Vice President. Among the directors are Alexander J. Hemphill, Eugene W. Stetson, Harry Lawton, and Theodore Rousseau of the Guaranty Trust Company; Comm. Angelo Pogliani, Managing Director of the Banca Italiana Disconto; Emanuel Gorli, Judge John J. Freschi, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Biasutti.

The Banca Italiana Disconto, with which the Italian Discount and Trust Company is affiliated, is among the leading banks of Italy, having 70 branches in that country. Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy, is chairman of its board of directors.

HYLAN WRITES TO GARFIELD

Says His Duty as Mayor Is to Know Where City's Coal Is.

Mayor Hylan sent a letter yesterday to United States Fuel Administrator Dr. H. A. Garfield explaining why he had ordered the Police Department to make a census of the coal supply of the city and denying that it had been asked for or was being done in the interest of the Fuel Administration. The Mayor assured Dr. Garfield that there would be no investigation made for the Fuel Administration unless it was so requested. The Mayor stated that on Oct. 3 he had requested Police Commissioner Enright to make the census, and, after quoting his letter, said:

"This investigation is made for the purpose of having an inventory of the coal supply in the City of New York, so that those who have an excess supply could be appealed to, to help the less fortunate who might be without coal, as hundreds of people were last Winter, resulting in great suffering and distress. Request has been made upon the Fuel Administration authorities in this city as to the amount of coal on hand here, and their response has been that there is no man or body in this city who has in his or their possession the information above requested.

"I note by the press that you have allowed another increase in the price of coal of 95 cents per ton because of the increase in the wages of miners, which, if report is correct, amounts to about 50 cents per week. The people who were unable to secure coal when they had complied with all the requirements of the Fuel Administration months ago must now pay 95 cents more per ton. This will take millions out of the pockets of the poor people of this city.

"The people look to me as Mayor to be sufficiently interested in their welfare to be prepared in the case of an emergency to assist them. Unless I know the actual conditions, I will not be in a position to advise or help them. It is my plain duty to the people of this city to guard and protect their interests, as far as it lies within my power, and I cannot see what objection there is to the Mayor knowing the actual conditions of the coal supply in this city. There is no intention on my part to in any way embarrass or interfere with the Fuel Administration work in this city."

To Tell of Columbia's War Activities

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and Major Herbert C. Earnshaw, Commandant of the Students' Army Training Camp there, will be the speakers tonight at the annual meeting of the Columbia College Alumni Association, to be held in the Columbia University Club at 4 West Forty-third Street. The war activities of the college will be the subject.

WILL RESTORE LOUVAIN.

University Destroyed by the Germans to be Replaced by Nations.

Announcement was made yesterday of the organization of the National Committee in the United States for the Restoration of the University of Louvain, with President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University as chairman. The committee includes fifty of the leading public men of the United States, heads of American universities, financiers, educators and publicists and diplomats. Among the members are the two former Presidents, William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt. The secretary's office where those desiring to aid in the restoration of the great Belgian university may send books is established at the J. Pierpont Morgan library in this city.

"The wanton destruction of the ancient and celebrated University Halls of Louvain, including the treasures of its splendid library, has evoked the unanimous indignation of the entire civilized world," says the announcement of the committee. "This application, after the sacrilegious invasion of Belgium, of the policy of monstrous terrorization by which it was planned that Kultur should be substituted for European culture, developed through the ages, is to receive universal condemnation by the restoration of the university. Founded in 1425, the University of Louvain has for five centuries been an international centre of science and learning, attended by students from all nations." National committees are being organized in all the leading nations to co-operate with the international Committee for the Restoration of the University of Louvain.

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If You Are Building,
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It Will Pay You to
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will give you the *best* light and *adorn* your home.
For Christmas and Wedding Gifts
nothing you can buy for $10, or up to $100, will be more *elegant, useful,* than
A "MILLER" LAMP
BUY THEM from Dealers or
Edward Miller & Co.
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Buy W. S. S. and Thrift Stamps Regularly

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Fancy Table Linens
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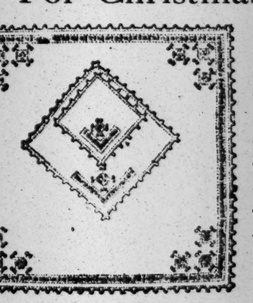

Luncheon set of Italian Needlepoint and Embroidery, made on heavy hand-woven Linen. Set consists of 23-inch Centerpiece and two dozen Doylies.

$42.50 Set

Attention is invited to our comprehensive stock of fancy Linens from which selections may be made for Holiday gifts.

Practically every allied country in Europe and Asia has contributed toward making this collection complete. Many of these goods cannot be duplicated, regardless of price, when our present stock is exhausted.

TEA CLOTHS, with Napkins to match, in Irish and Madeira Embroidery, French and Italian Filet, Needlepoint, Cutwork, Japanese Mosaic work, Fayal and Porto Rican drawn work, etc., $2.00 to 275.00.

TEA NAPKINS, plain Linen and figured Damask, Hemstitched, also Embroidered and trimmed with Lace, $5.00 to 65.00 doz.

CENTERPIECES in every kind of Hand Needlework, $1.50 to 125.00 each.

LUNCHEON SETS. Twenty-five piece sets in Madeira, Spanish, and Chinese Embroidery, also Lace, Needlepoint and Mosaic openwork. $8.50 to 175.00.

SCARFS. Sideboard and Serving Table, Bureau, Dressing Table and Chiffonier Scarfs of every size and description, $2.00 to 165.00 each.

TRAY CLOTHS, oval and oblong, Embroidered, also Lace and Embroidery, 25c to $17.50 each.

SPECIAL—A lot of Italian Embroidered and Lace-trimmed Scarfs, 1½ yards long, at one-third less than regular prices. Range of prices $6.75 to 15.00.

Christmas Shopping
We respectfully suggest that in so far as possible you act on the Government's request that you do your Christmas shopping during November.

Reg. Trade Mark

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts.

The business here advertised is being conducted by the Alien Property Custodian of the United States, pending final sale and delivery to 100 per cent. American ownership.
This Company is and will be entitled to the same unreserved patronage as is enjoyed by any other loyal American business.

TO BE SOLD BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

Kaffee Handels Aktiengesellschaft,
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY,
&
Kaffee Hag Corporation,
NEW YORK CITY.

Assets of Kaffee Handels Aktiengesellschaft and/or 500 Shares of Stock of Kaffee Hag Corporation.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, A. MITCHELL PALMER, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public sale or sales, at the offices of the Kaffee Hag Corporation, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 9th day of January, 1919, the following:

1. 500 shares of the capital stock of the Kaffee Hag Corporation, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, of the par value of $100 each.

2. The complete apparatus and factory equipment belonging to Kaffee Handels Aktiengesellschaft, a corporation of Bremen, organized under the laws of Germany, now installed on the premises of Messrs. E. R. Squibb & Sons, New Brunswick, New Jersey, for the extracting, drying, roasting and sorting of coffee and for the refining of caffeine, including 1 Oldsmobile 1918 Model 5-passenger automobile and office furniture and fixtures.

3. About 34,836 pounds raw green coffee, about 63,145 pounds unroasted, caffeine-freed coffee, about 6,691 gallons C.P. Benzol, and a Lot of packing materials, cartons and labels as more accurately inventoried immediately prior to said sale.

4. The claims of indebtedness and accounts receivable of the Kaffee Handels Aktiengesellschaft, a corporation of Bremen, organized under the laws of Germany, not including cash on hand and money owing by, or on deposit with, banks and/or trust companies, against the Kaffee Hag Corporation, and other debtors, residing or doing business in the United States.

5. The right, title and interest of the Kaffee Handels Aktiengesellschaft in and to the following agreements:

(a) An agreement between Kaffee Handels Aktiengesellschaft, a corporation of Bremen, organized under the laws of Germany, and Kaffee Patent Aktiengesellschaft, a corporation of Bremen, organized under the laws of Germany, dated April 6th, 1914.

(b) A contract between the Kaffee Handels Aktiengesellschaft and Messrs. E. R. Squibb & Sons, dated May, 26th, 1916.

(c) Another contract between the Kaffee Handels Aktiengesellschaft and Messrs. E. R. Squibb & Sons, dated May 26th, 1916.

6. All the right, title and interest of the Kaffee Handels Aktiengesellschaft in and to the following Letters Patent of the United States:

Number.		Date.
897,763,	issued	Sept. 1, 1908.
950,357,	issued	Feb. 22, 1910.
953,073,	issued	Mar. 29, 1910.
953,074,	issued	Mar. 29, 1910.
953,643,	issued	Mar. 29, 1910.
964,944,	issued	July 19, 1910.
936,392,	issued	Oct. 12, 1909.
1,000,692,	issued	Aug. 15, 1911.
1,009,610,	issued	Nov. 21, 1911.
13,261,	re-issued	June 27, 1911.
13,262,	re-issued	June 27, 1911.
13,263,	re-issued	June 27, 1911.

The said property will be offered in separate lots to be determined upon in the order of sale, and shall also be offered for sale jointly as one lot.

Full description of and information concerning the shares of stock and the property thus to be sold, and the terms and conditions of such sale or sales, and an inspection of said property, may be obtained by qualified and accepted bidders by application to

JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF SALES,
110 West 42d Street, New York City.

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Alien Property Custodian.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
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Money In Bank

There was never a time when so large an amount of cash was carried in the pocket as in this day of large wages and high prices.

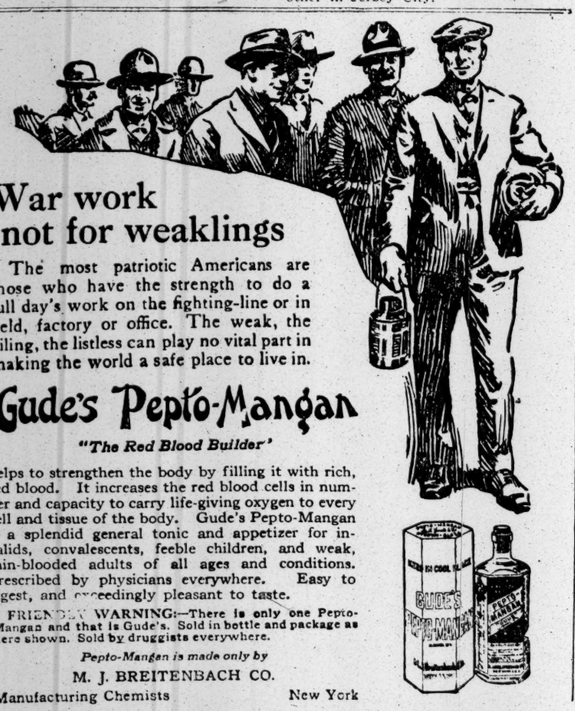
Whatever money a man may have consistently carried about with him formerly must be doubled in amount to-day. As a matter of fact, it is probably, under current conditions, not only doubled, but tripled, if not quadrupled. This large amount of money is performing no useful service and is one of the causes for the present restriction of credit.

Every hundred dollars carried in pocket would have a credit potential capacity of some eighty dollars if deposited in bank. This credit is sorely needed today and the increase that would be afforded by depositing in bank cash unnecessary for daily needs would yield an enormous sum.

Exactly the same criticism can be made of money that is carried over night by merchants in their till, for if only a few hundreds or a few thousands of dollars here and there, the aggregate throughout the country would afford one day's basis for a corresponding amount of credit totaling a great sum.

In New York, the unique service of the Harriman National Bank, open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily, Saturdays included, offers the community not only the benefit of deposited cash, but also one day earlier clearance of checks and a corresponding day's use of funds thereby represented. This suggestion comprehends one of those individual patriotic services which we are apt to overlook.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT



War work not for weaklings

The most patriotic Americans are those who have the strength to do a full day's work on the fighting-line or in field, factory or office. The weak, the ailing, the listless can play no vital part in making the world a safe place to live in.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"

helps to strengthen the body by filling it with rich, red blood. It increases the red blood cells in number and capacity to carry life-giving oxygen to every cell and tissue of the body. Gude's Pepto-Mangan is a splendid general tonic and appetizer for invalids, convalescents, feeble children, and weak, thin-blooded adults of all ages and conditions. Prescribed by physicians everywhere. Easy to digest, and exceedingly pleasant to taste.

FRIENDLY WARNING:—There is only one Pepto-Mangan and that is Gude's. Sold in bottle and package as here shown. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
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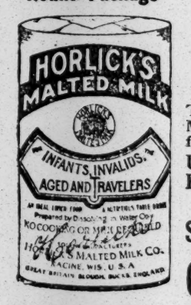
The DIET ***During and After*** **INFLUENZA**

The Old Reliable Round Package



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The REAL Food-Drink, instantly prepared. Made by the ORIGINAL Horlick process and from carefully selected materials.

Used successfully over ¼ century. Endorsed by physicians everywhere.

Specify **Horlick's** The Original
Others Are Imitations

TRAVIS BEATS DOUGLAS ON GARDEN CITY LINKS

TRAVIS AGAIN NIPS DOUGLAS AT FINISH

As in Their Match Eighteen Years Ago, Issue Is Settled at Home Green.

FAMOUS PUTTER IS SOLD

Club Which Won British Golf Title Adds $1,700 to Sum Raised in Garden City Duel.

The golf match between Walter J. Travis and Findlay S. Douglas, in the United War Work campaign exhibition, over the links of the Garden City Golf Club yesterday afternoon, in a way found history repeating itself. Travis won on the home green, even as he did eighteen years ago in the final of the national championship. The winner's margin was 1 up.

Approximately $3,000 was raised for the cause. That phase of the program began just prior to the start of the players, when Frank M. Bacon, President of the club, asked for bids on the scoring privilege, and also for caddie rights. Martin W. Littleton paid $100 to be the official scorer, and he also bid $250 to be Travis's caddie. Howard Maxwell bid a similar amount for the privilege of caddying for Douglas, and he suited the action to the word by carrying the clubs. Instead of Littleton carrying for Travis, the job was turned over to a small boy.

After the match the auctioneering was renewed, the object being to dispose of the much-prized putter with which Travis won the British title at Sandwich in 1904. The bidding quickly mounted up, until L. H. Lapham of the home club topped the list with a bid of $1,700. Lapham then did a thing which was appreciated by every one, making a present of the putter to the Garden City Golf Club.

As was expected, when Douglas kept straight he had the greater distance with his wooden clubs, but lack of control landed him into much trouble. He kept out of the pitfalls fairly well on the outward journey, and, thanks to a steady streak of putting, more than held his own with the Garden City veteran.

Travis lost the first hole after twice being in trouble. Douglas, who had reached the green on his second, won in 4.

Travis showed all his old-time cunning at the second hole, where he supplemented a mashie shot over the sandpit with a neat ten-foot putt for a 2. Douglas also had a chance for a 2, but failed to give the ball quite enough force.

They halved the third in 5, and then Travis won the long fourth, practically 500 yards, in 4. The veteran got that "bird" by a beautiful third shot that left him no putt to speak of. Travis was 1 up then, but Douglas squared accounts with a 4 at the fifth hole.

Travis took three putts on the sixth green, which cost him that hole. Douglas was therefore 1 up, and, after a half in 5 at the seventh, he became 2 up, winning the eighth in 3, by holing a fifteen-footer. The hole is 357 yards long. Douglas missed a short putt at the ninth and lost that hole, but turned for home 1 up. Douglas was out in 40 to Travis's 42.

Douglas rolled up a long approach putt dead at the tenth, and won there with a 4 from his opponent, who had twice been in trouble. That made Douglas 2 up again, but he took three putts on the next two greens, losing at No. 11 and halving the next. The way they played the twelfth hole is worthy of mention. Both found the big pit guarding the green on their tee shots, and, after recovering well from the sand, fussed around for three putts each. It looked a certainty that Travis would get a 4 there, but he missed a wee one of scarcely two feet. A little later the veteran squared the match by winning the thirteenth in 5, Douglas overplaying the green on his third shot.

Sad putting marked the efforts of the players on the fourteenth green, but as Douglas had reached the zone in the immediate vicinity of the pin in a stroke less than his opponent he managed to win in 5 to 6. This saw Douglas 1 up again, but that was the last time he looked like a winner, as Travis won the next two holes. Douglas got into so much trouble at the fifteenth that he finally conceded the hole, while at the next he never had a chance after his drive caught the trap.

A beautiful recovery from a trap near the seventeenth green enabled Douglas to get a half in 5 there, when he appeared almost certain to lose the hole. That carried the match to the home green, and as they halved in 3 it left Travis a winner by 1 up.

Both were credited with a round in 86, the card reading as follows:

Travis, out....	5	2	5	4	5	6	5	5	5—42
Douglas, out...	4	3	5	5	4	5	5	3	6—40
Travis, in.....	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	4—44—86
Douglas, in....	4	6	5	6	5	7	5	5	3—46—86

HORSE SHOW OPENS TODAY.

Judges and Exhibitors at Breakfast Preparatory to Display.

While preparations for the opening of the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden today were receiving the finishing touches and some three hundred horses were being exercised on the tanbark, the men responsible for this week's exhibition in aid of the United War Work campaign, together with the judges and some of the prominent exhibitors, including many army officers, were the guests of John McE. Bowman at a horse show breakfast yesterday in the music room of the Biltmore Hotel.

Covers were laid for two hundred inside and outside of the huge horseshoe table. Among those present were Alfred B. Maclay, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, E. R. Bowne, Arthur G. Leonard, Thomas E. Wilson, John M. Thompson and Guy Woodin of Chicago; R. E. Skofield, Treasurer; Charles W. Smith, Secretary, and Frank T. Clarke, Superintendent of the Horse Show; James G. Marshall, Charles A. Baudouine, George B. Hulme, Carll S. Burr, Clinton B. Seeley, E. Vander Horst Koch, J. A. P. Rumsdell, Bexley Hocombe, Alden S. Blodget, H. Stuart Hollis, George Willing, William H. Wanamaker, William T. Hunter and Harry D. Holloway of Philadelphia; Hamilton H. Salmon, Fred S. Field of Brockton, Mass.; I. J. R. Muurling, Louis Haight, William Durland, Ernest Iselin, E. S. J. McVickar, Thomas J. Regan, James J. Fox, Guy A. Ward, W. S. Blitz, George A. Coleman, W. A. McGibbon, Peter Hauck, Jr.; Major John K. Brown, Franklin B. Jourdan, W. R. Coe, Major P. O. Nelson, Rufus C. Finch, G. D. F. Leith and Major Alfred Wendt.

Reversing the usual order of things, the judges of the Horse Show will tonight give a dinner at the Manhattan Club to James McLean, President of the National Horse Show Association; Judge William H. Moore, Robert A. Fairbairn and Alfred B. Maclay, the four men who have made possible this week's unreserved benefit for the United War Work Campaign Fund.

Judging at the Garden will begin at 11 o'clock this morning. The following is the program for today:

11:00—Class 25—Pony mares, suitable for breeding polo ponies.
11:15—Class 15—Hackney stallions.
11:30—Class 21—Hackney fillies, three years old.
11:45—Class 22—Hackney fillies, two years old.
12:00—Class 3—Trotters, stallions.
12:15—Class 29—Pony stallions.
12:30—Class 74—Shetland ponies in harness.

AFTERNOON.

2:00—Class 87—Saddle horses.
2:30—Class 82—Ponies in harness, children to drive.
3:45—Class 42—Harness horses, novice.
4:05—Class 86—Saddle horses, novice.
4:55—Class 34—Trotters in harness.
5:00—Class 46—Harness horses, novice.
5:15—Class 101—Ponies under saddle, children to ride; John McE. Bowman cups.
6:30—Class 88—Ladies' saddle horses.
8:00—Class 132—Hunters and jumpers, first section.

EVENING.

8:00—Class 132—Hunters and jumpers, second section.
8:30—Class 44—Harness horses, novice.
8:50—Class 85—Saddle horses, novice.
9:20—Class 77—Pairs of ponies in harness.
9:35—Class 52—Harness horses.
9:50—Class 117—Ladies' qualified hunters, up to carrying 165 pounds.
10:30—Class 128—Officers' horses, over the course; William H. Moore Cup.

SPEEDWAY RECORD GOES.

Lustrous McKinney Paces Half Mile in 1:00½ in Race.

The fastest paced half-mile of the season for the Harlem Speedway was returned yesterday by M. S. Kearins's bay gelding, Lustrous McKinney, at the Road Drivers' Association seventh Fall matinee. The Kearins gelding, in winning the 1:05 pace, covered the half-mile in 1:00½, in the second heat.

Opposed to Lustrous McKinney was Moe Aronson's Hal Direct, and J. F. Flaherty's Lillian W. In the initial heat the three animals got off on a line and raced to the quarter pole abreast. Then Hal Direct and Lustrous McKinney broke badly and Lillian W. won handily. Kearins, first to get his pacer under control, brought Lustrous McKinney home second. The time was 1:03.

Kearins' gelding kept its stride throughout the second heat, but was forced hard by Lillian W., which was beaten only a length. In this heat Lustrous McKinney was clocked in 1:00½. Lustrous McKinney continued its good work in the third heat and won bby more than a length from Hal Direct, in 1:03.

Silent Sister and Oakland Boy, Jr., indulged in a pacing duel at 1:10 which went to Silent Sister in three heats. The other three-heat victory was registered by Gene Carpenter's Bessie Baron in the 1:09 trot.

Lustrous McKinney's victory in the 1:05 pace, placed it within one point of J. Leonard's Silent Sister for the year's pacing championship cup. Leonard's mare has 23 points while Lustrous McKinney has 22. Countess Kohl is third with 16. In the trotting division American Girl leads with 29 points and Kitty Justo has 25. L. Albano's Pavana is third with 19.

1:07 CLASS—TROTTING.

Grace Worthy, b. m., (J. J. Morris)..	1	8	1
Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter)..	2	1	4
Longwood, b. g., (W. J. O'Neil).....	3	4	2
Olfden, b. g., (L. Albano).....	5	2	3
Bruno, b. g., (A. Bruno).....	4	5	6

Time—1:04; 1:05; 1:08.

1:05 CLASS—PACING.

Lustrous McKinney, b.g., (M.S.Kearins).	2	1	1
Lillian W., ch. m., (J. F. Flaherty)..	1	2	3
Hal Direct, ch. g., (M. I. Aronson)..	3	3	2

Time—1:03; 1:00½; 1:03.

1:10 CLASS—PACING.

Silent Sister, b. m., (J. Leonard)...	2	1	1
Oakland Boy, Jr., ch. h., (S. Dunn)..1		2	2

Time—1:11; 1:12¾; 1:07¾.

1:09 CLASS—TROTTING.

Bessie Baron, br. m., (E. Carpenter)	2	1	1
Leo A., br. g., (J. A. Barrington)....	1	2	2
Kitty Justo, b. m., (R. Jacob).....	3	3	3

Time—1:08¾; 1:09; 1:07.

1:05 CLASS—TROTTING.

American Girl, ch. m., (J. A. Manning)	1	1	
Pavana, blk. g., (L. Albano).....	2	2	

Time—1:05¾; 1:07¾.

1:15 CLASS—TROTTING.

John Gayton, Jr., b. g., (A. Bruno).....	1	1	
Potero Boy, b. g., (J. F. Flaherty)....	2	2	

Time—1:17¾; 1:20.

PELHAM TARS VICTORIOUS.

Smother Peekskill Eleven Under a 49 to 0 Score.

Pelham Bay Naval Training Station's football machine rode roughshod over the eleven representing the Peekskill Naval Range at Travers Island yesterday, winning by the one-sided score of 49 to 0. The Pelham tars completely outclassed the Peekskill team. Lear was the leader in Pelham Bay's scoring, annexing four touchdowns.

The line-up:

Pelham Bay, (49.)	Position.	Peekskill, (0.)
Rafferty	L. E.	Adams
McShelley	L. T.	Baunders
Nordstrom	L. G.	Nelson
Christie	C.	Collard
Whitcomb	R. G.	Trus
Toutant	R. T.	Duval
Hagen	R. E.	Sorenson
Oed	Q. B.	Curtis
Twining	L. H. B.	Tauscher
Lear	R. H. B.	Dounler
McMahon	F. B.	Dunbrook

Touchdowns—Lear, 4; Oed, 2; Hannen, 1. Goals from touchdowns—Nordstrom, 6; Christie. Substitutes—For Pelham Bay: Ducan for Rafferty; Siegler for McShelley; Hannen for Nordstrom; Wakefield for Oed; White for Wakefield; Blaine for McMahon. For Peekskill: Curley for Nelson; Carmody for Trus; Von Dey for Duval; Kelly for Sorenson; Small for Curtis; Field for Tauscher. Curtis for Small. Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Andrews, Yale. Head linesman—Bernie Wefers, New York A. C. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

STOKELEY NOT YET HEADED

St. Christopher Athlete Wins His Eighth Successive Road Run.

William Stokeley of the St. Christopher Club scored his eighth successive road running triumph yesterday in the series now being conducted by the Morningside A. C. over a Harlem course of about five and one-half miles. Stokeley easily outdistanced a field of six rivals. His time was 25:44, and he was leading L. Milofsky of the Kings County A. A. by about one-quarter of a mile. Milofsky wrested second position from M. Seinfeld when Seinfeld was stopped by a pain in his side.

The order of finish:

William Stokeley, St. Christopher Club, 25:44; L. Milofsky, Kings County A. A., 27:43; M. Seinfeld, unattached, 28:16; G. Thompson, High School of Commerce, 29:44; P. Kalivas, Morningside A. C., 30:04; M. Primoshic, St. Anselm's A. C., 30:26; N. Ralph, Morningside A. C., 32:50.

CAPABLANCA HELD TO DRAW

Kostich Forces Chess Game with Perpetual Check.

José R. Capablanca and Boris Kostich divided the honors of their return match adjourned from the final round of the international tournament at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday, when, after a difficult ending in which both had to exercise the utmost caution, a draw was agreed to after fifty-six moves. At that stage, Capablanca had a queen and two pawns against Kostich's two rooks, but the latter was in a position to enforce the draw by means of a perpetual check.

It was the second draw between the two leaders, winners of the first and second prizes, respectively, and neither was defeated in any game of the twelve each contested.

SPEARS RIDES TO VICTORY.

Takes Two Races in Benefit Event at Velodrome.

NEWARK, Nov. 10.—Bob Spears was the star in a bicycle meet run at the Velodrome this afternoon for the benefit of the United War Fund Drive, at which $1,161 was realized. Spears won the ten-mile open race and beat Frank Kramer and Alfred Goullet in a special one-mile, three-cornered match race.

COLLEGE TEAMS BID FOR GRIDIRON FAME

Pittsburgh, Rutgers, Syracuse, and Georgia Tech Gain Laurels at Football.

Collegiate football organizations of the country bid for 1918 laurels with as delectable a dish of gridiron tidbits Saturday as has been offered in several seasons. Few of the institutions so well known in intercollegiate ranks lacked representation in the long list of scores, and those elevens which in the last few years have been placed among the leaders again exhibited such prowess as to be accepted again as ready for the spotlight.

Glenn Warner's Pittsburgh Panthers came out of obscurity for the first time this season and ably demonstrated the usual Pittsburgh power and dash by smothering Washington and Jefferson by 34 to 0. With the veterans McLaren and Easterday in the back field, Pittsburgh again seeks gridiron laurels of the highest.

The showing of the Panthers was such as to raise the hopes of football followers for a battle pre-eminent when Pittsburgh and Georgia Tech get together later this month in a game for the War Work Fund. Georgia Tech rolled up 128 points against North Carolina A. and E., a well-drilled and conditioned aggregation. With such scoring possibilities the Tech-Pittsburgh contest should develop into one of the greatest gridiron feasts ever concocted.

Two more of the leading elevens of the East added brilliantly to their season's records. Rutgers smothered all opposition offered by Penn State and swept aside Hugo Bezdek's charges by 26 to 8. The only balm enjoyed by Penn State was a field goal kicked in the first few minutes of play. After this score Rutgers seemed beset by a fury which drove Penn State almost off the field. Foster Sanford has developed a back field in Gardner, Baker and Kelly which, with the help of Robeson, the giant negro end, seems the most formidable now playing. Once in action and speeded up to its best strength, Rutgers is almost unstoppable. Charley Brickley, who played against Rutgers a week or so ago, says that the Sanford pile-driving line attack would dishearten any opposition. Brickley's team was beaten by Rutgers 40 to 0.

Syracuse added Brown to its 1918 victims alongside of Dartmouth, and it may be consoling to Dartmouth adherents to learn that Brown was handled even more severely by the up-State farmers. Syracuse rolled up 53 points against Brown, and only let down when it appeared as if the Providence eleven was not going to be able to stand the punishment. Syracuse has crowded into the Eastern football limelight with such certainty that it now is to be figured among the leading elevens of the year.

Pennsylvania, after a series of misfortunes which almost disrupted the team, seems to have regained its proper sphere, since the eleven hammered its way through that of Lafayette for a victory by 34 to 0. Penn sent an entirely new backfield into the game against Lafayette, and the line was so shifted that few of the spectators knew the lineup. The new team gave promise of offering some kind of opposition to Pittsburgh when the two elevens get together soon.

New York seems to be represented by a football eleven of ability once more, judging from the efforts of the Columbia team to bring fame to itself and its coach, Fred Dawson. The Union team was totally unprepared for the slashing attack of Columbia's backfield, and went under promptly and decisively. With Robb, Houlahan, Shaw, and Collins alternating in carrying the ball, Columbia pounded the Union forward wall to nothing, and rolled up five touchdowns. Columbia students are eagerly accepting as a fact that Columbia has the greatest football team that ever represented the institution since the days of Foster Sanford football there.

Fordham had a hard time getting rid of the opposition offered by New York University in their local football battle, but eventually, with Frisch outdoing himself, managed to win by 7 to 0. N. Y. U. showed unusual strength, and earned almost as much glory as that of the victor.

After having been denied a chance for gridiron revenge since 1905, Michigan went to Chicago and gave A. A. Stagg's eleven a 13 to 0 trouncing in the most exciting game played in the West. Notre Dame and Iowa also figured in prominent contests.

The Harvard Informals got started on a 1918 journey by taking advantage of a momentary lapse on the part of Tufts and scoring a 7 to 0 victory. Harvard will not engage in many games, but it seeks victory with a representative team.

NEW YORK ELEVEN VICTOR.

Macomb's A. C. Team Defeated at Soccer by Score of 4 to 2.

Opening the cup tie competition for the benefit of the United War Work Fund, under the auspices of the Southern New York State Football Association, at Lenox Oval yesterday, the New York Football Club qualified for the second round by defeating the Macomb's A. C. eleven by the score of 4 goals to 2, after leading at half time by 2-0.

At a meeting of the American Football Association, held in Newark, the cup game between New York and Paterson was ordered to be played at Paterson Dec. 1. New York, however, will carry its protest up to the United States Football Association.

Presenting a formidable team against the Queen's Rangers in the War Fund cup game at Bay Ridge yesterday, the Morse Dry Dock eleven won handsomely by 6 goals to 0, scoring three in each half, and earned the right to play New York in the second round.

Clan MacDuff's soccer eleven obtained the verdict by 4 goals to 0 against the Fulton A. C. in the first round of the Southern New York Associations' cup series for the War Work Fund at Lenox Oval yesterday.

The Longfellows of Brooklyn captured the honors in the War Fund Cup with the Manhattans at Bay Ridge yesterday, wining by 3 goals to 1.

Defeating the Vikings by 4 goals to 1 at Astoria yesterday, the White Rose eleven entered the second round of the State Association Cup competition for the War Fund.

The Triangle and Speedway elevens had a stubborn struggle for supremacy in the New Jersey League at Bayside Park in Jersey City yesterday, the game ending in a tie with a score at 2-2.

The Prospect Football Club won its cup game with the Newburg F. C. of Newburg, N. Y., by default.

GUNNERS HAVE LOW SCORES

Wind Bothers Nimrods in Sunday Shoot of N. Y. A. C.

Not a single straight score was returned at the Sunday shoot of the New York Athletic Club over its Travers Island traps yesterday. A high wind whirled the targets all over the lot and the nimrods were mighty fortunate in being able to hit any of the tiny clay birds. George J. Corbett, Chairman of the committee, was the high scratch gunner with the low total of 89 out of a possible 100 targets.

In the shoot for the Red Cross Cup legs were scored by G. W. Derrick, W. R. Delehanty, and A. P. Walker. In the Tournament Cup race a leg was scored by F. Ham. These gunners all had full cards of 25 targets. G. W. Derrick and M. Howe scored in the Byronel Cup shoot. They each had 49 out of 50 targets.

Today the New York A. C. nimrods hold the first of the big shoots for the War Charity Funds at Travers Island. The scores:

Name.	Red Cross Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Byronel Cup.	Scr. & Hcp.	Cups.
G. W. Derrick....	3 25	3 23	6 49	85, 15—	100
F. Ham.....	3 23	3 25	5 44	81, 15—	96
W. R. Delehanty..	5 25	4 20	10 43	70, 20—	90
G. H. Morse.....	3 23	3 19	6 47	77, 12—	89
H. J. Thielman....	0 23	0 21	0 40	84, 0—	84
J. H. Vanderveer..	2 22	2 24	4 48	86, 10—	96
G. J. Corbett.....	1 24	1 23	2 46	89, 8—	97
Z. Rogers.....	1 23	1 24	2 41	84, 8—	92
A. W. Currie.....	6 23	6 21	12 45	65, 25—	90
A. P. Walker.....	6 25	6 17	.. ..	.. ..	..
M. Murphy.....	2 23	2 23	4 47	86, 8—	93
F. M. Hodkinson..	0 17	0 16	0 37	69, 0—	69
M. Howe.....	3 23	3 22	6 49	82, 12—	94

Pros in Close Golf Match.

Professional golfers took part in a fourball match at the Marine and Field Club yesterday, Ted Galligan and Carl Anderson defeating their opponents, A. W. Chiappa of Richmond County and C. S. Jacobus of the home club, by 2 up.

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UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

NOVEMBER 11 to 18 — NOVEMBER 11 to 18

This is one of a series of seven announcements, each prepared by one of the seven great organizations that are coming before the American people this week in a United Appeal for $170,500,000—which sum has been approved by the U. S. Government.

Y. M. C. A. | National Catholic War Council—K. of C. | Jewish Welfare Board | Salvation Army | American Library Association | War Camp Community Service | Y. W. C. A.

COMPOSERS GREET VIDAS AT DEBUT

French Violinist, Rumanian Born, Wins Real Success at Carnegie Hall.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY PLAYS

Levitzki Assists in Repeated Program at Aeolian—Lydia Ferguson at Punch and Judy.

Score one for France! There may be a famine of G-strings, as reported in New York, but there's no lack of fiddlers, and the latest of these—welcomed by a great audience in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon—was hailed as "the first Auerless violinist" after a season or two of constant prodigies from Petrograd, a record that was fast becoming proverbial in a phrase from Mr. McAdoo's most famous lines, "every Auer on the Auer."

Raoul Vidas, violinist of France, pupil of the Conservatoire—a child of Rumania, turned Parisian since his second year—broke the tradition momentarily yesterday, as Guiomar Novaes of the pianists once shattered the Leschetizky legend not so long ago.

Vidas, strangely mature at 16 years, intelligent, musicianly, struck his first note in a classic not of France but composed by the Italian-born Corelli, and entitled "Folies d'Espagne." It is thus that the musical repertory since the war is attempting to get itself "unscrambled," for all the world like Europe's little nationalities that first breathe freedom's air today. In Edouard Lalo's "Concerto Russe," as wholly unfamiliar as it was informal, rather a "suite" of Slavic airs and dances, the young player showed his tone quality in the songlike middle movement, his rhythmic verve in the final allegro, that earned an encore. Rhythm, indeed—clean-cut, cameo phrasing—is his foremost trait.

Three composers in the boxes heard their little pieces that followed an andante of Tartini. Jacques Thibaud's arrangement of Wieniawski's "Saltarelle" had to be repeated. Raoul Laparra's "Intermezzo" led to Fritz Kreisler's famous "Prelude and Allegro" from Pugnani, given with individual authority and power. Besides the Sarasate "Jota Navarraise," there was Ries's "Perpetuum Mobile" for a muted encore, wherein the accompanist, L. T. Gruenberg, finished gamely after the printed music had scattered on the floor.

Violinists present, besides Kreisler, Heifetz, and Thibaud, were of New York's own, Kneisel, Efrem Zimbalist, Maximilian Pilzer, Bernard Sinsheimer, and many more, of both the young and the "old guard."

Other Concerts of a Day.

The Symphony Society adjourned from Carnegie to Aeolian Hall yesterday for the second of its midtown matinées, repeating a program already reviewed in yesterday's issue of THE TIMES. There was a capacity audience for Walter Damrosch's men and for the piano soloist, Mischa Levitzki.

A matinée at the Punch and Judy, announced as Lydia Ferguson's second recital in New York, disclosed the young artist in costume in "A Day in Brittany," a day of charming old airs, from "Les Belles Manières" to "Le Petit Mari." Miss Ferguson in her own right showed a pleasing voice in earlier classics from Mozart, Jomelli, Gluck, and Horne, as well as modern songs, including "The Withered Leaf," dedicated to her by Louis Edgar Johns.

From pupil to teacher, it was interesting to turn last evening at the Maxine Elliott Theatre to another of Yvette Guilbert's recitals, the more imitated, the more inimitable. Through the solemnities of Guilbert, Jaeckel peeked the grimaces of Yvette Hyde. Yet the serious note of the "Legendes Dorées" touched on age-old faiths, on golden legends of the saints, with artistry as sure as that of the bold "gamin" pieces. Mme. Guilbert made a speech on the war.

"Tyltyl" in a Tone Poem.

"Tyltyl," in a tone poem, is the theme of Eric De Lamarter's music for "The Betrothal," Maeterlinck's sequel to "The Blue Bird," which Winthrop Ames will produce at the Shubert Theatre for the first time on any stage next Thursday. It has as its "leading motive" that of the Veiled Figure which dominates the love quest of the young hero. There are the Six Sweethearts, each of whom has a motive; the Fairy Beryline, Destiny, Light, the Turning of the Sapphire, the Miser's Gold, and, of course, Tyltyl, the hero, represented musically. The orchestra required will be unusual for a theatre, including flute, oboe, clarinets, bassoon; horn, trumpet, harp, three violin parts, viola, 'cello, double bass, tympani and traps. The conductor is Theodore Spiering.

"Verdun's" Heroic March.

Of two Philharmonic novelties Thursday evening, both are French in suggestion and one in authorship. The symphonic poem, "Sarabande," by Roger-Ducasso, is written for orchestra and an invisible choir of male and female voices. The work will have its first performances in America next Thursday and Friday. The other novelty is Sir Charles Villier Stanford's "Verdun," a solemn march and heroic epilogue composed in commemoration of the glorious deeds of the French Army at Verdun—"They shall not pass!"—and is dedicated by the English composer "to the French musician, Charles M. Widor, and the great country to which he belongs." This will be the first public hearing of "Verdun" in this country, aside from a private festival last year at Norfolk, Conn.

Orchestral Novelties.

The Philadelphia Orchestra at the first of its five Carnegie Hall matinées, on Nov. 19, will present Chausson's "Poeme de l'Amour et de la Mer," never before heard in New York. The work is in three parts, the first for voice and orchestra, entitled "La Fleur des Eaux," the second an orchestral interlude, and the third "La Mort de l'Amour." The soloist is Margaret Matzenauer.

Three "Tanagra Dances," new in the current New York Symphony programs, are by Paul Vidal, Professor of Composition at the Paris Conservatoire and conductor at the Opéra Comique. The dances are from a ballet in two acts, the wordless "book" by Jean Richepin. They are entitled "Danse des Menades," "Danse d'Aphrodite," and "Danse de Crotales."

MUSIC NOTES.

Leon Sampaix has reannounced for next Friday at Aeolian Hall his recital postponed by the recent "peace rumor" celebration.

Homer Lind is to appear as Dick Deadeye with the Society of American Singers in "Pinafore" at the Park on Thursday.

Governor-elect Alfred E. Smith and his family will occupy a box at John McCormack's war fund concert at the Metropolitan tomorrow.

Good amateurs are invited to join the Educational Alliance Senior Orchestra, meeting at 197 East Broadway on Tuesday evenings.

Max Rosen, violinist, will be the Philharmonic soloist on a tour to Worcester, Springfield, Bridgeport, Providence, and New Haven.

The People's Liberty Chorus will hold a song rally with assisting soloists at the High School of Commerce on Thursday evening.

Henry T. Fleck announces a "Rigoletto" for the seventh of his free operatic nights at Hunter College auditorium, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, on Thursday evening.

OPERA TO OPEN TONIGHT.

Homer and Caruso Start a Week of Many New Stars.

Tonight New York's Opera House will open its doors to the first great audience of its annual performances, approaching 200 in a year, and running continously for the next twenty-three weeks, until April 19, 1919. New artists will appear nightly at the start, and at least one opera, set for Friday, will be a work never staged in upper Broadway before.

The Metropolitan stars in the season's opening series will be, this evening, "Samson et Dalila," Caruso, Homer, Couzinou, Rothier; Wednesday, "Aida," Muzio, Homer, Crimi, Montesanto, Didur; Thursday, "La Figlia del Reggimento," Hempel, Carpi, Scotti; Friday, "Forza del Destino," Caruso, Ponselle, Gentle, De Luca, Mardones; Saturday matinée, "Thais," Farrar, Diaz, Couzinou; Saturday night, "Cavalleria," Easton, Althouse, Chalmers, and "Pagliacci," Muzio, Kingston, Scotti.

Of the new singers, Robert Couzinou, baritone, comes from the Paris Opera and Opéra Comique. Giulio Crimi and Luigi Montesanto have sung in Italy, Spain and South America, and Crimi was last year in Chicago. Rose Ponselle is an American girl, born in Meriden, Conn., of Italian parents, and is said to have a remarkable soprano voice. Alice Gentle, contralto, engaged late last season but not heard as yet at the Metropolitan, is a former member of Hammerstein's company at the Manhattan. These are the chief débuts of the week on Broadway.

There are other American singers to appear later, including Roa Eton, Margaret Romaine, Mary Mellish, Mary Ellis, and Helena Marsh, as well as Carlo Hackett and Reinald Werrenrath.

FRENCH SCHOLARS ARRIVE.

Sent by Their Government to Lecture at American Universities.

Five members of a group of French scholars, delegated by their Government to put before the American people in the form of a series of university lectures on some of the leading features of French civilization, her ideals, aspirations, and scientific progress, arrived here yesterday. Two others of the seven members, who will be known as the Mission of French Scholars to the United States, are now exchange professors at Columbia University. All will be guests of Columbia pending the arranging of the schedule for their itinerary of two months, during which they will appear at all the leading universities and colleges.

Three of the lecturers come from active service in the present war. They are Dr. Theodore Reinach of the Institute de France and Lieutenant-Colonel in the French Army; Captain Charles Cazamian and Dr. Etienne Burnet, surgeon with the French forces. Captain Cazamian, Professor of English Literature at the University of Paris, is the author of studies on the social aspects of English literature. Dr. Burnet of the Pasteur Institute is a specialist in microbiology. The other members are: Dr. Charles Koechlin, composer and critic of music, who has contributed interesting studies to the history of French music; Dr. Seymour de Ricchi, art critic and secretary of The Gazette des Beaux-Arts; Professor Emmanuel de Martonne, one of the most widely known French geographers, who has been an exchange professor at Columbia three weeks, and Professor Fernand Baldensperger, Professor of French Literature at Columbia. Both are from the University of Paris.

Commenting on the objects of the mission Lieut. Col. Reinach made the prediction that every American soldier now in France would be an agent for the furthering of good will and political ties between France and America.

$4,000 Benefit for 11th Engineers.

More than $4,000 was realized at the Cort Theatre last night at a performance given under the auspices of the Association of the Eleventh Engineers' Auxiliary. The money will be used to provide for the families of men of the regiment, which was one of the first to go to France under the American flag. Last night's performance was arranged by Mrs. Suzanne Westford Allen, and the list of those who appeared included Irene Franklin, Nan Halperin, William Farnum, Blanche Bates, Ed Wynn, Julia Arthur, Robert Edeson, Tavie Belge, John E. Hazzard and Lieutenant Gitz-Rice.

Box Office Men Go to War Duty.

Lawrence Fitzgerald, box office treasurer at Aeolian Hall, left yesterday to join the army motor transport corps at Camp Holabird, near Baltimore. Howard Hecht of the Carnegie Hall box office staff, also known to New York concertgoers, is with the marines at Iona Island.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Freedom" was withdrawn from the Century Theatre on Saturday night.

Eight players sailed for France on Saturday under the auspices of America's Over-There Theatre League. In the party were Edna Aug, Sara and Nellie Aug, Diana Kasner, Paula Temple, Williamena Wilkes, Laura Sherry, and Alice Martin.

The Hanneford family, equestrians, will join "Everything" at the Hippodrome on Monday of next week.

In addition to "Hamlet," which will be played next Friday, the Shakespeare Playhouse will give performances of "Twelfth Night," "As You Like It," "The Merchant of Venice," and "Macbeth" during their coming season at the Plymouth.

The Fowlers, a team of dancers, will make their first appearance in New York at the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic tonight.

Alice John is now Guy Bates Post's leading woman in "The Masquerader." The piece will be seen at the Shubert-Riviera Theatre this week.

The American Fund for French Wounded is arranging a war relief benefit to be given at the Hippodrome on Sunday night, Nov. 24. The feature of the program will be a pageant staged by Mrs. Benjamin Guinness.

'LITTLE WOMEN' SHOWN ON SCREEN

The Strand Presents Brady's Motion-Picture Version of Louisa M. Alcott's Book.

BERT HALL AT THE RIVOLI

Aviator Appears Personally in "Romance of the Air"—"Woman's Experience" at the Rialto.

William A. Brady as producer, Harley Knowles as director, and all others concerned, have done a good piece of work in the so-called "picturizing" of "Little Women," which was shown yesterday at the Strand Theatre. Of course Louisa M. Alcott's famous story cannot be told on the screen completely, and no doubt many of those who love it will consider any attempt to turn it into a "movie" as a sort of sacrilege; but leaving these considerations aside, and judging Mr. Brady's production on its merits as a photoplay, one must say that it is good. And there will be a large number of admirers of the original "Little Women" who, instead of offense, will find delight in the animated illustrations of the story.

Owing to the co-operation of the Alcott Memorial Committee in permitting scenes of the photoplay to be made in and about the author's home in Concord, Mass., and owing also to a careful attention to customing and other details on the part of Mr. Knowles and others, "Little Women" on the screen really has what can best be described by that much-abused word, atmosphere—the atmosphere of a New England home in the sixties. Many of its scenes are charming glimpses of the period.

The acting, on the whole, is satisfactory. At times there is about it too much conscious posing and a lack of character delineation, but these faults become less conspicuous as the story proceeds and heightened interest supplies deficiencies. Another criticism that must be made is that the action is too frequently interrupted by sub-titles. And while minor shortcomings are being indicated, it should be mentioned that in reproducing a telegram supposed to have been sent in 1863, the director permitted the name of Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union, to show at the top of the blank. Mr. Carlton was born in 1869. Yesterday's spectators at the Strand seemed to respond with mirth and quick sympathy as gay scenes and grave were flashed before them.

Another item on the Strand bill is "Scrambles in the High Alps," Burlingham travel-scenic, showing unusual views of mountain climbing in the Alps.

Mary Boland's Film Debut.

"A Woman's Experience" at the Rialto is that type of photographed stage play which, in the opinion of some, can never put the screen in high place as a vehicle for drama, but of its kind it is one of the best productions seen on Broadway recently. By the technique of Perry N. Vekroff, the director, and a number of the actors the situations are vividly developed to something approaching dramatic climaxes. Mary Boland, the featured player, who makes her début on the screen, is often effective, though she sometimes falls short of the mark or overreaches it. Corine Uzzell, whose exceptional pantomimic ability was strikingly demonstrated in the part of the mulatto in "A Woman of Impulse," again plays with distinction. There are two scenes between her and Sam Hardy, who is also adequate, in which the action is made dramatic and clear without the aid of a single subtitle.

The photoplay, which is based more or less faithfully upon Paul M. Potter's "Agnes," has nothing in itself to commend it. It pretends to be a story of high life, with a moral, but the pretense is not sustained.

"Sumatra," a Post travel picture of the Malay Archipelago, offers education by way of entertainment.

Bert Hall Sees His Picture.

"A Romance of the Air," the feature of the Rivoli, is a melodrama of the war in which Lieutenant Bert Hall of the Lafayette Escadrille and Edith Day play the principal parts. It is highly melodramatic, but includes a number of excellent scenes of airplane activity, and the story holds interest. Lieutenant Hall adds to the interest by a personal appearance at each showing of the film.

"Suspicion," with Grace Davison, and "Shoulder Arms," with Charlie Chaplin, in its third week, are the offerings of the Broadway.

Friars Will Frolic for War Fund.

Among those who will take part in the Friars' Frolic at the Metropolitan next Sunday in aid of the allied war funds will be Cyril Maude, George M. Cohan, William Collier, Lew Fields, Joe Weber, Irving Berlin, Al Jolson, Leo Ditrichstein, Joseph Cawthorn, Frank Tinney, James J. Corbett, De Wolf Hopper, Doyle and Dixon, and John Charles Thomas. An especially prepared program will be given instead of the customary series of individual specialties. An auction sale of seats will take place at the Cohan & Harris Theatre tomorrow afternoon.

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EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. CYRIL MAUDE in C. Haddon Chambers' Comedy Masterpiece THE SAVING GRACE

BELASCO West 44 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thur. & Sat., 2:20. TOMORROW NIGHT 8:15 SHARP FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. DAVID BELASCO presents DADDIES

GLOBE B'way & 46 St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) Sat., 2:20. JULIA SANDERSON-JOSEPH CAWTHORN SAM HARDY and DOYLE & DIXON in "THE CANARY."

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. 3 WISE FOOLS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. The Rainbow Division of Musical Comedies GLORIANNA with ELEANOR PAINTER "Best Dancing Show on the Boards."—Eve. World

Henry Miller's Theatre 129 W. 43d St. SEAT SALE NOW.—Mats. THURS. & SAT. BEGINNING SATURDAY EVE. NOV. 16 HENRY MILLER RUTH CHATTERTON in "Daddy Long-Legs"

VANDERBILT West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Mr. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in "THE MATINEE HERO."

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Bryant 392. Pop. Mat. Wed. 2:30. The Saucy Star and Gayest Music Play. MITZI in "HEAD OVER HEELS."

LIGHTNIN' GAIETY, Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed & Sat., 2:30

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written 3 FACES EAST Hundreds Turned Away At Every Performance.

GREENWICH 7th Av. & 4th St. Evs. 8:30. Village Theatre Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. The Better 'Ole Moves NEXT MONDAY to Cort Theatre

CORT West. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. LAST WEEK. John Cort's Musical Comedy Triumph FIDDLERS THREE

STANDARD B'way, 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 25-50c. LEON GORDON in "Watch Your Neighbor"

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tomorrow Night at 8:15. GALA CONCERT ORGANIZED BY JOHN McCORMACK "The Singing Prophet of Victory" Associated with Mr. McCormack will be MAGGIE TEYTE THE EMINENT SOPRANO and JACQUES THIBAUD. FRANCE'S GREATEST VIOLINIST (Courtesy Chas. L. Wagner, Loudon Charlton, D. F. McSweeney and Music League). TICKETS $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $5.00. (NO WAR TAX) NOW ON SALE AT METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE BOX OFFICE. AUSPICES ALLIED THEATRICAL MOTION PICTURE AND MUSIC TEAM

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th, West of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:15. DAVID WARFIELD in "THE AUCTIONEER" Prices 25c to $1.50. Wed. Mat. 25c to $1. Always 500 Orch. Seats at $1.

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PARK Theatre, Columbus Circle and 59th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15. Society of American Singers. Opera Comique. 3 Gilbert & Sullivan Comic Operas Tonight, Tuesday, and Saturday Nights MIKADO Wed. and Fri. Nights PIRATES OF PENZANCE Thursday Night and Saturday Matinee PINAFORE

French Theatre du Vieux Colombier 65 W. 55th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. This Week "Le Voile du Bonheur" Double Bill and "Craiquebille." Best Seats 50c to $2. Saturday Night Popular Prices.

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MOTION PICTURES. A DRAMA OF TODAY "Suspicion" AND 3RD TREMENDOUS WEEK. CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "Shoulder Arms." BROADWAY THEATRE At 41st Street Continuous Noon to 11 P. M.

RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. "A ROMANCE OF THE AIR," with Lieut. Bert Hall & Edith Day. RIVOLI ORCHESTRA. 20-30-40c. Loges $1. Personal appearance Lieut. Hall Every Perf.

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N. Y. SYMPHONY SOCIETY. WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r. Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 14, at 3. Soloist MABEL GARRISON. Symphony, "Harold in Italy," Berlioz, Mozart, Kelley, Cesar Franck. Seats at Box Office, George Engles, Mgr.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY.....Conductor. CARNEGIE HALL. Next Thur. Eve. at 8:30. Next Fri. Aft. at 2:30. Chadwick, Dvorak, Roger-Ducasse, Villiers Stanford, Debussy, Tchaikovsky. Subscription and single tickets now at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

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Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 18, at 3, LENORE 50c to $1.50. Again! LA CROIX —PIANIST— Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Princess Thea., Tomorrow Aft. at 3. JULIA HENRY Song Recital. Seats $2, $1, at Theatre.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Nov. 13, at 2:30. RICHARD CZERWONKY Violin Recital. Seats $1.50, $1, 75c. at Box Office.

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THE OVERTHROW OF AUTOCRACY.

No great empire ever before came to so sharp a reckoning, no mighty potentate was ever so ignominiously hurled sprawling from his throne. Germany, the greatest military autocracy on earth, was given over in a day to Socialist revolution, characterized as yet, happily, by no great violence, and even if, by reason of delayed communications, the terms of the armistice be not yet signed, defeat is acknowledged in the proclamation of Prince MAXIMILIAN, and of surrender there is no longer a doubt. Whipped by nations devoted to peace in its own special business of war for which it was eternally drilling and arming, deserted, repudiated and overthrown in the moment of defeat by that proletariat class it had always held to be fit only for servitude and soldiering, the powerful German Empire was already sinking in most undignified throes of dissolution when its humbled emissaries set out for the spot where the final voice of Marshal FOCH was to declare to them the terms of surrender. And the Hohenzollern, the last of an ancient line, had to receive from the hands of one of the most despised of his knavish tools the cinamons to renounce his crown and sceptre.

Germany's pride is the true measure of Germany's humiliation. That mountain-high, impenetrable conceit of Kaiser, of Junkerdom, of people, and of German wanderers outside the gates was humbled and crushed out in a trice. That is a minor incident of the Empire's disaster, to be noted, certainly, with some natural human satisfaction by men of other races who have so long endured the German haughtiness. But it soon gives way to consideration of the larger aspects of an achievement so momentous in the world's history. Amid the universal rejoicings that victory and peace succeed to long years of combat and misery we may, with a feeling of gratitude even more profound, take note of the great place of these events in the story of human society. They mark the end, not merely of a war and of an empire, but of a contest that comes down to us from the beginnings of history and beyond, the struggle for acceptance between two irreconcilable notions of government, autocracy and the commonwealth, the rule of all by one and the rule of the people over themselves. Out of those opposing ideas grew this great war. Autocracy dies with the Hohenzollern, for the Romanoff and the last puny Hapsburg had already been swept into the dust-heap of time. The hour of doom struck late for these lingering adherents of an outworn creed, but their fate was foreordained. They were fools not to see and understand that the world long ago had outgrown them. They sought to perpetuate in Western lands an Oriental form of government, fit only for the ignorant and superstitious. "Asia begins at the Landstrasse," said METTERNICH. He was mistaken. Vienna and all the dominions of the Hapsburgs, Potsdam and the whole of Germany—it is even truer of the Germany of our day—were Asiatic, altogether Oriental in their government, in the ideas of their Princes.

When the first bonds of society were fashioned it was a matter of rudimentary political tactics and chicane to make the people believe that the laws laid upon them by the King had divine sanction, were made known from on high to be proclaimed by the Lord's anointed on earth; for so obedience to the King's mandate became a religious duty. In express terms the last German Kaiser preached this doctrine of his authority. German behavior, German jurisprudence, all German institutions, were shaped to the belief that law must come down to the people from the high authority. We have ordered it differently in Europe and America, and some Kings' necks have come under the axe in the ordering of it. "There is only one law, my law, the law which I myself lay down," thundered this little man, now a fugitive from his realm and so impotent, while he still strutted in his military coat, helmet on head and sabre at his side. Stupid, supine Germany believed him. If instead of trusting to a pious fraud and the sword to rule his people he had trusted his people to rule themselves he would still wear a constitutional crown.

It is over. On the splintered thrones of Kings no new thrones are built. The tide of democracy rises, sweeps resistlessly onward, gains the world for its domain. This last struggle and the wounds were terrible, they were not in vain. With the arrogance of a Titan, WILLIAM of Hohenzollern challenged the world, and the world has made an end of him, for which today it devoutly thanks Heaven. The work of restoring their desolate homes, their shattered edifices, their rent and blackened fanes, will now engage the peoples who have destroyed the Prussian power. In Germany rehabilitation, political and material, will have to await the passing of this new fever that has seized upon the people and stirred them to uprisings in every German city. There are omens of evil in the character of the revolt. The red flag is everywhere, the Bolshevist spirit rages, there is a general strike, and in place of government we see Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils; Socialists are everywhere to the fore. That virus of the proletariat pestilence with which the Imperial Government infected Russia at the cost of millions of marks now courses through German veins. A Socialist is made Chancellor, Bavaria lends ear to talk of a Socialist President of the new republic that is to succeed the ancient Wittelsbach monarchy. Revolt against authority at first takes the form of the class struggle. In spite of the awful warning of Russia, now given over to anarchy and starvation, the German insurgents set out upon the road that leads to the tyranny of one class over all others, that ends inevitably in social disorganization, the horror of indiscriminate murder and ruin, until reason and law resume their sway. Russian ignorance has no counterpart in Germany; it is to be hoped that the sober sense of the people will set limits to the ravages of the Red mobs. As in the case of Austria, we may presume that the terms of the armistice provide for police protection and the maintenance of order in Germany by the Allies. The war organization of the countries united against Germany must evidently be maintained until the Germans have a responsible Government.

THE UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN.

Judge HUGHES sounded the keynote of the United War Work Campaign when he said at the great meeting in Madison Square Garden one week ago yesterday, spiritually the most inspiring of the war, that the raising of $170,500,000 by the federated associations would require the "greatest "voluntary altruistic effort which any "people was ever called upon to "make." And there can be no doubt that the appeal will not be made in vain. Men and women of all faiths and creeds, "the unified moral forces of America," as Secretary BAKER described them, will respond with full hands.

America as a combatant has been fortunate in this war. She has sent 2,000,000 of her young men overseas, the flower of the nation, and with the loss of a small percentage they will return physically sound to the United States, in the event of early peace, which now seems assured. But what havoc the war has played with the manhood of France, Great Britain, Italy, and Serbia! A million and a half Frenchmen, killed in battle or dead of wounds, have been lost to the State, and of the blind and mutilated, who will be of deplorably diminished use to society, there must be a host. Much the same story can be told of Great Britain, Italy, and ill-starred but redeemed Serbia. God in His Heaven has been kind to America. Hers not the supreme sacrifice; hers, in fact, the advantage and the gain, for society and industry will benefit by the ordeal of war.

America's manhood, trained for battle and sent to the field, will be stronger physically and cleaner spiritually for the lessons it has learned, for the discipline it has submitted to, and for the experience gone through, unless—and this is the significance of the response that must be made to the United War Work campaigners—there should be a failure by the American people to guard the health and the morals of their armies up to the very day when the men are restored to civil life and society. War has been an education, war has been salvation to the young men of America assembled in her armies and fighting the battle of civilization on foreign soil.

What a throwing away of splendid opportunity, what a tragedy, it would be if the young soldiers of America were abandoned to the license of the camp because the war draws to a close! More than ever it is the duty of the people at home to maintain the organizations that have ministered to the comfort of our soldiers, helped to keep them clean in body and clean in thought, inspired them to be worthy of the great Republic at all times. These organizations cannot be maintained unless they are supplied with the money asked for. We are all proud of the American Army in France. Let us prove that it is not a sentiment reflecting only our self-esteem by subscribing generously to the fund of the seven federations, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Board for Welfare Work, the American Library Association, the War Camp Community Service, and the Salvation Army. It was a happy thought to group them together in such a cause, thereby merging creeds and strengthening the appeal. Who can hesitate to give, be his church or faith what it may?

As was said at the meeting in Madison Square Garden, "there can be but "one rivalry, and that is as to which "will be first 'over the top,'" Jew or Gentile, Protestant or Catholic. Every dollar of the amount to be divided will be needed and spent wisely, whether the war stops before Christmas or continues into 1919. In any event it will be two years before all our soldiers can be brought home and held in the home camps until they can be honorably discharged from service. Those two years would be the most perilous and critical of all if the comfort, the recreations, and the morals of our soldiers should be neglected by the American people.

JUST HOW JOYFUL ARE YOU?

Are you glad that the war is over? You said so last Thursday, when you gave yourself up to that great tide of brotherhood that flowed irrepressibly through our streets. Was it cheap joy? Or was it real and deep, the kind of joy that seeks earnestly some way to pay for its creation?

And who created it? The soldiers and sailors who offered their lives that your dearly bought freedom might be bought over again. Many of them sold their lives to save that freedom. It was due to them and to those who so freely offered to sell their lives, but who still live, that you were so joyful last Thursday and are so secure and comfortable in your homes now. It is due to them that there are not now and never will be, as far as we can see into the future, any broken Belgiums on this side of the Atlantic. From Canada to the Argentine this hemisphere is safe—thanks to them.

All this you know, and you showed it on Thursday when you raised soldiers and sailors over your heads and paraded them through the thrilled streets. Well, is that all? Does it stop there? Are you going to give them one cheer, turn your backs on them, and leave them, for the year or more that they must remain in Europe, to go to the devil if they choose, at any rate to have no more of the stanch backing they have had from you while yet you were in danger?

That is not the American way. Let it not be said of America that she abandoned her saviors to luck, good or bad, when once they had saved her. Come up to the support of the United War Work Campaign, come up with your dollars, and show whether your joy is counterfeit coin or not. You have lent your money to the Government, now give to the boys; give to the boys who drove the Hun out of France, give to the boys who drove the submarine from our coasts. Give, every one of you, in full measure for their welfare and protection while they remain in a foreign land, idle after having dared the last peril to save America and the world from the new barbarians.

NOT A LOCAL TAX SCANDAL.

The disclosure of the nature and the extent of the tricks played on buyers of real estate in Nassau County has been considered mostly as a local affair, of no general interest. As a matter of fact the sales by tax officials which deprived owners of their property in a manner little short of robbery with official connivance were made under a general law covering the State. Attention is also called to other and graver irregularities of particular harm to this city. In opposing the application for an injunction against the continuance of the sales of property for trivial amounts of taxes, the attorney for Nassau County defended its good name. He informed the court that all which was done was done regularly, under a statute covering the State, and dating back to 1828, with amendments from year to year making the tax sale law of present application. He contended that the law was mandatory, and that the court could not stop its execution.

This defense of the county is an accusation against the State. The court, through Justice SCUDDER, said that there was no question about the law. The question was whether the law was not executed in a manner shocking to the conscience of the community and the court, in which case the court had power to intervene, especially for the protection of absent soldiers and their dependents. Justice SCUDDER'S words were confined to the cases before him, but all familiar with the tax laws know that they are imperfect, and that they are administered imperfectly. The particular defect is the discrimination between city and country valuations, with the effect of putting the burdens of the State taxes disproportionately upon the cities. The personal questions raised in Nassau County will serve a useful purpose in attracting attention to the public issues raised in vain by too many commissions to leave any doubt of the trouble and the root of the trouble.

As Justice SCUDDER said, the trouble is more in the administration than in the law. The existing laws could be administered so that there need be no personal scandal, nor any prejudice between sections of the State. Unfortunately the result of maladministration is to encourage a crop of quack remedies, instead of fastening attention upon better enforcement of existing laws. The reformers make all sorts of promises about the good effect of their proposals, blandly ignoring the fact that these are as much liable to maladministration as the laws which they propose to displace by innovations of wide and unknown bearing. There have been betterments in administration of tax laws in recent years. There should be many more. The demand increases with the State's demand for taxes. In the nineties the State debt was $660. Now it is a quarter billion, and the State needs revenues by scores of millions. The direct tax, which had disappeared, has reappeared as a permanency. That revives and increases cities' interest in the manner of laying and collecting taxes everywhere. The Nassau County scandal could not have occurred if the taxes had been laid and collected as they should be in every county, and something in the manner shown in the counties of this city in recent years.

MAUBEUGE.

Field Marshal HAIG reported on Saturday that "the fortress of Maubeuge "has been captured by the Guards "and Sixty-second Divisions." So, after four years and three months of war, the British Army is advancing in triumph over the ground where the "Contemptibles" first saw the flash of the enemy's guns and retreated, fighting desperately, before superior forces. If Sir JOHN FRENCH had blundered at Maubeuge in the last week of August, 1914, his army would have been destroyed or captured, and through the gap made by its elimination the Germans would have poured in an ever-swelling flood of men and guns, rolling up the flanks of two French armies and confronting JOFFRE with a problem, the saving of his main body and the defense of Paris, for which he might not have been able to find a solution. Small as was the British Expeditionary Force, consisting of no more than 80,000 men, its units checked the German advance from day to day by tenaciously holding on to positions prepared overnight until scarcely an officer or private was left to tell the story. Never did the British Army, which has always known how to die, fight such stubborn rear-guard actions. These covering operations made it possible for Sir JOHN FRENCH to save a part of his army, and on Sept. 3 it crossed the Marne by the bridges between Lagny and Meaux. These bridges were blown up by the rearguard.

Maubeuge figured in that critical retreat when Sir JOHN FRENCH, engaged in his battle at Mons, his right resting on Binche and his left on Condé, and the fight going against him, received "a most unexpected message" from General JOFFRE. It was a belated message: the British commander should have known its ominous tidings hours before. While he was defending the Mons position against a force at least twice as strong as his own, the Germans had thrown back the Fifth French Army on his right and were driving across the Sambre between Namur and Charleroi. At the same time the enemy was making a wide enveloping movement around his left at Tournai. The British supports were gone, had been gone for several hours, and when the message reached Sir JOHN FRENCH the Fifth French Army was retreating before VON BELOW'S Second German Army.

The British commander knew the terrain in his rear intimately, for he was an authority on the French campaigns of the past. His decision was quickly made: he would fall back upon the line Maubeuge-Jenlain, and that very night preparations were made for retirement while he continued to defend the Mons position as if he knew nothing of what had befallen Lanrezac, Langle, and Ruffey. Back went the heavy transport to clear the roads, and the ambulances carrying the wounded followed. In the morning HAIG'S First Corps counterattacked to cover the retirement of SMITH-DORRIEN'S Second Corps. The feint deceived the enemy, who reasoned from the steady fire of HAIG'S 120 guns that the British had been reinforced. When SMITH-DORRIEN had fallen back five miles from the Condé Canal he took up a strong defensive position, Frameries-Quarouble, to give the British right an opportunity to retire to Maubeuge, a fortress of the first class on the Sambre.

To the left of the British force the enemy had crossed the frontier, but the British right resting on Maubeuge would have been secure if the French had made a junction with it. This, however, was out of the question. The Fifth Army was not in touch with it and had no alternative but to retire to new positions. VON KLUCK'S design was to outflank the British left and tempt Sir JOHN FRENCH to give battle under the protection of the Maubeuge forts. That would have been fatal to the expeditionary force without support. It would have been Sedan over again. The British Army was of about the same strength as the French Army that surrendered at Sedan in the late Summer of 1870.

The British commander, left to his own resources by the irresistible "drive" of the Germans against the French on his right, rejected the plan of giving battle on the Maubeuge-Jenlain line and ordered a retreat past the great forest of Mormal, the 1st Corps marching to the east of it, the 2d Corps to the west of it, for in its way the forest of Mormal was as dangerous to a small army as the fortress of Maubeuge. It is not necessary to follow the fortunes of the hard-pressed British Army falling back to one position after another through Le Cateau, Landrecies, Valenciennes, Cambrai, and St. Quentin. The worst was over when the 2d Corps reached the Somme.

The British are at last back in Maubeuge, retracing the line of their retreat. They have passed through the same towns that saw them staggering and bleeding and beaten from the fierce German onslaughts in 1914. They have thrown back the enemy in and around the forest of Mormal. They are again in the vicinity of Mons, where they fought the first battle of the war. They are flushed with many victories. They will never taste defeat again, and the Germans will never know anything else. But it is not to be doubted that if Sir JOHN FRENCH had blundered at Maubeuge in those crowded hours in August, 1914, the British would never have returned as victors in the closing days of the great war.

What a spectacle for gods and men! The mightiest military monarch of earth, proud as Lucifer, a most famous swaggerer, he who went his way and trod under foot all who opposed him, takes to his heels like a scared schoolboy and takes shelter in Holland, from the wrath of his so lately loyal and servile people. And that Son of Thunder, the Crown Prince, accompanies his parent in this flight to a place of safety.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Precaution Hard to Understand.

So difficult is it to imagine any real reason why the German "plenipotentiaries," as they call themselves, should have been blindfolded on reaching the French lines, that one's inclination is to suspect that the thing was done simply out of regard for ancient custom—that it was the conventional "gesture" without which such a reception of delegates from one army in the field to another would not be in accord with the established proprieties.

Marshal FOCH could hardly have had anything to hide from the German visitors, for they could have seen only that he was thoroughly well provided with men and weapons for the effective continuance of the war. The military members of the delegation knew the ground in and around the town where the momentous interview was held at least as well as the French, as they had occupied and studied it for more than four years, and there were no secrets of the terrain for them to learn. On the other hand, the more they saw of French strength—of which there must have been much to see—the more likely were they to realize the hopelessness of getting what the Germans call a "good peace."

Viewed from this distance, therefore, the blindfolding seems to have been little or nothing more than a formality, and that it was performed with great care does not seem very probable. Certainly the situation was very different from the one that often exists when enemy envoys are admitted within opposing lines or a beleaguered city. But this is reasoning based on less than full knowledge of the facts—always a dangerous process, and one especially dangerous when it concerns a man who knows his business as thoroughly as does Marshal FOCH.

More safely, perhaps, can wonder be expressed at the use by the German envoys of the word "plenipotentiaries," as they did, in a wireless dispatch to the Imperial Chancellor and the German high command, announcing that a courier had been sent to get further instructions. Men who have to do that evidently are not intrusted with plenary powers and in effect are little more than couriers themselves. With their authority so limited there is some justification for doubt that their mission had any other object than that of gaining time for their principals—a device that would have all the familiar characteristics of German diplomacy.

Pacifists Grieved by Peace.

Anybody with available sympathy for which he has no other use might well devote it to the little group of Americans whose conscientious objections to going to war were so strong that they quietly but hurriedly departed for Mexico, going, as the saying is, "between two days." These victims of a self-imposed exile could not have fled to a country where their mental peculiarities would be less understood or less respected than in Mexico, for, whatever other faults the inhabitants of that land may have, one of them is not either the fear or the disinclination to risk life and limb in any cause they consider good, or even promising of profit, and there is hardly a Mexican who would not interpret pacifism as cowardice, and judge it, as cowardice always is judged by people to whom war is something between a national sport and a business, at least better than hard work.

Naturally, therefore, our conscientious objectors, who knew all this, went to Mexico because they had nowhere else to go, and it is natural, too, that neither their antagonism to the American Government nor their oblique support of Germany was enough to make them welcome visitors, even to the Mexicans, who disliked the United States and liked the one way the Germans have had to win foreign friends. From the beginning the experiences of these fugitive Americans in Mexico have been unpleasant and humiliating, and it is not surprising to learn from the dispatches that the near approach of peace has made their situation still more difficult. To go home is to face a trial, the almost inevitable result of which will be a conviction carrying a long term of imprisonment, for it will be long before the evasion of military service will be regarded here as a venial offense. It is reported that where they are nobody will give them employment, and that for associates they have only one another—a companionship which apparently they do not much enjoy, probably because no two of them are of exactly like minds and they are folk of the kind that magnify differences of opinion into chasms unbridged and unbridgeable.

What is to become of them is a mystery. Over the clearing up of that mystery not many will lie awake o' night in desperate search for the key. For the leisure class, however, it has interest.

Docility Under Compulsion.

Considerable light on what conditions in Germany as regards food have been is thrown by the brief comment made by the Vorwärts of Berlin on a story about a conscientious German professor that had come to its attention. This estimable person, it seems, had determined from the very beginning of the war strictly to observe all the restrictions imposed by the Government on the distribution and consumption of foods, and he and his family have gone so through all the weary years. That such an exhibition of virtuous docility has been more than rare in Germany, and rare in more than one way, is closely indicated by the Socialist paper's exclamation, "Good Lord, is this man still alive!"

Therein lies not only a confession that obedience to the governmental regulations meant starvation, or something close to it. Also the words show that practically no Germans did abide by those regulations except from inability to evade them. That being the case, what a revision must be made of the belief that Germans are notably respectful of authority, that they heed "verboten" signs as other people do not—in short, that they are well disciplined and therefore superior to the lawless folk in other lands!

Always, however, there has been some reason to doubt the truth of that belief. Germans here are at least as fond of personal liberty as anybody else and as vehement in resenting infringements of it. The chances are that their docility, at home as abroad, is much like that of the rest of us—perfect when resistance is impossible, and shading off in exact ratio with the weakening of authority.

Community Peace Celebrations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By this time the least optimistic must be convinced that peace is near at hand. Without doubt the conclusion of the greatest war in human history—a conclusion which is likely to be reasonably satisfactory to the American people—will be welcomed by nation-wide celebrations of victory. It should not be regarded as premature to suggest that these celebrations be community affairs rather than the getting together in large centres of population. We have gained our victories because every one has helped, and one of the finest things about the entire situation has been the manifest purpose of the smallest communities to do their share. When the proper time comes let us have a celebration in every city, village, hamlet, and plantation in the United States. Where the population is only a few hundred or a few score it would afford a lesson in patriotism never to be forgotten if the community should get together for such a purpose.

Citizens would not be lacking who could speak of the origin and development of the war, and the thoroughly unselfish part our country has played in it. Let us have a nation-wide celebration in which no community shall be lacking.

JAMES S. STEVENS.
University of Maine, Orono, Nov. 8, 1918.

Robert J. Collier.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some ten or more years ago the American weekly reached its height of artistic excellence, and Robert Collier was the first one to foresee that the old illustrations of the olden days were not in keeping with the modern spirit. Young and enthusiastic, Mr. Collier with rare intelligence gathered about him the best painters and draftsmen of America. His high-spirited enthusiasm helped them to produce the most brilliant artistic pages in the history of American weekly journalism. Robert Collier fought for high ideals, good art, good reproductions, and better printing. He championed the fine arts and not commercialism. The American artists owe him a lot. Proudly they lay a wreath at his bier.

HENRY REITERDAHL.
New York, Nov. 9, 1918.

WITH PEACE IMPENDING.

I hate the Hun! I hate him, not for all
Our valorous dead who, cleansed of littleness,
Like rain have fallen that their world may live,
Nor shall I hate him for the metaled heel
That ground the breasts of Belgium, soft with milk;
For all the poppied wheatlands left a waste,
And desolated cities where the cry
Of homeless children greets the dull-mouthed guns,
And rivers red with blood, and Rheims in ruin;
Nor yet for women torn between the claws
Of lust, I hate him, nor for midnight bursts
Of death upon the unguarded tents of pain,
Nor brutish laughter where the lordly ship,
Stricken, goes down, and leaves the lonely sea
More lonely with the last sob of a child,
Incredulous that men strike thus and live.
Nor must my hatred feed on him they took
In battle, black with smoke—him over whom
The maple leaves once sang—and held aloft
And spitted close against their blood-red wall,
Slow-writhing, on the Cross invisible
Whereby we dreamed such things could never be,
A blade of Rhenish steel through each torn hand,
And through the bleeding feet twin blades of steel.
For these I scarce need hate, since the high dead
Are dead and far above our rancor sleep,
Wounds may be left to silence and to time,
And over buried wrong the ivy runs.
Yea, in the years to come these riven lands
Once more shall laugh with poppy and with wheat,
And pure again shall flow the streams of France
And on the plains of Flanders children play.
But him, the Hun, I hate, and ever shall,
For thrusting on my soul his gift of hate;
For wresting from my hands life's final flower
Of tenderness, for hurling on my heart
The lust to fight his lust, since as a brute
The brute must still be faced. Yea, back he turned
Our feet—back to the twilight paths of time,
To jungle wraths and fang confronting fang,
And thick-coiled venoms. All against our will
He drags us down to his own hellish depths;
Back to the age of tooth and claw he hurls
All me and mine, and on a startled world
Imposes his black creed. He, e'en in death,
Shall not be worsted, spitting in our teeth
His hates triumphant—leaving in our hand
A blood-stained sword, and wonder in our eyes!

ARTHUR STRINGER.

VICTIMS OF THE "BULGARIAN FURY."

The Greek Minister Denies That That Country is "American-Made" or Anything Short of Barbarian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Oct. 26 William G. Shepherd published in several newspapers a curious letter containing some strangely paradoxical statements concerning the Bulgars. For instance: "It is Bibles, not bullets, that have whipped Bulgaria." "As soon as the United States declared war on Germany the people of Bulgaria realized that they themselves were on the wrong side, and from that time on the doom of King Ferdinand was sealed." "Bulgaria is an American-made nation," &c.

No one, of course, can prevent Mr. Shepherd from giving free scope to his imagination, but would it not be better if he would kindly put some restraint upon his utterances? The phrase last mentioned, "*An American-made nation*," would lead one to conclude that he entertains but a very poor opinion of Americanization, since, if Bulgaria is really American-made, the actions of her citizens do not redound to the credit of her alleged creator—the United States.

Anything more appalling than the cruelty and bloodthirstiness displayed by the Bulgars throughout the war cannot be conceived. Indeed, according to dispatches received from Salonikl, the English officers who were prisoners of war in Bulgaria until the recent cessation of hostilities deposed before the British authorities immediately upon their arrival in that city that they had personally witnessed almost unbelievable atrocities perpetrated by the Bulgars upon the persons of Serbs, Rumanians, and Greeks imprisoned or deported by them: Greek bishops were hung by the feet, head downward, above braziers of flame. Serbian parents were nailed to posts while their daughters were handed over to the soldiery and publicly defiled. Mutilations of the most revolting character and all manner of tortures, including eventration, are among the "details" contained in the reports of these honest officers, who were powerless to interfere or even to plead with the torturers at work on their pleasurable and varied undertakings.

A delegation of the Red Cross Convention of Geneva that has just returned from Eastern Macedonia has also brought back heartrending reports of the devastations of the "Furia Bulgarica." Villages were burned to the ground after being ruthlessly pillaged of every vestige of foodstuff, growing crops in the surrounding fields and gardens were wantonly destroyed, cattle were carried off or else uselessly slaughtered, and the wretched owners were left to starve where they once lived in comfort and plenty. As a matter of fact, if help is not procured at once for these unfortunates, shelter, food, clothing, and medical assistance—for pestilence has followed in the track of famine—the complete extermination of whole populations, so efficiently planned and confidently expected by the Bulgars, will shortly be accomplished.

How in the face of these facts it is possible to express the opinion that the American spirit is the inspiring power among the Bulgars and that it is "Bibles, not bullets, that have conquered" these savage hordes must remain a mystery between Mr. Shepherd and his Maker! The splendid influence exercised by the United States in Cuba and the Philippines superabundantly proves that Mr. Shepherd's assertions go for nothing at all and are likely only to do much harm to those who are ignorant of the real question under discussion.

It would be better to admit that the missionaries sent by the United States to uplift Bulgaria found that this undertaking was far beyond any human strength and skill. Her sluggish atmosphere is refractory to any wind of civilization, and it is idle to pretend that today, though defeated and disarmed, her people are other than the fierce barbarians they always have been. As the Turk found them so the Turk left them!

Equally false is the declaration that Bulgaria changed her politics as soon as the United States entered the field in 1917. She has just surrendered to overwhelming force, after having lost, besides thousands upon thousands of killed and wounded, 90,000 prisoners and 2,000 cannon. She never, until compelled to do so, altered her political aims nor abated one single item of her Teutonic program of loot at any time since she joined forces with the Huns.

Because she has benefited so greatly by the American missions and has become so conversant with the American Bible, (a book, by the way, that has about as wide a circulation within her borders as a snowflake in the infernal regions,) Bulgaria is to be relieved from all the blame of her evil courses. That blame is to rest solely upon King Ferdinand and not at all upon his gentle and delicate-minded subjects. Does Mr. Shepherd realize that, until his projects resulted in utter defeat, the entire Bulgar nation stood solidly behind their King, and without one dissenting voice from press or people—save only and excepting the silent voice of M. Panaretoff, the Bulgar envoy to the United States, who appears from his own statements to have supported the sordid and treacherous schemes of his sovereign, though hoping all the while in his innermost heart that they would miscarry?

The Bulgar is sick, so the Bulgar a monk would be! His case is so bad that he and his friends would fain beguile the good sense of the American people by flattering their religious predilections and fulsomely praising the work of the American missionaries. Can they not pursue their propaganda with a trifle more dignity and a little more regard for the truth?

GEORGE ROUSSOS,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece to the United States.
Nov. 5, 1918.

A WORKABLE LEAGUE.

The Present Allied Powers to Organize It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been said that there is no clock which strikes the passing of historic eras, but not many of us will accept that view after peace has been made with Germany on the Allies' terms. That will mark a greater change than did the capture of Constantinople in 1453, for it will mean nothing less than the end of attempts to create another world empire, the end of autocratic government and the beginning of an age of security for free States, great and small. The clock of the eras is striking loudly, and should announce one thing more—a mighty league of nations as a present fact.

With a reign of terror in Russia, with disturbance elsewhere and with the task of drawing new national boundaries on its hands, the world will not lack grave problems, but the greatest of them all is whether it will have a league of nations that can preserve the peace which the war has won. This league is usually thought of as a great new human institution that has been dreamed of for centuries with small hope of being realized. We now hope that we may soon be able to create it, but we still think of it as a thing of the future almost too great and good to be gained. If we have already worked for it, this is because it is so supremely important that we ought to lavish time and labor on it, though there were not one chance in twenty of success.

This whole attitude seems strangely wrong. We have realized the dream of the ages and do not know it. Events have given us our league and the problem is whether we shall keep it. We may easily let it slip away, although the chance of keeping it is worth infinitely more than that of forming any new union. The present league is supremely good, vast, and firmly united. The Entente—meaning the union of nations fighting Germany—is far greater and better than anything that a single one of us would have dared to hope for a few years ago. Most of the population of the world is now in it and, if we could be sure that it would never break, the peace of the world would be assured. The "balance of power" in the world would have taken a very simple form—on the one hand a great combination devoted to peace and, on the other, detached nations too few to think of opposing the peace-loving combination. To let the close bonds which now unite the Allies become weakened and the combination dissolve would be the most criminal blunder that statesmanship is capable of committing.

The weakest of possible leagues would be one composed of elements that repel each other as do French and Germans, Italians and Austrians. There is small doubt that the war will end leaving the German Empire incapable of being at once combined in an intimate league whose members must trust each other. It may be brought into a combination of some sort that will serve a good purpose during an interregnum and that may conceivably ripen later into a closer league, but according to all appearances a goodly number of years will be required for the ripening. The Entente nations cannot today afford to form a league with their present enemies, except under the same conditions that are necessary for an armistice—the Entente must keep its preponderance of power. Until it can trust Germany it can make only such a compact with her as enemies make when both of them wish to stop fighting. All the belligerents might join in adopting a plan for arbitration and a world court, and this provisional measure might help to keep the peace for a score or two of years. The hatred of Germany for her savagery and the distrust excited by her treachery might gradually disappear, provided the wrongs and the treachery were not repeated. To go further now and establish many common institutions—to try to direct the commerce, industry and finance of all the warring countries in a friendly, live-and-let-live way—would be a crowning achievement indeed, but it would absolutely demand a reform of Germany that would reach her heart and life as no formal change of her imperial constitution will do. She must become just, human, trustworthy and more than formally democratic.

Democratizing Prussia may do more than democratizing the empire, but both of these together would fall short of the change that is needed to make Germany a fit member of a brotherhood of nations—a close union cemented by confidence and good-will. We have that now without Germany. Not till she has passed through a period of probation will it be safe to have her in our family. If democracy shall gradually cause conquering ambition to disappear, the situation will be radically changed and there will be a place in the intimate circle for Germany, but we need positive evidence that it has so disappeared before trusting her. A sham repentance and temporary changes in her Government would be quite in her recent line. It would be dealing recklessly with the future of the entire world to stake lives and fortunes of nations on any unproved assumption as to what the changes now in progress will do. When humanity embarks in one ship of State it must know what materials it is made of. There must be proof that its keel was well laid, its "ribs of steel" well wrought. If we know that a part of the material already "made in Germany" is full of flaws, our course is clear—we must wait till she can give us something better. We must wait till democracy has done its work and not stake our fortunes on the chance that it will do it.

The Entente is not as yet a treaty-made union. England was no bound by a formal compact with France or Russia to go into the war, still less was America so bound, and Italy had a defensive alliance with the common enemy of these three countries, from which she was quickly absolved by the open aggressions of the Central Powers. Nearly a score of nations that have fought shoulder to shoulder are held together by something deeper and stronger than a formal bargain, namely, a common sense of justice, common interests and a great peril impending over them all. United by these ties they have become a brotherhood in arms and have fought for and won the freedom of the world. To break up their union would be to risk—probably to sacrifice—what they have shed their blood to gain, namely, peace and freedom for States great and small. No treaty that could today be made with Germany could create such a union as the Entente is, though it were fortified by as many scrape of paper as there are people in the empire.

There is no measuring the value to the world of the union that has evolved through the war or the calamity that would follow a breaking or weakening of the bonds that hold it together. The problems of peace will at best be difficult enough to test any league and, in advance of their appearance, we have golden moments in which to consolidate the Entente and develop its power. Ultimately we shall need Germany in the league, and immediately we should make treaties of arbitration with her. That will put her in the vestibule of the home of fraternal nations. Good friends, questionable friends and enemies may go as far as that, but only a clear proof of a change of heart can make the present Prussia or the empire that she rules a safe member of the family about the hearth. The priceless opportunity that is now with us and will not long wait is the opportunity so to strengthen the league of nations that has won a war for freedom as to fit it for meeting all coming dangers. What war has joined together let not peace put asunder.

JOHN BATES CLARK.
New York, Nov. 9, 1918.

BALLIN, GERMANY'S SHIPPING KING, DIES

Was Head of Hamburg-American Line and Once One of Emperor's Close Friends.

MADE HAMBURG GREAT PORT

Directed Largest Fleet in World—Said to Have Quarreled with Kaiser About War Policy.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—Albert Ballin, General Director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, died suddenly yesterday, according to an announcement made in Berlin.

Hamburg's Growth Due to Him.

Albert Ballin built up the Hamburg-American Line from a small shipping company, when he was placed at its head in 1887, and until just before the war it was the greatest single steamship line in the world. Hamburg grew with the Hamburg-American Line until it reached and passed Liverpool in its shipping, and became, next to Berlin, the greatest city in Germany.

Hamburg's trade was stopped short at the outbreak of the war. Most of the ships, on which the greatness of the modern Hamburg rested, were either taken over by Germany's enemies or lay idle in her harbors, with the exception of a few used in the Baltic. Hamburg was reduced to a shell, suffering more from the war than any city outside the fighting area.

The creation of the Hamburg-American Line and the expansion of Hamburg were feats of individual enterprise. Although the Kaiser has been personally a large stockholder in the line, and although it has been controlled wholly by the German Government since the war, its growth in peace times was due to personal and individual initiative directed by Ballin.

He opposed plans to tie the steamship company to the German Government by taking subsidies in return for allowing the line to be directly supervised by the German Government, contending that the line would suffer and that Germany would indirectly be the loser if the commerce stretching all over the earth were ruled by rigid and slow-moving Government bureaus.

Had Fleet of 500 Vessels.

The line owned twenty-six vessels of 66,000 tons and was capitalized for $3,750,000 in 1887. It had a fleet of 500 vessels, with a tonnage built and building, of about 1,500,000, including the two greatest liners in the world, the Vaterland and the Imperator, in 1914. Ballin opened new routes until the Hamburg-American was carrying on more than sixty steamship services, making stops at more than 300 ports.

This growth was encouraged rather than retarded by the liberal sea policy of Great Britain, but the great sea empire which sprang up as if by magic under the genius of Ballin created visions of a vaster empire still in Germany, and its influence in inducing Germany to make the gamble for world domination was undoubtedly great.

Not only the dream disappeared during the war, but the sea empire in existence at the beginning melted away irrecoverably and probably caused Ballin's death directly or indirectly.

Ballin was 61 years old. He started his career with the Carr Line and was its passenger agent when that line was absorbed by the Hamburg-American. One year later Ballin, at the age of 31 years, was placed in charge of the Hamburg-American Line.

Under Ballin's enterprising leadership Germany forged ahead as a shipping nation until it threatened to rival England, his genius molding the entire industrial and commercial policy of the country. To take care of the business which Ballin brought to Hamburg a policy of physical development of the port and of co-ordination of industries was started.

Its harbor development and general development were greater than has ever taken place in any city in the same space of time. For years before the war commissions were sent from cities all over the world to study the model of harbor building at Hamburg, and the course of peaceful maritime development all over the world received a stimulus from Ballin.

Brought About Close Co-operation.

All this was accomplished without arousing animosity in other countries. When Ballin recovered after a severe operation in 1911, telegrams of congratulation were sent him by the heads of shipping companies in England, France, Italy, America, and elsewhere, where Ballin enjoyed many close personal friendships. He was in close contact personally with the leading shipping men in other countries through his efforts in 1908 and later to bring about international co-operation among steamship lines to avert cutthroat competition.

Ballin, though a Jew, was generally recognized in Germany before the war as Germany's greatest private citizen. Frederic W. Wile, in his book "Men Around the Kaiser," said that Ballin stood in the same relation to the Kaiser as did those counsellors of an earlier generation to their sovereigns and governments—Rothschild of Paris to Napoleon III. and Bleichroeder of Berlin to Emperor William I. and Bismarck. He continued in his book:

"On one of the various occasions, when the Kaiser sought to saddle a Ministership on Ballin, or tack 'Von' to his plebeian name, or give him hereditary membership in the Prussian House of Peers, Ballin compromised by accepting his Majesty's photograph. The Kaiser inscribed it, 'To the far-seeing and tireless pioneer of our commerce and export trade.'

"Ballin is a thoroughly self-made man. The son of a humble Hamburg emigrant, he followed the practise, (still in vogue among young and ambitious Germans,) of coming to England as a lad to serve his commercial apprenticeship. The irrepressible Hamburger 'volunteer' went in to master the most infinitessimal details of navigation and specialized in emigrant traffic, the gold mine from which the transatlantic lines extract their richest gains.

Genius Commanded Attention.

"On his return to Germany his genius immediately commanded attention. It was not long before the Hamburg-American Line began to take notice that for some reason the Carr Line, on which Ballin was first engaged, was extracting the cream of the emigrant traffic. It was discovered that Ballin was the culprit. The only way to suppress him, it appeared, was to annihilate the competition, and to annihilate the competition was to buy out the Carr line bodily."

* * *

"He is a devout but not a bigoted Jew. None of his co-religionists has a position of consequence in his organization. He has resolutely refused to follow the fashion of plutocratic brethren who embrace Christianity for social revenue. It annoys many German aristocrats that the Kaiser consorts so freely with a man who is proud of his origin."

Ballin's attitude toward the war has been reported variously. According to some accounts, he supported the ruthless submarine policy. According to others, he fought against it and was the man who brought about the downfall of von Tirpitz. In Germany he was accused of seeking a compromise "business" peace, a charge which he denied.

In an article contributed by Ballin to the Vossische Zeitung on Dec. 25, 1916, and reprinted in Volume III. of THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, he said:

Ballin's View of the Freedom of the Seas.

"The men who will some day be entrusted with the duty of drawing up the terms of peace will have a mighty epochmaking task—that of exterminating not only war itself, which has destroyed whole generations, but also the fever of armaments; or at least of restricting the latter within as narrow limits as possible in Europe, which will remain exhausted for decades. They must also devise some sort of assurance that this bloody war will not be followed by an economic war, which would separate the nations still further from one another. Hence the demand for the freedom of the seas once more comes into prominence.

"It is true, certainly, that in time of peace the seas were always free; but in war, as we know today to our cost, they are governed by the strongest fleet. Means, therefore, must and will be found of insuring the freedom of mercantile traffic by sea, not only in peace, but also in war."

In an intercepted letter written by Ballin to Walter Rathenau in December, 1917, Ballin said:

"Our people have little or no knowledge of the American character. You and I have made a most careful study of it. What stuff our publicists and journalists write about their Mammon worship, their greed, their envy of other nations, their lack of discipline—Oh, that blessed word discipline! You and I know that the Americans are probably the most idealistic nation on the earth's surface. We know that they would not have entered the lists of our foes had they had any doubt as to the justice of their cause. Nonsense to say they have been influenced by Britain. We are mad not to see where we are and whither we are driving. In antagonizing the United States we have done a disastrous thing, a thing which will throw its cold shadow on our economic life for a generation."

Blamed for Lusitania Sinking.

Ballin was reported to have lost favor with the Emperor, because of his moderate war views or his wish for an early peace, but the truth of this report has not been established. Ballin in letters and interviews repeatedly declared for a German victory and a strong German peace. Regarding his part in Germany's war policy, Sir Valentine Chirol wrote in a letter to The London Times in 1915:

"Lord Haldane was quite right in describing Herr Ballin as one of the most remarkable personalities in Germany, for to him probably more than to any other German do we owe the sinking of the Lusitania. He has been for many years past one of the Kaiser's most trusted advisers in all matters of maritime policy.

"It was a matter of common notoriety in Germany in 1912 that it was largely owing to his advice that the Kaiser shrank from a war over the Agadir question. Ballin held that at that time German submarines were not sufficiently developed to exercise effective reprisals on the British mercantile marine for the tremendous damage which the mere pressure of British sea power would inflict on Germany's mercantile marine.

"During the present war it is Ballin's organs in the press that have from the first loudly advocated the policy of ruthless submarine warfare against the British merchant steamers of which the Lusitania has been the latest and most ghastly victim, and I have heard on good authority that his influence with the Kaiser went so far as to overcome the natural repugnance which lingered in professional naval circles against the adoption of such shameless methods of warfare."

Ballin sought to avert war with the United States early in 1917 by proposing a compromise under which England was to allow non-contraband cargoes to go to Germany and to disarm merchant ships, while Germany was to refrain from sinking ships without warning or without provisions for the safety of passengers and crew. He was reported to have inspired several movements toward peace through neutral agents, which were without result.

Early in the Spring of this year, Ballin is said to have called together the Directors of the Hamburg-American Line and told them that he felt himself too old to undertake the gigantic task of seeking to rebuild the German mercantile marine after the war was over, and that he intended to resign his post as soon as hostilities were at an end.

Power Overrated, Says Gerard.

The power exercised by Albert Ballin in the political affairs of Germany was always greatly overrated, according to Ambassador James W. Gerard, who came to know the late shipping ruler of Germany quite well in the four years Mr. Gerard held his Berlin post.

"I do not believe that Ballin was consulted about the beginning of the war," said Mr. Gerard last night. "At any rate, I do not think the militarists bothered to ascertain whether he was in favor of beginning hostilities. I know, indeed, that once the war was begun, Ballin immediately seemed to lose favor at Court. Prior to August, 1914, Ballin was high in the favor of the Emperor, but with the coming of war days a gulf came between the Hamburg-American Line head and the Kaiser.

"Ballin was nothing like as powerful in home affairs as the public generally supposed. The real Industrial rulers of Germany, at least, during the days of the early war they were very much in evidence, were the Iron and steel magnates of the Rhine, of Westphalia. Although Ballin, through his shipping connections, was well known to the world, his supremacy even in that field was not complete, for he had a strong rival in the North German Lloyd people."

LINE'S BIG HOLDINGS HERE.

Hamburg-American Property Worth $100,000,000 Seized by U. S.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, estimated tonight that the total amount of property of the Hamburg-American Line now in the hands of this Government or disposed of, amounted to $100,000,000. This estimate includes the ships taken over by the Government when the United States entered the war.

All the property in this country owned by the Hamburg-American Line, except the office building at 45 Broadway, New York, has been sold by the Alien Property Custodian to the United States Government. The office building is still undisposed of but it is being used by the Government for various offices. The property is owned by the Atlas Steamship Company, a subsidiary of the Hamburg-American Line.

The Hudson River piers of the line and the terminal facilities at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, were both sold to the Government. None of the property of this line has been sold to private corporations.

"Albert Ballin," said Mr. Palmer, "was an intimate friend of the Kaiser. The latter was also a heavy stockholder in this corporation."

London Deplores Ballin's Death.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The death of Albert Ballin, reported from Berlin, is deplored here as a loss of a broad-minded, constructive force at a juncture when the world has need of a new organization of the German social fabric on a sound basis.

MISSIONS AT CITY HALL.

Mayor Will Receive French and Belgians This Afternoon.

The French and Belgian Missions which have been delegated by their respective Governments to visit America, especially to honor Cardinal Gibbons on the occasion of the celebration of his golden jubilee will visit the City Hall next Friday. They will be received by Mayor Hylan at the Reception Committee he has appointed at 1 o'clock that afternoon. The committee will meet in the City Hall today to arrange the plans for the reception.

France made with the mission the Cross of the Legion of Honor for Cardinal Gibbons, while Belgium, which some years ago honored the Cardinal with its highest insignia, charges its mission to express to him the sincerest felicitations of the King and Queen of the Belgians. President Wilson recently received the members of both missions at the White House. The French party is composed of Mons. Julien, the Bishop of devastated Arras; Mons. Baudrillart, a member of the French Academy, and Captain Duthoit and Lieutenant Fory of the French Army. Already the mission has been fêted wherever it has gone. Fordham University has conferred an LL.D. on Bishop Julien and Mons. Baudrillart. The French Institute of Letters and Art will receive them this week. The Belgian Mission is headed by Mons. Carton de Wiart. The Reception Committee appointed by the Mayor is as follows:

Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman; Grover A. Whalen, Secretary.

Adams, Commander C. A.
Adrian, George M.
Alexander, C. B.
Ball, Wilbur L.
Berolzheimer, Philip.
Blatch, Harriet S.
Bridgman, Herbert L.
Brady, Nicholas F.
Brisbane, Arthur.
Brown, Frank L.
Battle, George G.
Bell, Major Gen. J. F.
Brown, William B.
Bruckner, Henry.
Bruns, Edwin G.
Butcher, William N.
Butler, James A.
Chamberlain, Mary.
Churchill, T. W.
Cohen, William.
Collier, B. G.
Connolly, M. F.
Corroon, R. A.
Cortelyou, G. B.
Coyle, Francis J.
Craig, Gaylord S.
Copeland, Dr. R. S.
Coler, Bird S.
Dippel, M. W.
Dowling, Frank L.
Dowling, Victor J.
Duffield, Rev. H.
Dyer, Brig. Gen. G. R.
Dykman, William N.
Elkus, A. I.
Enright, Richard E.
Evans, Henry.
Fallon, William J.
Farrell, James A.
Ferrara, Antonio.
Fitzsimmons, C. J. A.
Foley, James A.
Foster, Roger.
Fox, William.
Friedsam, Major M.
Gardiner, W. R.
Garvan, F. P.
Gary, Elbert H.
Gerard, James W.
Gilchrist, John F.
Gleason, C. J.
Golden, John L.
Goldstein, Jonas J.
Harriss, Dr. J. A.
Hayes, Very Rev. P. J.
Hearst, W. R.
Hedges, Job.
Herter, Clarence S.
Hulbert, Murray.
Herrick, Walter R.
Johnson, Alfred J.
Jones, D. H. E.
Kaufman, I. J.
Kenney, William F.
Kerschan, Frederic.
Kingsley, Darwin P.
Leach, J. A.
Lahey, W. J.
Lazansky, Edward.
Levy, Isidore M.
Loft, George W.
Lynn, Preston P.
Lhelert, G. E.
MacDonald, George.
MacDonald, Henry.
McCarthy, D.
McClellan, Lt.Col.G.B.
McCooey, Mrs. J. H.
McCooey, J. H.
McGarren, G. W.
McGoey, T. F.
McCoombs, W. F.
Mann, Maj.Gen. W.A.
Mali, Pierre C.
Marbury, Elisabeth.
Morron, John R.
Morse, A. W.
Mulqueen, Joseph F.
Murray, Thomas E.
Murphy, Charles F.
Nixon, Lewis.
Noyes, Charles F.
O'Brien, Morgan J.
O'Connor, John.
O'Donohue, J. J.
O'Reilly, L. J.
Pendleton, J. K.
Penfield, F. C.
Porter, Col. A. D.
Potter, Mark W.
Pratt, Lewis S.
Preskauer, J. M.
Rayans, M. W.
Read, Thomas.
Regan, James R.
Riegelman, Edward.
Ryan, Allan A.
Ryan, Rosina.
Ryan, George J.
Rosen, Benjamin.
Schiff, Jacob H.
Straus, Jesse I.
Straus, Percy S.
Scheuer, A. L.
Sheldon, James C.
Spinney, William N.
Simkhovitch, Mary G.
Slevin, Mrs. Mary.
Saxe, John G.
Smith, Thomas F.
Somers, Arthur S.
Smith, Alfred E.
Switzer, Maurice.
Shea, Mary.
Shearn, Clarence J.
Theothilapos, D. J.
Thayer, E. V. R.
Todd, William H.
Todd, Miss Helen.
Thompson, William B.
Thorley, Charles.
Topping, Mrs. H. J.
Untermyer, Samuel.
Usher, Admiral N. R.
Van Name, C. D.
Van Tuyl, George C.
Van Dyke, Henry.
Wallis, F. A.
Weinberg, Morris.
Wood, G. W. E.
Wilsey, Frank D.
Williams, Rev. John.
Ward, Maj. Jennie R.
Wiggin, Albert H.
Wagner, Robert F.
Walker, James A.
Warner, Charles M.
Yeska, Joseph.
Zuckerman, Henry.

The missions are expected to remain in the city several days.

GIVE FRENCH HERE TIME TO ENLIST

Crowder Suspends for Sixty Days Operation of New Treaty.

EXPLAINS THE CONDITIONS

After Time Limit Expires French Citizens Here Will be Classified as Americans Are.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The treaty which brings into military service citizens of the United States resident in France and French citizens of military age living here became effective last Friday. Local boards in America were instructed today by Provost Marshal General Crowder to suspend the involuntary induction sixty days, to allow French citizens to enlist voluntarily for military service or leave for France to enter military service.

The announcement made by Provost Marshal General Crowder reads:

"The convention providing that American citizens in France of the ages specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service, and French citizens in the United States between the ages of 20 and 44, both inclusive, shall be subject to military service in the country in which they are, unless within periods prescribed by the convention they enlist or enroll in the forces of their own country or leave the United States or France, as the case may be, for service in their own country, has become effective by the exchange, on Nov. 8, of ratification between the United States and the French Republic.

"In order to comply with the provisions of the convention, local boards in America are being instructed by the Provost Marshal General's office to suspend involuntary induction into the American forces of every French citizen affected by the convention for a period of sixty days, to allow these French citizens to enlist or enroll or leave this country for service with the French forces. At the expiration of this sixty-day period no French citizen in America will be entitled to deferred classification on the ground of alienage, but will be reclassified in the same manner as are American citizens. It should be especially borne in mind that this is not a draft by France of French citizens in the United States, nor does it affect any French citizen who has already been inducted into the army of the United States. The convention merely provides that French citizens in the United States between the ages of 20 and 44, both inclusive, shall remain subject to military service and entitled to exemption and discharge therefrom under the laws of the United States, unless within the prescribed time they voluntarily enlist or enroll in the French Army or return to France for military service, or unless within the same period they are granted diplomatic exemption from service in the forces of the United States by the French Government. The diplomatic certificates of exemption are issued by the French Ambassador and may be executed in his name, or by the French consular officials in this country, to whom Ambassador Jusserand has delegated this authority.

"No application for diplomatic exemption may be made nor exemptions granted after entry into military service. The certificates of exemption may be special or general, temporary or conditional, and may be modified, renewed or revoked in the discretion of the government granting them.

"Without assuming responsibility of providing transport or cost of transportation, the two governments have agreed, so far as possible, to facilitate the return of citizens to their own country. No citizen of either country who enters the military service of the other shall, by reason of such service, be considered, after the convention shall have expired or after his discharge, to have lost his nationality or be under any obligations to the country in whose forces he shall have served.

"Termination of the convention may be accomplished by a sixty-day notice from one country to the other, whereupon any citizen of either country incorporated in the military service of the other under the provisions of the convention shall be discharged as soon as possible."

UNTERMYER IN TAX CASE.

Will Act for Mayor's Committee to Prevent Lien Sale.

The Mayor's Committee on Taxation announced yesterday that it had obtained the services of Samuel Untermyer as counsel in an endeavor to prevent the sale in Nassau County in December of property on which taxes have not been paid. In a letter to Supreme Court Justice Scudder, Mr. Untermyer said that Mayor Hylan had suggested to him to prepare a brief or argue the case orally. He asked for two weeks' time in which to look into the merits of the matter, and it is believed Justice Scudder will grant the request.

The situation will be discussed at the office of the State Controller, Eugene Travis, this afternoon. Among those present will be Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Taxation; Samuel Breslin, Grover Whalen, Peter J. Brady, and James P. Holland. Governor-elect Alfred E. Smith has written to the Mayor's Committee saying he considered the present law, with reference to the sale of land on which taxes have not been paid, as good, but he urged that it be amended so as to make it impossible for any one to deprive landholders of their property before having their day in court.

PRAISES AMERICAN SAILORS.

Bishop McCormick Says Freedom of Seas Is Safe with Them.

Prayers for the success of the allied navies and for the safety of all sailors were said last night at the third annual Sailors' Day service in Trinity Church. Messages in praise of the allied sailors of the armed ships and of the merchant marine were sent by Secretary Redfield, Colville Barclay, the British Chargé d'Affaires; Ambassador Jusserand, Admiral Usher, and many other officers of the allied navies. The Rev. Dr. John N. McCormick, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Western Michigan, who has been serving in France as a Red Cross Chaplain, was the speaker at the services.

"The future of America is going to be on the sea," said Bishop McCormick. "I was brought up in the atmosphere of the Baltimore clippers, and I am gratified to know we are coming back to our own. In the days that are to come the freedom of the seas will be safe in the hands of the American and British Navies and marines."

OCEAN TRAVEL.

Among the passengers who arrived recently from England on a British liner were Henry H. Andrew, Thomas B. Astbury, C. M. Brooke, the Rev. Raymond T. Brosnahan, Colonel L. H. B. Flaschl, W. G. Connor, Dr. G. W. Cottis, E. Fisher, Charles C. Fowler, W. G. Gray, P. G. Gow, K. B. Hastings, S. A. Joyce, John Hulst, J. Bower, J. Webster, F. Spearing, H. Dyer, G. Syme, W. D. Layton, C. J. Chandler, S. Mowatt, O. P. Rayner, E. C. Smith, A. G. J. Whitehouse, Dr. John S. Unger, C. A. Mullen, R. M. B. Parker, F. A. Price, Lincoln Steere, T. G. Stokes, Y. Stapleton-Cotton, Robert Pyper, R. Livingstone.

Engagements.

Mrs. Henry J. Hart of Bangor, Me., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret Bradley, to Lieutenant Harvey J. Smith, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Smith of Flushing, L. I. Miss Bradley's stepfather, Henry J. Hart, is the Vice President and general counsel of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company.

The Rev. Kirkland Huske and Mrs. Huske of Great Neck, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Freeman Huske, to Francis Hamilton Sherrerd of Portland, Conn. Mr. Sherrerd is a graduate of Lehigh University and a son of the late Alexander Hamilton Sherrerd of Scranton.

CHARTING AIR LANES.

Mosaic of United States Showing Landmarks to Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Charting air lanes over the United States has been begun by the army. These charts are mosaics made with stereopticon cameras, showing such land marks as waterways, railroads, cities, and mountains for pilots to follow.

From Kelly Field instructors and members of their classes work with the aid of airplanes carrying cameras and motor trucks carrying photographic material and supplies and a portable darkroom for developing plates and films. Such an outfit is usually set up in some town in the district to be photographed, which has a landing field adjacent. The men employed in the work are rationed from this camp, and the developing and printing of the films and plates delivered by the airplanes are all done here. As fast as one district is finished the outfit moves on to the next.

TO SHIELD WOMEN IN WAR.

Committee Formed to Advocate International Regulations.

The Committee for the Protection of Women under International Law was organized at a meeting held yesterday in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the church, presided, and the Chairman of the committee is Mrs. William C. Beecher, wife of Colonel William C. Beecher, son of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Mrs. Beecher said that the committee was formed at the request of a million women of France, who had already organized. The speakers included Sergeant Ruth Farnam, Mme. Avrie St. Croix, Signora Amy Bernardy, and Miss Isabelle Van der Cliite. In a resolution adopted it was said:

"We demand that whatever in the present war would or might stand as a precedent for these dangerous villainies in any future wars be met and broken by the counterprecedent of trial before an international tribunal and punishment as a criminal of every officer, soldier, or civilian of either of the Central Powers, or of any of their allies, who shall be accused, whether as principal or accomplice, of any offense against a woman."

BISHOP GORE ENDS TOUR.

Announces in Trinity He Will Return to England Soon.

The Right Rev. Charles Gore, Bishop of Oxford, delivered his last sermon in this country in Trinity Church yesterday, and announced that he would return to England soon. In speaking of the changes caused by the war, he said that while Americans could live under conditions similar to those prevailing before the war, everything would be changed in England and other European countries. He prophesied that organized labor "would be a great factor in determining the conduct of society in the future."

At a meeting in Cooper Union last night he emphasized the need for a league of nations, and spoke of the great problems in reconstruction.

"If after this war the countries of Europe are permitted to maintain themselves as armed camps, civilization will go down in ruin," he said. "There must be over all nations a higher power to maintain and force peace. We must find some other means than universal military service for training men for sacrifice and service."

"The nearer we approach this reconstruction period the more appalling its difficulties become," he said. "I believe the Labor Party of England may put into effect its plans of reconstruction, and I consider its program a masterful document.

ASK FOR GERMAN COLONIES.

Negroes Want Land Captured in Africa Turned Over to Natives.

That the captured German colonies in Africa be turned over to the natives and that educated negroes be placed in leadership there, is one of the requests that the negroes of New York as represented by the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League, will make to this Government and to the Allies. These requests were contained in a resolution adopted at a meeting of 5,000 negroes in the Palace Casino, 135th Street, near Madison Avenue, yesterday.

The meeting was presided over by Marcus Garvey, head of the League and representatives of the race made speeches. The resolution set forth that it would only be through the granting to the negro his rights and the rights of all weaker peoples at the Peace Conference that future wars would be obviated. It was also asked that negroes be permitted to travel and to reside in any part of the world; that they be permitted the same educational facilities as Europeans; that all segregative and proscriptive ordinances against negroes be repealed and that they be given political, industrial and social equality.

MALTING OUTPUT DROPS.

Company Produces 5,200,000 Bushels, Against 9,500,000 Last Year.

The annual report of the American Malting Company for the year ended Aug. 31, 1918, made public yesterday, reveals that during the last fiscal year the operations of the company were carried on under adverse conditions, due to the war.

Russell H. Landale, Vice President of the company, informs the stockholders that early in December railroad embargoes checked the receipts of grain and the delivery of malt; next, the Fuel Administration curtailed the fuel and power requirements of the plants, while the Food Administration further restricted malting operations. Finally the Government issued orders prohibiting the manufacture of malt for brewing purposes, "thus terminating the chief business of your company until the foregoing orders are rescinded."

Under these conditions, Mr. Landale said, the output for the year was only 5,200,000 bushels, as compared with approximately 9,500,000 bushels in normal times. At present the company is engaged in the storage of grain for the Government and private owners at its elevators in Buffalo, Chicago, and Milwaukee. In view of the uncertainty of prohibition legislation and Government restrictions, it will be left to the Board of Directors to be elected at the annual meeting on Nov. 14 to decide whether to continue limited operations or that the company be dissolved.

Total profits for the year aggregated $338,182, of which $135,757 was net. From the total earnings of $208,182 the Directors set aside for depreciation $237,423, and for income tax $2?,000. Bonds, with a par value of $180,000, were canceled during the year, leaving the company a bonded indebtedness of $720,000.

To Sell Antique for Soldier Fund.

The British and Canadian Patriotic Fund Society has announced that its efforts in recruiting ceased with the closing of the official mission here and that its efforts would be devoted now to the raising of funds for the relief of the families of the men who were recruited through the mission. It announced also that it had received as a bequest from a California estate an antique Italian lace coverlet, made about 1400. In accordance with the wishes of the former owner, it is to be sold, and offers are being received in Washington by Leonard Wilson, the Treasurer of the fund.

Dinner to Commissioner Enright.

At a dinner given last night to Police Commissioner Enright at the Friars' Club, 110 West Forty-eighth Street, the Commissioner asked for the co-operation of the members of the club with the Police United War Work Campaign. He was introduced by Rennold Wolf, who sketched his life. Others who spoke were Francis M. Hugo, George S. Dougherty, and John J. Gleason. Present were Herman Metz, Daniel Frohman, George M. Cohan, Mortimer L. Schiff and Fire Commissioner Drennan.

DOES NOT FEAR NUGENT.

Gov. Edge Declares Threat to Bar Him from Senate Is Absurd.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 10.—Governor Edge declared today that James Nugent, Democratic leader of Essex County, was counting upon a Democratic majority in the Senate when he made his threat to prevent the Governor from taking his seat in the upper house in Washington, through recourse to a technicality which lawyers have thrashed out and dismissed. The Governor characterized the threat as absurd. He said that neither he nor his legal advisers had the slightest fear as far as Nugent was concerned. He added:

"The same issue which has been raised in my case might be raised without any more or less justification in the cases of Governor Keyes of New Hampshire, Governor Capper of Kansas, and Governor Stanley of Kentucky, all of whom were elected from Gubernatorial offices to the United States Senate at the same time as myself. The ban upon the election of an incumbent of the Gubernatorial office to the Senate ceased to exist when legislatures ceased to elect Senators."

Governor Edge expects that the Jersey Legislature will wind up its session within four or five weeks after it meets in January, so that the road will be clear when he goes to Washington in March to be sworn in as a member of the Senate.

ASKS LETTS TO ORGANIZE.

C. A. Carol Calls on Them to Work for Free Government.

Declaring that only a few Letts favored Bolshevism, and that the Lettish nation had been misrepresented by German propaganda, Charles A. Carol, Secretary of the New York Lettish Society, yesterday asked all Letts to organize and work for the establishment of a free Lettish Government. The call to unite followed a meeting which, held by the Foreign Language Division of the Fourth Liberty Loan Committee for the purpose of thanking the Letts for supporting the loan, developed into a "freedom for Letts" movement.

"The Letts," said Mr. Carol, "are very much misunderstood in their national, political, and economic life. For centuries they have inhabited the provinces of Courland and Livland on the Baltic, with a growing population of more than 2,000,000, and they are almost without exception pure Letts, descendants of the Asiatics who brought the Sanskrit tongue with them from the Oriental continent. They have mixed very little with their neighbors, the Esthonians and the Lithuanians. For years the Letts have been the victims of the Hun oppressors."

DEATH ENDS ROMANCE.

Miss Crockett, Engaged to Officer Overseas, Dies in Denver.

Louise Anderson Crockett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Crockett, of 640 Madison Avenue, died on Saturday in Denver. Mr. Crockett has been with the Federal Food Administration in Washington since it was organized, and last Winter his daughter, while ill, went to California to stay at the home of Judge David Wallace, formerly Attorney General of Manitoba, an uncle of Mrs. Crockett.

Miss Crockett's engagement to Lieutenant Charles C. Coryell was announced in July, when the Lieutenant was ordered to France. Her brother, Newton Crockett, also of the army, was wounded at Chateau-Thierry. Miss Crockett died on her way East just after her mother with a trained nurse had met her at Denver.

DR. FERNALD DIES AT 80.

Baptist Clergyman Was Associate Editor of Standard Dictionary.

The Rev. Dr. James Champlain Fernald, for many years on the editorial staff of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, publishers, died yesterday at his home, 207 Lorraine Avenue, Upper Montclair. Dr. Fernald was born in Portland, Me., Aug. 18, 1838, and was graduated from Harvard in 1860 and from the Newton Theological Institute in 1866.

Dr. Fernald, for many years was pastor of Baptist churches in Maine, Vermont, and Ohio, and in 1889 became one of the associate editors of The Standard Dictionary. He was dean of the Department of English of the Intercontinental University at Washington, for a time, and among his twenty-four books, the best is "Expressive English," was published only a few days ago.

Dr. Fernald is survived by his widow and by four sons and two daughters, those being Charles B., Henry C. and Luther D. Fernald of New York; Lieutenant James G. Fernald of the Flying Pursuit Detachment, in France; Miss Grace M. Fernald, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Miss Mabel R. Farnald of Washington.

Penn.

Prof. Earle Victim of Pneumonia.

Dr. Raymond B. Earle, professor of geology at Hunter College, and for seven years head of its Summer school, died yesterday of pneumonia at St. Luke's Hospital. He was widely known as a lecturer, and three years ago headed a research party in Alaska. Born in Newton, Mass., about forty-five years ago, Dr. Earle studied at Harvard, and was an instructor in New York University. The body will be taken to Newton for burial. A widow, son, and daughter survive.

Obituary Notes.

A. PHILIP HEXAMER, who died Saturday at his home, 215 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J., was educated at Stevens Institute there and also at the Imperial Riding Academy of Austria. He conducted for year the Hoboken Riding Academy and Horse Exchange, founded by his father, as well as the Hoboken Riding Club, and was a Director of the Trust Company of New Jersey and Colonial Life Insurance Company. Mr. Hexamer was 60 years old.

Mrs. CORNELIA M. ANDREWS, widow of the late John R. Andrews, who was a member of the firm of Tiffany & Co. years ago, died yesterday while visiting at the home of her cousin, Mrs. Wilfred J. Funk, 16 Park Road, Montclair, N. J. Mrs. Andrews, who was 67 years old, lived at 146 West 130th Street, this city.

Mrs. ANNA HALL, at one time proprietor of the old Valley Hotel, West Orange, N. J., died suddenly Saturday in her apartments at 315 Broad Street, Newark, as the result of a fall on the stairway of her home. She was 65 years old.

LEONARD C. McCHESNEY, advertising manager for the Thomas A. Edison Industries for sixteen years, died of heart disease yesterday at his home, 170 High Street, Orange, N. J. He was 60 years old and formerly was Secretary and Treasurer of The Orange Chronicle, and President of the Orange Board of Education.

Dr. JOHN HENRY MacDONALD died suddenly of heart disease Saturday at his home, 273 East Seventh Street. He was born at Riverhead, L. I., and received his medical education at New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was unmarried. Dr. George A. MacDonald of 502 Madison Avenue is a brother.

WILLIAM A. McLOUGHLIN, Secretary to the County Clerk of Queens, died yesterday at his home in Alsop Street, Jamaica. He was 55 years old and a brother of the late Justice James McLoughlin.

WILLIAM VINCENT MARTIN, formerly head of the statistical department of The New York Evening Post, died of pneumonia at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., Saturday. He was 21 years old.

Dr. CALVIN P. KYTE, 68 years old, is dead at his home, 77 Garrison Avenue, Jersey City. He was graduated from the New York University Medical College and was Dean of the staff of Christ Hospital.

JOHN JAEGER, head of the firm of Jaeger Brothers, dealers in bakers' supplies, died last night at his home, 111 West 119th Street. He was 60 years old.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times, may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

DIRINGER—KAPLAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Myer Kaplan announce the marriage of their daughter, Mollie, to Mr. Charles Diringer, Nov. 6, 1918. Home, 685 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

HERRICK—BACON.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Henry Mottet, Pauline Bacon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Bacon, to Lieutenant Harold E. Herrick, U. S. N.

VALENTINE — TREU. — Sunday, Nov. 10, 1918, 1:30 P. M., Mr. Jack D. Valentine to Miss Evelyn M. Treu, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Treu, 28 Euclid Av., Forest Hills, L. I.

Born.

GUTTER.—Mr. and Mrs. Sig Gutter announce the birth of a daughter on Nov. 4, 1918.

SPERLING.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman I. Sperling (nee Jane De Boer) announce the birth of a son, Tuesday, Nov. 5, at Lenox Hill Hospital.

Died.

ANDREWS.—Suddenly, at Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 9, 1918, Cornelia Conger, wife of the late John R. Andrews, in her 77th year. Funeral services will be held from the residence of Mr. W. J. Funk, 16 Irwin Park Road, Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 12:30 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

BARUCH.—On Sunday, Nov. 10, 1918, at his residence, 108 West 86th St., Joseph, dearly beloved husband of Lizzie Davies Baruch, in his 64th year. Funeral at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

BEEKMAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, 1918, at the New York Hospital, after a brief illness, Gerard Beekman, eldest son of the late James William and Abian Steele Beekman. Funeral service on Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1918, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St.

BEEKMAN.—The Holland Society of New York announces with sorrow the death of Gerard Beekman, a Trustee and former President of this society, on Saturday, Nov. 9, 1918. Members are requested to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 10:30 A. M.
SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD, President.
FREDERIC R. KEATOR, Secretary.

BEEKMAN.—Members of the New York Historical Society are requested to attend the funeral services of our late associate, Gerard Beekman, Third Vice President of the society, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 12, at 10:30.
JOHN A. WEEKES, President.
STUYVESANT FISH,
Recording Secretary.

BEEKMAN.—The Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America, New York Branch: With deep regret, announcement is made of the death in New York City, on Nov. 9, 1918, of Gerard Beekman, honorary member of this order.
J. H. LIVINGSTON, President.
K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

BIRCH.—Alfred E., private, died in France Oct. 4, Co. B, 102d Ammunition, 27th Division, member K. of C., beloved husband of Annie Birch, (nee O'Reilly,) 360 East 151st St.

BLAU.—On Sunday, Nov. 10, Sarah, beloved wife of Joseph and devoted mother of Mildred, Corinne, Irving and Jerome, and sister of Bernard Stahl. Funeral from her late residence, 132 West 119th St., Tuesday, 10

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When the world is again following its peaceful pursuits, the purchasing power of money should be much greater than today. The man who will profit by this unusual condition is the man who invests now in well secured long-term bonds. By investing in bonds of this character, he not only would receive over a long period of years the unusually high return they now yield, but the purchasing power of his income would be materially increased as commodity prices gradually decline. Let us suggest to you some long-term bonds.

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Jersey City, N. J.

MERRILL, LYNCH & CO. — Jones Bros. Tea — Edmunds & Jones
7 Wall St. — *Trading Dept.*

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

War-to-Peace Plans Are Taking Shape

Constructive features came strongly into the foreground of factors affecting the financial and securities' situation last week, the significance of which may be some time in developing fully. In respect of sentimental influence the most important single item affecting stocks and bonds was the great outburst of relief expressed by the American people over the approaching end of the war. True, the exuberance of Thursday was built on sand instead of rock, but underneath the foundation was none the less secure. The report of the actual ending of hostilities and of Germany's surrender proved erroneous, but the vast majority of the public realized that it could have been labeled premature as well as false, for it was clear to all as the week drew to a close that the end was near at hand. The armistice terms were not yet known, but the defeat of the German armies in the west forecast the quick dissipation of Germany's ambitions. At the same time disorders within the German Empire supplied another signboard for anticipating future occurrences. It was a memorable week in an international sense, and contained the elements of memorable achievements at home. Not the least important of the latter was the outline presented by Bernard M. Baruch, head of the War Industries Board, of plans for converting industry gradually from a war to a peace basis, and a statement by Secretary of War Baker on Government contracts.

These Government officials who stand in positions of primary importance in respect to after-war activities, particularly the measures to be used to returning the armies to their former positions in the national life, answered a question that had promoted much anxious thought among bankers and business men. They pointed out that a vast amount of manufacturing in lines of materials used by the military forces must, perforce, be continued so long as the armies remain in Europe and in the home camps. In addition, it was shown that the need for a gradual alteration of industry is being carefully planned, with an eye to the continuation of labor's activities on a broad scale. The making of munitions is to be continued for some time after fighting ceases under the armistice, a measure which has a sound military basis as well as economic support. In other wars an armistice has always been followed by peace, yet the interval is not one in which the cessation of military preparations could safely be discontinued. Mr. Baker said that war contracts had not been canceled, a statement which tended to offset the many rumors heard during the week that substantial progress had already been made by the Government in this direction. Mr. Baruch asserted that the allocation of materials now reserved for war needs would be made among the private manufacturers for civilian consumption when the time arrives in a fashion which would tend to relieve a sudden contraction of operations in one line before the other could be built up. These were items for which the public had been waiting with concern ever since the end of the war came in sight. The problem of returning some 4,000,000 men to their places in industry and business is one which will require great care and foresight. It is one which will call for detailed plans and management, but the outlook was materially brightened last week through the evidence supplied from Washington that preliminary steps are being taken. Doubtless, the machinery will do considerable creaking before it begins to work smoothly; that is to be expected when unprecedented measures have to be applied to a situation containing so many complicated elements. No one may receive assurance that there will not be temporary depression in some departments of manufacturing and trade. It is possible that a period may come when labor cannot be fully employed, but the indications are that such an interval would be brief, to be eliminated as the best business and economic brains of the nation co-operated in a single purpose. The very fact that leaders of industry and of Government have been aroused to the seriousness of the problem is sufficient indication that it will be solved in satisfactory fashion.

The developments of the week which are outlined above appeared to be the more potent factors in the rise of securities. The celebration of Germany's downfall brought that day a powerful upward surge of prices, especially in the railroad stock and bond list, but the after events indicated that more than a temporary flush of triumph had found reflection in the market. The decline of sentiment from a high pitch to a normal level did not bring about a decided reactionary movement on the following day; rather, quotations continued to display more strength than weakness. This was especially true of bonds, the week's net advance in forty representative issues being not far from 3 points. In stocks the uncertainty of the credit situation probably acted to restrain speculative activities even during the time when patriotic enthusiasm was most abundant, and in this respect it was probable that limited credit facilities for the security markets was a good thing. The time has not yet arrived for the diversion of increased amounts of funds to speculation. The Fourth Liberty Loan has still to be paid for in main part, and competent judges of the country's future needs connected with the war are positive that another large loan will be necessary before full attention can be applied to the extension of credit to private undertakings. The Federal Reserve Board emphasized in its November bulletin that the nation will have to conserve its resources in the way of savings and credits for some time after the war ends.

The rise of the Republican Party into a majority interest in both branches of Congress would have received more consideration than it did in financial circles had the election not been held at the moment when war news dominated everything else. Wall Street has always looked with more favor on a Republican than a Democratic majority in Congress, and because of this attitude the election was received with satisfaction. A tempering influence, however, was the knowledge that several months are yet to pass before the result of the voting is evident in Washington, and by the thought, also, that in the reconstruction period the need of the country and of Europe calls for shoulder to shoulder work, irrespective of party. The impending expansion of Republican influence has stimulated the thoughts of bankers and railroad managers in regard to the position of the carriers after the war. In quarters where before election the belief had become fairly well fixed that Government control would not be relinquished at the specified time there is now expectation that plans will be presented to the next Congress for the return of the roads to their owners. The subject is under discussion, the purpose in view being the completion of a comprehensive program for the task of unscrambling the present merger of railroad interests, physical and financial.

LIBERTY BOND TRANSFERS.

Treasury Department Also Gives Facts About Interest Dates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Holders of Liberty Bonds are notified in a statement made today from the Treasury Department that interest on registered bonds is payable semi-annually on specified dates by means of checks drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury on the Treasurer of the United States, and also giving the interest payment dates.

The fact that bonds of the First Liberty Loan or bonds of the Second Liberty Loan are converted into bonds bearing a higher rate of interest does not affect the dates on which interest is payable. Such dates remain constant for the loan and are not affected by the act of conversion.

The following are the dates on which interest on the bonds of the several Liberty loans is payable:

On June 15 and Dec. 15, First Liberty Loan 3½ per cent. bonds of 1932-1947; First Liberty Loan converted 4 per cent. bonds of 1932-1947; First Liberty Loan converted 4¼ per cent. bonds of 1932-1947; First Liberty Loan second converted 4¼ per cent. bonds of 1932-1947.

On May 15 and Nov. 15—Second Liberty Loan 4 per cent. bonds of 1927-1942; Second Liberty Loan converted 4¼ per cent. bonds of 1927-1942.

On March 15 and Sept. 15—Third Liberty Loan 4½ per cent. bonds of 1928.

On April 15 and Oct. 15—Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent. bonds of 1933-1938.

In order to prepare for the payment of interest, the transfer books of registered bonds close one full month prior to the interest-payment date and reopen on the day following the respective interest-payment dates. During any period when the transfer books for any particular loan are closed no transfers of registered bonds of such loan or interchanges of registered and coupon bonds of such loan will be permitted, but if requests for transfer of any such registered bonds or interchanges of any such registered and coupon bonds are received during any such closed period the requests will receive attention upon the reopening of the books.

As indicated above, the semi-annual interest will be paid to the person in whose name bonds are registered, as shown by the books of the Treasury Department on the date the books close, regardless of any disposition that may be made by the registered holder during the closed period. If coupon bonds are presented for exchange for registered bonds during such closed period, the coupon next due should be detached and collected in the usual manner. If registered bonds are presented for exchange for coupon bonds during such closed periods, interest on such registered bonds will be paid in the usual manner, and the coupon bonds delivered upon such exchange after the reopening of the books will have the coupon maturing on the interest day for which the books were closed and prior coupons detached.

The periods during which the transfer books of registered bonds of the respective Liberty Loans are closed follow:

First Liberty Loan, (including bonds issued upon conversion,) from close of business May 15 to opening of business June 16; from close of business Nov. 15 to opening of business Dec. 16.

Second Liberty Loan, (including bonds issued upon conversion,) from close of business April 15 to opening of business May 16; from close of business Oct. 15 to opening of business Nov. 16.

Third Liberty Loan, from close of business Feb. 15 to opening of business March 16; from close of business Aug. 15 to opening of business Sept. 16.

Fourth Liberty Loan, from close of business March 15 to opening of business April 16; from close of business Sept. 15 to opening of business Oct. 1.

In case any date for the closing of the transfer books falls on a Sunday or legal holiday the books will be closed on the day preceding such date, and in case any date for the opening of the transfer books falls on a Sunday or legal holiday the books will be opened on the day following such date.

Far Sighted Investing

Many investors who a few months ago were waiting for still lower prices are now buying. This is indicated by the rising tendency of many issues.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 9, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,789,282	121,654,219
Same period a year ago	4,524,814	164,277,986

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	79.45	75.65	79.45	64.12
Same period a year ago.	64.15	60.42	90.46	60.42

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
50	ACME TEA 1st pf	82	82	82	—
300	Adams Express	69	66	66	— 1
7,400	Advance Rumely	23½	19¾	22⅜	+ 3⅜
9,000	Advance Rumely pf	59	51¾	58¾	+ 5
400	Ajax Rubber	66¾	66	66	+ 4
37,700	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
32,700	Alaska Juneau	2⅞	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
7,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	28⅝	26½	28½	+ 1⅝
1,100	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	84⅝	80	83	+ 3
2,200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	103⅜	102	102¼	— ¼
200	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	96½	95¼	96½	+ 1½
2,300	Am. Beet Sugar	63⅞	58⅜	63⅞	+ 4⅝
36,400	Am. Can	48	45½	47⅝	+ 1⅝
1,500	Am. Can pf	97½	93⅜	97¼	+ 4½
10,300	Am. Car & Foundry	86	84⅜	86	+ 1⅝
400	Am. Car & Foundry pf	111	109¾	111	+ 1
5,200	Am. Cotton Oil	43⅞	41¾	43½	+ 1⅝
100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	85	85	85	+ 2
800	Am. Express	95½	93	95½	+ 4½
2,700	Am. Hide & Leather	15⅜	14⅜	15¼	+ ⅞
5,900	Am. Hide & Leather pf	81½	75½	76¾	— 4⅞
1,700	Am. Ice	46	44	44	— 1⅝
700	Am. Ice pf	56	54½	56	..
5,200	Am. International	58⅜	57½	57½	— ¼
4,800	Am. Linseed	43⅜	40½	41	— ¾
800	Am. Linseed pf	79	79	79	— ½
10,800	Am. Locomotive	67⅜	64	67¼	+ 2⅜
200	Am. Locomotive pf	100½	100	100	..
700	Am. Malting	5	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
700	Am. Malting 1st pf	42¾	42	42	+ 3
81,650	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	94¾	87⅛	92⅜	+ 5⅜
630	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	110	109	110	+ 1⅜
225	Am. Snuff	95	90	95	..
10,200	Am. Steel Foundries	90¼	86	87¼	— ⅝
4,100	Am. Sugar Refining	113⅜	110	113⅜	+ 3¼
1,100	Am. Sugar Refining pf	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	— ⅜
50,920	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	106	94½	102¼	— 3⅞
200	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf	85	84	85	— 1
100	Am. Tel. & Cable	55	55	55	— 1
8,715	Am. Tel. & Tel.	100¼	107⅝	108	..
300	Am. Tobacco	194⅜	189	194¾	+ 8¾
300	Am. Tobacco pf. new	98	96⅜	98	+ 1
2,200	Am. Woolen	51½	50½	51¾	+ ½
650	Am. Woolen pf.	96	95	96	+ 1⅜
100	Am. Writing Paper pf	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
1,400	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
150	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	50	50	50	— ⅛
57,900	Anaconda Copper	73⅜	70½	72⅞	+ 3½
200	Assets Realization	1½	1½	1½	..
800	Associated Oil	68¼	66½	68¼	— ½
12,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	98⅛	93½	97⅝	+ 5
2,200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	90½	85½	90	+ 5
300	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	8½	8	8½	— ½
600	Atlantic Coast Line	107	102¾	106	+ 4
15,600	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	113¼	108	113	+ 5¾
150	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf	64¾	64¾	64¾	..
88,100	BALDWIN LOCO.	82⅝	77½	81¼	+ 2½
100	Baldwin Loco. pf	102½	102½	102½	..
23,800	Baltimore & Ohio	60¼	56⅝	60	+ 4½
1,300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	61⅜	60	61⅜	+ ⅜
1,300	Barrett Co.	104½	102¾	104½	+ 2½
6,200	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
3,500	Bethlehem Steel	65¼	60¾	62¼	— 2¾
117,400	Beth. Steel, Class B	64⅝	60½	62¼	— 1⅝
4,250	Beth. Steel 8 p. c. pf	104¼	102	104¼	+ 2⅛
1,600	Booth Fisheries	23½	22	22¾	— ⅝
6,100	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43½	38½	41⅜	+ 2⅞
200	Brown Shoe	74	71	74	+ 7
500	Bruns. Term. & Ry. Sec.	10	10	10	..
1,300	Burns Brothers	155¾	152½	154	— 1
2,500	Butte Copper & Z.	11½	10½	11⅜	+ ⅛
3,100	Butte & Superior	23⅞	23½	25⅞	+ ⅞
300	Butterick Co.	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
5,700	CALIFORNIA PACK.	48¼	44	48	+ 4⅝
5,000	California Petroleum	22⅞	20⅛	22¼	+ 2⅞
1,200	California Petroleum pf	66	62	65	+ 3
200	Calumet & Arizona	70	69½	70	+ 1¼
10,200	Canadian Pacific	172	166	170	+ 5
200	Central Foundry pf	34	33	33	— 1
9,900	Central Leather Co.	63¾	60½	61½	— 1½
100	Central Leather Co. pf	107	107	107	+ 1
200	Certain-Teed Prod.	37⅜	35	37⅜	+ 1⅞
3,600	Cerro de Pasco Copper	38⅝	36½	38⅜	+ 1⅝
5,100	Chandler Motor	104½	94½	104½	+10
23,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅝	59	61⅝	+ 3¼
200	Chicago & Alton	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
8,900	Chi. Great Western	10	8	10	+ 2
5,700	Chi. Great Western pf	30¼	24⅞	30	+ 5
14,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	52⅞	50½	52⅝	+ 2⅜
9,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	86	81½	85¼	+ 4½
1,425	Chi. & Northwestern	107	102½	106⅝	+ 4⅜
1,200	Chi. & Northwestern pf	130½	129½	130	+ 1
53,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	32	28	31½	+ 3⅜
3,900	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf	86⅜	80½	86	+ 5⅜
3,700	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf	74	69¾	74	+ 4¼
24,200	Chile Copper	23⅝	22¼	23¼	+ 1¼
8,100	Chino Copper	44½	42	44	+ 3
500	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.	40	38	40	+ 2
1,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	41	39⅜	40⅝	+ 1⅝
1,400	Colorado Southern	27⅛	24⅞	27	+ 1½
100	Colorado South. 1st pf	55	55	55	+ 1½
200	Colorado South. 2d pf	44	44	44	..
4,100	Columbia Gas & Electric	41	39	40¼	+ 1¼
200	Computing Tab Record	56	56	56	— ½
6,000	Consolidated Gas	104⅞	101¼	*103½	+ 2⅞
1,300	Continental Can	74½	72½	74½	+ 3½
400	Continental Insurance	56	54	54	— ⅞
55,700	Corn Products Refining	49⅝	47¼	47⅞	— 1⅜
1,000	Corn Products Ref. pf	103	102½	102½	+ ½
100	Crex Carpet	50	50	50	..
20,500	Crucible Steel	57	55	55⅝	..
500	Crucible Steel pf	89½	88	88½	— 1
22,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	33⅜	30¼	33⅜	+ 2⅛
6,100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	81½	79¾	81	+ 1
300	DEERE & CO. pf	96	96	96	..
500	Delaware & Hudson	118	116	118	+ 2
800	Del., Lack. & West.	182	180	182	..
3,000	Denver & Rio Grande pf	12⅛	10⅞	12	+ 1
14,800	Distillers' Securities	51	47¼	48¾	— ¼
15,100	Dome Mines	15	14	14⅛	— ⅝
100	Duluth S. S. & Atl.	4	4	4	+ ⅛
200	Duluth, S. S. & Atl. pf	8	5	8	+ ½
900	ELK HORN COAL	30¼	29	30¼	+ 2¼
43,800	Erie	21¾	17½	21	+ 3¼
18,300	Erie 1st pf.	36⅝	33	35¾	+ 3¼
1,300	Erie 2d pf.	26¼	24	26	+ 2⅜
100	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	14	14	14	+ 1
800	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	42½	40⅝	41	+ ⅞
100	Fisher Body pf.	92½	92½	92½	+ 1
7,000	GASTON, W. & W.	31	29	30½	+ 1⅜
100	General Chemical	100	100	100	..
900	General Cigar	45	44½	44½	— ⅞
2,263	General Electric	157	153	157	+ 2
12,700	General Motors	136½	129	134	+ 4½
3,200	General Motors pf	83½	82	85½	+ 3¾
9,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	59⅞	56½	*59½	+ 3½
900	Goodrich pf.	103	101½	103	+ 1¼
200	Granby Consol.	82	81	82	+ 1
29,100	Great Northern pf.	104¼	94½	103⅝	+ 9⅜
10,300	Great Nor. cfs. for ore p	32⅝	31⅝	32⅜	+ ⅞
7,500	Greene-Cananea Cop.	58¼	55	*55½	+ 2¾
200	Gulf States Steel	66	65¼	65¼	— 1¾
100	Gulf, Mobile & Northern	8	8	8	..
400	Gulf, Mobile & North. pf	34½	33½	34½	+ ½
2,800	HASKELL & BARKER	48¼	45	47½	+ 2½
100	Homestead Mining	90	90	90	+ 5
2,700	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	105	102	104⅜	+ 3
21,200	Inspiration Copper	56⅝	54	55⅞	+ 2⅛
10,700	Interborough Con.	9⅝	8	9	+ 1⅛
1,100	Interborough Con. pf	37½	35	37½	+ 2½
100	Internat. Agricultural	14	14	14	..
1,000	Internat. Agricul. pf	58½	55	58½	+ 2¼
7,900	Interna. Harvester new	119½	109¾	118⅝	+ 12⅞
100	Interna. Harv. pf., new	107	107	107	— 2⅛
21,600	Internat. Mer. Mar.	31½	29¼	29¼	..
131,600	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf	125½	118½	119¼	— 1⅝
17,500	Internat. Nickel	35	33⅝	34⅝	+ ¾
2,900	Internat. Paper	35¾	33½	34½	+ 1
400	Internat. P. pf., stamped	63	62¾	62¾	— ¼
300	Iowa Central	5½	4	5⅝	+ ⅛
700	JEWEL TEA	35	35	35	— 2
18,400	KANSAS CITY SOUTH.	24	20⅞	24	+ 3¼
1,100	Kansas City South. pf	57½	56	57½	+ 2
1,000	Kelly Spring. Tire	58	57⅛	58	+ 1
100	Kelly Spring. Tire pf	90	90	90	+ 3
300	Kelsey Wheel	33	33	33	+ 1
49,000	Kennecott Copper	41⅛	39¼	41	+ 1½
58	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	104	104	104	..
200	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	105	105	105	+10
100	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	..

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
5,100	LACKAWANNA STEEL	73	71⅝	72	— ½
300	Laclede Gas	85	85	85	— ½
1,600	Lake Erie & Western	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ½
100	Lake Erie & West. pf	25	25	25	+ 3
1,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	20½	19	20	..
10,500	Lehigh Valley	64¾	61½	64	+ 3½
100	Liggett & Myers	179	179	179	— 5
700	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	40¾	38¼	40½	+ 1¼
100	Loose-Wiles Bis. 1st pf	93	93	93	— 1
200	Lorillard (P.) Co.	158	158¾	158¾	+ 1¾
100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	110	110	110	— 1
700	Louisville & Nashville	120	116½	120	+ 3½
200	MACKAY COS.	77	77	77	+ ⅝
300	Mackay Cos. pf	64½	64	64½	+ ½
2,600	Manhattan Elevated	101⅞	98	101⅞	+ 3⅞
100	Manhattan Shirt	78	78	78	+ 4
10,600	Maxwell Motors	41⅞	35	41	+ 6½
2,400	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	69⅞	64½	69⅝	+ 6⅛
5,900	Maxwell Motors 2d pf	32⅜	27¼	31⅞	+ 4⅞
700	May Department Stores	61	61	63	+ 3¼
106,300	Mexican Petroleum	176	158⅜	172	+15
400	Mexican Petroleum pf	104¼	102¾	104¼	+ 3¼
6,500	Miami Copper	28⅝	27½	28⅛	+ ⅝
28,200	Midvale Steel	46	43⅝	44¾	+ ⅝
10,600	Minn. & St. Louis, new	15⅝	12½	15⅝	+ 3⅜
850	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	97	93	97	+ 3
14	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.pf	110	110	110	..
3,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
2,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	12¼	11¾	12	+ 1
79,950	Mo. Pacific	31½	27	31¾	+ 4½
4,400	Mo. Pacific pf.	62	58	62	+ 4½
1,700	Montana Power	79¼	75¼	79	+ 1⅝
1,100	NATIONAL ACME	31½	30⅛	30⅝	— ⅞
900	National Biscuit	109⅞	108¾	108⅞	+ 1⅜
100	National Biscuit pf	110	110	110	+ 1
5,100	National Cond. & Cable	16	14½	15½	— ⅝
1,400	National Enam. & S.	45	43¾	*43¾	+ 1¼
1,000	National Lead	62⅝	60	*62	+ 2½
200	National Lead pf	105¼	105	106¼	+ ¼
5,000	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	10⅝	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
2,900	Nevada Con. Copper	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
3,100	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	35	31½	35	+ 5½
3,750	N. Y. Air Brake	107	99⅝	107	+ 2
32,300	N. Y. Central	83½	79¼	83½	+ 4½
100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	22	22	22	+ 1
200	N. Y. Dock	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅝
24,300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	42⅞	39½	42	+ 2⅜
3,400	N. Y., Ont. & West	24⅝	21½	24⅜	+ 1⅝
600	Norfolk Southern	15	14	14½	+ ½
4,400	Norfolk & Western	113¾	108	110¼	+ 1⅞
300	North American	52½	51	52½	+ 6
27,100	Northern Pacific	104	93½	103	+ 9⅛
200	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	63½	63	63	+ 3
28,400	OHIO CITIES GAS	47⅝	44¾	46⅜	+ 1⅝
300	Ohio Fuel Supply	42	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅞
800	Ontario Mining	7½	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
800	Owens Bottle Machine	61	57	61	+ 6
2,100	PACIFIC MAIL	35¼	33⅜	35	+ 2
200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	24½	23¾	23⅝	— ⅞
17,200	Pan Am. Pet. & T.	70⅜	65½	69¼	+ 4½
1,300	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf	122½	115	122½	+ 9½
13,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	50	47⅝	49⅞	+ 3⅛
9,600	People's Gas, Chicago	61	57	59⅞	+ 3½
500	Peoria & Eastern	6½	5½	6¼	+ ⅝
5,100	Pere Marquette	17¾	15⅝	17¼	+ 1⅝
1,100	Pere Marquette prior pf	64	60	64	+ 5
400	Pere Marquette pf	41¾	40	40	— 2
5,900	Philadelphia Co.	34⅞	33½	34½	— ½
27,900	Pierce-Arrow	51	45⅝	51	+ 5¼
1,400	Pierce-Arrow pf.	102⅞	101	102½	+ 1⅝
16,300	Pierce Oil	18⅝	17¼	18⅜	+ 1½
5,000	Pittsburgh Coal	49⅝	48½	48⅞	— ⅝
400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	83⅛	83	83	..
100	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅝
20,200	Pitts. & West Va.	37½	35	37½	+ 3
400	Pitts. & West Va. pf	80	78½	80	+ 2
1,000	Pressed Steel Car	68¾	67⅛	68	+ ⅝
100	Pressed Steel Car pf	98	98	98	+ ½
100	Public Service, N. J.	90	90	90	..
1,100	Pullman Co.	127	124⅝	127	+ 2
5,100	Railway Steel Spring	69⅛	66¼	68¼	+ 2¼
200	RAILWAY STEEL S.pf.	102¼	102	102¼	+ 1
5,900	Ray Con. Copper	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	+ ½
65,200	Reading	93	89	91⅝	+ 3⅛
400	Reading 1st pf	38	37½	38	+ 1
800	Reading 2d pf	30¼	30	30¼	..
15,500	Republic Iron & Steel	82¼	77¼	79⅝	..
800	Republic Iron & Steel pf	99¾	99½	99¾	..
5,180	Royal Dutch, r.	125	116	118	— 2
15,800	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	16½	13	16½	+ 4
700	St. L.-San Fran. pf	33	30	33	+ 5
100	St. Louis Southwestern	24	24	24	+ 2½
550	St. Louis Southwest. pf	30½	27¾	30½	+ 4⅜
400	Savage Arms	61¼	61	61	+ 1⅜
3,600	Saxon Motor	12⅝	9½	12⅝	+ 3½
11,500	Seaboard Air Line	11	9	10⅞	+ 1⅞
7,300	Seaboard Air Line pf	24½	21	24⅝	+ 4
700	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	167	164¾	167	+ 9
5,700	Shattuck-Arizona	10⅝	15¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
21,700	Sinclair Oil Refining	38	34½	37½	+ 3½
600	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & I.	52	50½	52	+ 1½
435,500	Southern Pacific	110	103¼	108¾	+ 5½
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LAYS DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT TO KITCHIN

C. J. Post Says Chairman Lost Congress Because of Postal Zone Law.

SOUGHT TO PUNISH CRITICS

Fifty-nine Candidates Who Had Followed Kitchin's Lead, Post Declares, Were Defeated.

In analyzing the Congressional returns in the election last Tuesday, Charles Johnson Post, Director of the Publishers' Advisory Board, in an interview yesterday, stated that the Republican gains were the result of the mistakes and un-American policies—and specifically his opposition to the war and his vicious postal zone law blunders—in Congress of the Democratic majority leader, Congressman Kitchin of North Carolina.

"Mr. Kitchin," said Mr. Post, "at no time since the world war started understood or represented the great and fundamental American thought. A chart prepared by the National Security League Congressional Committee shows that seven out of the eight important bills relating to our war activities for the inevitable and righteous part that the United States was to play in the establishment of human rights, were opposed by Congressman Kitchin and his vote was recorded against them. Congressman Kitchin voted against the declaration of war with Germany; he even voted against the Kahn amendment by which our army was to be raised after the war was declared. Mr. Kitchin was not an ordinary member of Congress giving expression to his individual views of personal pacifism or personal righteousness; he was the responsible leader of the majority party representing the Administration on the floor of Congress.

"This incredible style of leadership and thought laid the foundation for Congressional Democratic defeat. And the first opportunity registered the protest of the people against Kitchin and Kitchin methods in Congress. It is Mr. Kitchin himself who has defeated the Democratic Party by persistent dullness and lack of vision.

"Mr. Kitchin's incapacity for leadership—which a mere seniority thrust upon him—is proven by the manner in which he used the War Revenue act of 1917 as a means of punishing all the publishers and their millions of readers, of the United States because they denounced him for his opposition to this war and his attempt to hamstring President Wilson's Administration by voting against war with criminal Germany and opposing the draft that gave us our splendid American army. To illustrate:

"The War Revenue Act of last year dealt solely with the means of raising war revenues to train our armies and support them in the field. Yet into this purely war revenue measure Congressman Kitchin injected a postal amendment which he himself admitted, on the floor of Congress, was not war legislation but permanent postal legislation. As postal legislation such a bill would have properly been referred to the Committee on Postoffices; but by virtue of his power as majority leader of Congress Mr. Kitchin, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, had this amendment introduced into the War Revenue Act and through his own Committee denied the opportunity for discussion and hearings.

What Postal Zones Did.

"Moreover, this proposition, known as the postal zone amendment, after full hearings and investigation, had been twice defeated in the United States Senate at the same session of Congress. This law resurrected a postal zone system that was abolished by President Lincoln; a zone system that has been denounced by every United States Postal Commission since then. Mr. Kitchin forced this destructive, vicious, and un-American postal law into the War Revenue act, and went to the Senate Conference Committee and compelled its acceptance. Since this emergency War Revenue bill could not be delayed, it was thus that the vicious zone system was successfully jammed in by Mr. Kitchin.

"This destructive and un-American zone law divided the country into postal zones, with progressive and heavy increases of postage on periodical reading matter, according to the accidental remoteness of American citizens from the zone of publication. It meant that the great farming districts of the West, Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio, and California, had to pay a heavy penalty postage upon their periodicals when that identical periodical was charged less postage to other American readers accidentally closer to the point of publication.

"So unpopular did this law immediately become, that all over the United States boards of trade, chambers of commerce, granges and agricultural associations, civic bodies, libraries, cultural and educational institutions, religious organizations, to the number of almost seven hundred, began registering emphatic protests against this absurd zone law and demanded its repeal. Congress was deluged with petitions and letters of protest, which Mr. Kitchin ignored in framing the new War Revenue bill which is now pending.

"The Congressmen outside of the solid South, that had blindly followed his lead came mainly from the Middle West, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio, and it is in these States that there is perhaps the greatest number of readers of periodicals. Twenty-four colleges of Illinois at a joint meeting demanded that Mr. Kitchin's destructive postal zone law be repealed. The National Educational Press Association, with headquarters in Nebraska, at its convention promptly did the same.

Fifty-nine Defeated.

"That this postal zone law was an important factor in this Congressional election is clearly shown by the Congressional returns—particularly in these States above named. Fifty-nine Congressmen who voted for the unfair postal zone law were defeated for re-election, as returns to date show.

In California three pro-zone-law Congressmen were defeated.

In Illinois three pro-zone-law Congressmen were defeated.

In Indiana four pro-zone-law Congressmen were defeated.

In Iowa two pro-zone-law Congressmen were defeated.

In Kansas five pro-zone-law Congressmen were defeated.

In Missouri four pro-zone-law Congressmen were defeated.

In Nebraska four pro-zone-law Congressmen were defeated.

In Ohio six pro-zone-law Congressmen were defeated.

"In other States the number of pro-zone-law Congressmen who were defeated was nearly over one. The nonpartisan character of the returns in these significant States is clearly shown by the fact that five Republican pro-zone-law Congressmen were defeated and twenty-three pro-zone-law Democratic Congressmen. The greater number of Democrats suffering defeat is easily accounted for by Mr. Kitchin's lining them up to serve his reactionary and unvisioned leadership.'

"This comparison speaks for itself. The recent Congressional elections were no repudiation of President Wilson's Administration; it was a rebuke to the jumble of wartime legislation expressed by the reactionary Mr. Kitchin of Scotland Neck—of nearly 2,000 population. Mr. Kitchin sought to punish publishers and to do this he was willing to penalize every American home. He succeeded in backing his party and hamstringing President Wilson. Mr. Kitchin took no political risk in attempting hamstringing tactics, since he represents one of those Southern districts that would return a Democrat under any circumstances. But Mr. Kitchin and his dimlit Kitchinism have received the humiliating rebuke of public condemnation."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	Nov. High	Nov. Low	Dec. High	Dec. Low	Jan. High	Jan. Low
CORN.						
Nov. 4	1.15⅝	1.13⅜	1.13⅞	1.10⅝	1.14⅝	1.11⅝
Nov. 5	Holiday.					
Nov. 6	1.23½	1.18⅝	1.21⅝	1.14	1.22¾	1.15¾
Nov. 7	1.24	1.19⅞	1.22	1.15⅝	1.24½	1.16
Nov. 8	1.23	1.21⅝	1.22	1.18½	1.23	1.19⅞
Nov. 9	1.24	1.21	1.20	1.17⅝	1.21¾	1.18⅞
Week's range	1.25	1.13⅝	1.22	1.10⅝	1.24½	1.11⅜
OATS.						
Nov. 4	68⅝	67	67⅛	65⅞	67½	65½
Nov. 5	Holiday.					
Nov. 6	72⅝	69¼	70⅝	68¼	70¾	67⅝
Nov. 7	73	71½	71	68¼	70¾	68½
Nov. 8	72⅝	71½	70⅝	69⅜	70⅝	69⅜
Nov. 9	72⅜	71½	70¼	69⅝	70	69¼
Week's range	73	67	71	65⅞	70⅜	65½

Provisions.

	Nov. High	Nov. Low	Jan. High	Jan. Low
LARD.				
Nov. 4	26.25	26.25	24.75	24.55
Nov. 5	Holiday.			
Nov. 6	26.70	26.60	25.70	25.25
Nov. 7	26.75	26.65	26.80	25.50
Nov. 8	26.70	26.60	26.77	26.40
Week's range	26.70	26.45	26.62	26.30
	26.75	26.25	26.90	24.55
RIBS.				
Nov. 4	22.10	22.00	22.02	21.90
Nov. 5	Holiday.			
Nov. 6	22.60	22.60	23.10	22.25
Nov. 7	23.10	22.95	24.15	22.87
Nov. 8			24.12	23.65
Nov. 9	23.90	23.75	24.00	23.60
Week's range	23.90	22.00	24.15	21.90
PORK.				
Nov. 4	34.80	34.50	39.80	39.75
Nov. 5	Holiday.			
Nov. 6	35.80	35.80	42.00	40.50
Nov. 7	36.80	35.80	44.50	41.25
Nov. 8			44.40	43.50
Nov. 9	38.80	37.80	43.65	42.90
Week's range	38.80	34.50	44.50	39.75

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Dec. High	Dec. Low	Jan. High	Jan. Low	Mar. High	Mar. Low
Nov. 4	29.04	27.65	28.35	27.00	27.95	26.58
Nov. 5	Holiday.					
Nov. 6	30.35	28.40	29.50	27.65	29.08	27.50
Nov. 7	30.10	28.80	29.40	27.90	28.90	27.40
Nov. 8	29.82	29.00	29.15	28.30	28.70	27.85
Nov. 9	29.50	28.65	28.85	28.15	28.38	27.80
Wk's range	30.35	27.65	29.50	27.00	29.08	26.58

	May. High	May. Low	July. High	July. Low	Sept. High	Sept. Low
Nov. 4	27.65	26.25	27.40	26.05	25.40	28.10
Nov. 5	Holiday.					
Nov. 6	28.70	27.15	28.36	26.90	27.40	26.20
Nov. 7	28.50	26.90	28.25	26.60	27.20	26.60
Nov. 8	28.30	27.50	28.00	27.20	26.80	26.40
Nov. 9	28.00	27.55	27.70	27.35	26.30	26.20
Wk's range	28.70	26.25	28.36	26.05	27.40	25.10

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Nov. 9, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	686,880	1,127,440	1,463,978
Tuesday	Holiday.	Holiday.	Holiday.
Wednesday	659,507	971,348	2,021,484
Thursday	1,169,950	1,342,665	1,494,846
Friday	839,608	774,017	2,028,700
Saturday	433,187	389,343	918,212
Total week	3,789,282	4,524,814	7,927,200
Yr. to date	121,654,219	164,277,986	181,055,077

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	$20,322,000	$5,284,000	$6,188,500
Tuesday	Holiday.	Holiday.	Holiday.
Wednesday	15,492,500	4,660,000	4,557,000
Thursday	18,204,000	4,213,500	5,305,000
Friday	15,217,000	3,435,500	4,843,500
Saturday	5,929,000	1,977,000	1,909,500
Total week	$73,164,500	$19,570,000	$22,803,500
Yr. to date	1,538,712,000	874,065,450	976,714,500

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Nov. 9, '18.	Nov. 10, '17.	Change.
R.R. & mis.	$17,030,500	$6,384,500	+ $10,646,000
Governm't.	56,090,000	12,852,500	+ 43,237,500
State	2,000	2,000	—
City	42,000	331,000	— 289,000
Total, all.	$73,164,500	$19,570,000	+ $53,594,500

AFTER THE WAR.

Effects of peace on industry and finance treated in The Annalist, published every Monday by The New York Times.

On news stands, 10 cents—$4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	On Call. Low.	Last.	Re-newls
Nov. 4	5½	5	5	5½
Nov. 5	Holiday.			
Nov. 6	6	5½	6	5½
Nov. 7	6	6	6	6
Nov. 8	6	6	6	6
Nov. 9	6	6	6	6
Week's range—				
High	6			6
Low	5			5½
Same week last year—				
High	4			4
Low	3			3½
Year to date—				
High	6			6
Low	2			2
Same period last year—				
High	10			6
Low	1¼			1¼

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Nov. 4	6	6	6
Nov. 5	Holiday.		
Nov. 6	6	6	6
Nov. 7	6	6	6
Nov. 8	6	6	6
Nov. 9	6	6	6
Week's range—			
High	6	6	6
Low	6	6	6
Same week last year—			
High	5½	5¾	5¾
Low	5¼	5¼	5¼
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¼	5¼	5¼
Same period last year—			
High	6¼	6¼	6
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4½@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5½@6

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	6
4 to 6 months	6
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Within 15 Days. Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days. Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days. Inclusive.
Boston	4½	4½
New York	4	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½
Cleveland	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½
Chicago	4	4½
St. Louis	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½
Dallas	4	4½
San Francisco	4	4½

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or Liberty Loan bonds:

Within 15 Days.

Agricultural Inc. Mem- & Live Stock ber Ban s' 16 to 60 Paper, Over Collateral Days, 90 Days.	Notes. Inc'sive.
Boston	5
New York	5
Philadelphia	5
Cleveland	5
Richmond	5
Atlanta	5
Chicago	5½
St. Louis	5½
Minneapolis	5½
Kansas City	5
Dallas	5½
San Francisco	5½

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at lower rate. When over application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety-day paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San. F.
Nov. 4	Par	Par	¢25@15c	Par
Nov. 5	Holiday.			
Nov. 6	Par	Par	¢25@15c	Par
Nov. 7	Par	Par	¢25@15c	Par
Nov. 8	Par	Par	¢25@15c	Par
Nov. 9	Par	Par	¢25@15c	Par
Discount				

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	3 Mos. Bills.	Short Exch. on London.
Nov. 4	3½	3½	26f 08c
Nov. 5	3½	3½	26f 08c
Nov. 6	3½	3½	26f 05¼c
Nov. 7	3½	3½	26f 08c
Nov. 8	3½	3½	26f 03c
Nov. 9	3½	3½	26f 02½c
			26f 03½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consol 2½s	British 4½s	Paris Rentes.
Nov. 4		4½s	
Nov. 5	62	90¼	62f
Nov. 6		90¼	62f
Nov. 7	61½	90¼	62f
Nov. 8	61½	90¼	62f
Nov. 9	61½	90¼	62f

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Nov. 4	49¾d	$1.01⅝
Nov. 5	Holiday.	
Nov. 6	49¾d	$1.01⅝
Nov. 7	49¾d	$1.01⅝
Nov. 8	49¾d	$1.01⅝
Nov. 9	49¾d	$1.01⅝

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 9, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$73,164,500	$1,538,712,000
Same period last year	19,570,000	874,965,450

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	81.95	79.62	81.95	75.65
Same period a year ago	77.84	77.40	89.48	77.40

Range, 1918

High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chge
39	18	5	ALASKA G. M. cv. 6s. Series A	39	39	39	+ 5½
36	18	30	Alas. G. M. cv. 5s. B.	36	34	35	+ 1½
98⅜	95⅜	3	Ala. Midland 5s	98½	98½	98½	+ 2⅜
76	71	5	Alb. & Susq. 3½s	76	76	76	+ 1
106	97	104	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.	104	100¾	100¾	+ ¾
101½	91	1	Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s.	96½	96½	96½	+ ¾
85	80	2	Am. Cotton. oil 5s.	85	85	85	+ 1
99½	97½	5	Am. D. & Imp. 5s.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+ ⅛
92	83¾	83	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s.	92	91	92	+ 1
88	77	22	Am. T. & T. col. 4s.	88	87½	87½	+ 3⅜
105	93	584½	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s.	105	104½	104½	+ 2
86	81¾	10	sub. rcts., full pd.	105	102½	104	+ 2
87	86	25	Am. T. & T. cv. 4s.	88	86	86	+ 4½
94½	93	1	Am. T. & T. col. 5s.	97	94	97	+ ¾
117½	117	1	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ¾
80½	79	27	Am. Tobacco 6s.	117	117	117	— ½
89	84½	3	Am. Wr. Paper 5s.	88½	88	88½	+ ½
85½	81½	43	Ann Arbor 4s.	74½	74½	74½	+ 1
80	79	69	Armour & Co. 4½s.	88½	86	88	+ 1
81	71¾	4	At., T. & S. Fe g.	89	86	88	+ 1
82¾	70	11	At., T. & S.Fe adj.	81	81	81	+ 3
95½	95	1	A., T. & S.F. 4s.	82½	78¾	82½	+ 3¼
82½	74	10	A., R. & N. 5s.	95	95	95	+ ¾
81	69½	17	A.C.L., L. & N.	81	81	81	+ 2½
93	93	1	A.C.L., L. & N.	81	78¾	81	+ 3½
85	73¼	24	Austin & W. 5s.	93	93	93	+ 8½
91	76¾	64	BALT. & O. gold	85	85	85	+ 6½
90¼	85⅞	7	Balt. & Ohio ref.	91	84¾	91	+ 6
87	75¾	42	B. & O. pr. lien	90½	89	90	+ 1
88	72	27	B. & O., P., L. E. & West Va.	88	76	88	+ 8
87½	80	16	B. & O., S.W.	87½	86¾	87½	+ 2¾
99	92	3	Beth. Steel ext.	98	86¾	87½	+ 1
83¾	78½	81	Beth. S. pr. mtg.	83	83	83	+ 1
93½	86	26	Beth. Steel ref.	90	89	90	+ 1
95	89½	7	Braden Cop.	95	95	95	+ 3
96½	94¾	93	B. R. T. 5s.	95½	95	95½	+ ½
83	79	1	Brklyn. Un. Gas	95	95	95	+ ½
82½	74	22	Bush Term. 4s.	82½	82½	82½	+ 2½
83¾	74	18	Bush. Terminal	85½	82	85½	+ 2½
92¾	80⅝	3	Bush. Ter. Bldgs.	85¾	85¾	85¾	+ 5½
98	85	27	CAL. GAS & E.	92¾	91	91	+ 3½
60	60	5	Canada So. 5s.	98	95½	98	+ 6
97¼	93	18	Cent. N. E. 4s.	67	67	67	+ 2
72⅜	72⅜	1	Central Leather 5s.	96	95½	96	+ ½
106½	100	1	C. of Ga., Chat. Div.	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ 5¼
88	85	5	Cent. of N. J. gen.	100½	100½	100½	+ 4½
84½	75	10	Cent. Pacific 3½s.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	+ ⅜
100¾	94	12	Cent. Pacific 4s.	84	84	84	+ ⅜
90	76	540	Ches. & Ohio con.	5s 97	96½	96¾	+ ⅛
85	67½	200	Ches. & O. cv. 5s.	90	89¾	90	+ 2¾
84½	72	34	C. & O. conv. 4½s.	85	80	84	+ 4
47½	35¾	10	C. & O. gen. 4½s.	84½	80	84½	+ 6¼
87½	78	104	Chi. & Alton 5½s.	44¾	43	44¾	+ 3
93½	92	288	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	87⅞	84¾	87⅞	+ 3½
95¾	89⅜	5	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	96¾	94¾	96	+ 1⅜
50	50	5	C., B. & Q., Neb. ext.	4s 95¾	94	95¾	+ 2¼
68	54	173	C. & E. I. ref. 4s.	tr. r. 29	29	29	+ ½
84⅝	76½	6	Chi. G. W. 1st 4s.	68	62	62½	+ 1½
84	75	10	C., M. & St. P. 4s.	25	84¾	84¾	+ ¼
87½	77½	5	C., M. & St. P. cv.	5s. B. 94	93	93	+ 4½
82¾	70¾	2	C., M. & St. P. gen.	4½s 87½	87½	87½	+ 4½
81	64¼	239	C., M. & St. P. gen.	4s 82¾	82¾	82¾	+ 6¼
80	71¾	85	C., M. & St. P. ref.	4½s 81	74	80	+ 6½
100	95	1	C., M. & St. P. cv.	4½s. 89	88	89	+ ½
80	74½	2	C., M. & St. P. W. & M.	5s 98	98	98	+ ⅝
87	82½	5	C., M. & Pug. Sd.	4s 80	80	80	+ 4¾
89½	89½	4	C. & N. W. gen.	5s. 85	85	85	+ ½
80¾	62⅝	174	Chicago Rwys.	5s. 87	87	87	+ 1
82	72	32	C., R. I. & P. ref.	4s 80¾	77	77	+ 3
93	85¾	10	C., R. I. & P. gen.	4s 82	81	81	+ 1
90	85	17	Chi. Un. Sta.	4½s. 50	88	90	+ 7
70	62¾	86	Chi. & W. Ind.	4s. 70	70	70	+ 7
116½	102½	18	Chile Copper	7s. 116½	115	115	+ 1
89	77	25	Chile Cop. col.	tr. 6s 89	87	89	+ 1
89½	73	103	Chile Cop. cv.	6s. 89½	87½	89	+ 1½
72	63	1	Cl., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div.	4s. 72	72	72	+ 2
87	82¾	10	Col. Industrial	5s. 76	76	76	+ 2½
82½	65	60	Col. & Sou.	1st 4s. 87	87	87	+ 1
83	78½	1	Col. & So. ref.	4½s. 82¼	78¾	82½	+ 4¼
108	99	70	Comp.-Tab.-Rec.	6s. 83	83	83	+ 3
79	70	1	Con. Gas. cv.	6s. 108	108	108	+ 3
92	80	72	DAYTON & M.	4½s. 79	79	79	— 17
88	79	3	Del. & Hud. cv.	5s. 97	92¾	97	+ 4½
82	79	3	D. & H. 1st & ref.	4s 86¾	86¾	86¾	+ 1⅞
77	63	75	D. & R. G. Imp.	5s. 82	82	82	+ 2
62¾	48½	22	D. & R. G. con.	4s. 77	70½	72	+ 7
83	73	29	D. & R. G. ref.	5s. 62½	62¾	62¾	+ ¾
78½	62	3	Det. Tunnel	4½s. 83	80½	83	+ 2
88	75	4	Det. United	4½s. 76½	73½	76	+ 3
100¾	90	10	Dul. & I. R.	1st 5s. 100¾	100¾	100¾	+ 10¾
92⅜	86	6	E. TENN. reorg.	5s. 92½	92½	92½	+ 2¼
101	100	1	Erie 1st con.	7s. 100	100	100	+ ¾
78½	65	30	Erie 1st con.	4s. 78½	76	78½	+ 2¼
62¾	49½	52	Erie gen.	4s. 62¾	58½	62¾	+ 3⅝
64¾	42¾	96	Erie cv.	4s, Ser. A. 62¾	58½	62¾	+ 3⅝
58	42¾	79	Erie cv.	4s, Ser. B. 58	52	56½	+ 5
60	48½	239	Erie cv.	4s, Ser. D. 58	51½	58	+ 6½
100	98	28	Erie gen. col.	4s. 70½	70½	70½	+ 5½
97	97	6	Erie & Jersey	6s. 100	99½	100	+ 1
80	75	6	Evans & T. H.	6s. 97	97	97	+ 2
100	94¾	5	GEN. BAKING	6s. 80	80	80	+ 1
74	69¼	1	Gen. Elec. deb.	5s. 97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
92	85	3	Gen. Elec.	3½s. 72	72	72	+ 5¾
98	48⅞	77	Gt. Nor. ref.	4½s. 92	89	92	+ 4⅞
53	14¼	228	HUD. & M. n. ref.	5s 68	64½	68	+ 4½
98⅛	87	8	H. & M. n. adj.	5s. 20⅝	19	20¼	+ 1¼
82	71½	6	ILL. CENT.	4s, '51. 88½	93	98½	+ ⅝
80¾	77¾	134	Ill. Cent.	4s. 1953. 82	77	82	+ 5
73½	64⅜	1	Ill. Cent. ref.	4s. 80½	82	80½	+ 3½
86	81	3	Ill. Cent., L. Div.	3½s 73½	73½	73½	+ 3½
97	92	5	Illinois Steel	4½s. 86	85¾	88	+ 2
58½	48	185	Indiana Steel	5s. 95	95	95	— ¼
85	77¾	943	Inter-Met.	4½s. 58	64½	58½	+ 4
94	90	5	Int. Rap. Tran.	5s. 84¼	81½	83½	+ 2
77½	63¼	24	Int. & Gt. Nor.	6s. 94	94	94	+ ½
104⅞	90	240	Int. Agricul.	5s. 75¾	75	75¾	+ ½
51	40½	40	Int. Mer. Mar.	6s. 104⅝	102¾	103	— ¼
74½	62	48	Iowa Cent. ref.	4s. 51	46	51	+ 5
91½	73¾	92	K. C., FT. S. & M.	4s 74½	73	74	+ 2
64	58	15	Kan. City So.	5s. 91½	84	91½	+ 7⅞
81½	71½	20	Kan. City So.	3s. 64	62	64	+ ½
78	78	10	Ky. Central	4s. 81½	78	81	+ 3
70	57	32	Keok. & D. M.	1st 5s 70	78	78	+ 8
70	66	1	Kings Co. Elev.	4s. 70	67½	68	+ 5
96½	88	20	LACK. STEEL	5s.

J.K. Rice,Jr.& Co.Buy & Sell

Air Reduction
American Meter Stock & Bonds
American Piano Com. & Pfd.
American Snuff Com.
Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
Del., Lack. & West. Coal
Famous Players-Lasky
Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
Great Amer. Insurance "Rights"
Great Northern Paper
Guaranty Trust Stock
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Lone Star Gas
Midland Securities
National Fuel Gas
Penn Coal & Coke
Port Lobos Petroleum
Remington Typewriter Stocks
Singer Manufacturing
J. Spencer Turner Deb. 6s
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Winchester Arms
Yale & Towne Mfg.

J.K. Rice,Jr.& Co.

Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Adirondack Elec. Com.
Amer. Gas & Elec. Pfd.
Butterworth Judson
Bush Terminal Com. & Pfd.
Casein Co. of America
Cities Service Pfd.
Cities Service Conv. Deb. 7s
Commonwealth Pr. Com. & Pfd.
Colorado Pr. Com.
Duquesne Lt. 6s, 1921
Detroit Edison Rfdg. 5s, 1940
Niagara Falls Pr. 5s, 1932
Northern States Pr. 5s, 1941
Northern States Pr. Com. & Pfd. & War'ts
Northern Ohio Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Stern Bros. Pfd.
United Lt. & Rys. Com. & Pfd.
Union Terminal of Dallas 5s, 1942
Winchester Repeating Arms

Kiely & Horton

40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6330

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION.
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM CO.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.

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Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

MAGMA COPPER

Recent developments indicate content increases at depth. Ore reserves being increased. Situation outlined in the current issue of our

WEEKLY REVIEW No. 326A.

Among other issues treated are

Oklahoma P. & R. | Int. Petroleum
Aetna Explosives | U. S. Steamship
Merritt Oil | Sapulpa

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

HOCKING COAL COMPANY

First Mtg. 6% 20-Yr. S.-F. Gold Bonds issued under Indenture dated July 1, 1912, between HOCKING COAL COMPANY, THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO. and EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the above mentioned indenture and supplemental indenture dated January 20th, 1916, bonds now outstanding, bearing the following distinctive numbers, have been drawn by lot, by the undersigned, as Trustee under said indenture, for redemption on January 1st, 1919, out of the moneys in the Sinking Fund, to wit: 8, 14, 24, 60, 85, 89, 97, 101, 141, 184.

Said bonds so drawn for redemption will be paid on and after January 2nd, 1919, at the 120 Broadway Office of the undersigned Trustee, N. Y. City, upon presentation and surrender of said bonds with all coupons then unmatured at 105% of their par value. Interest on said bonds will cease on January 1st, 1919.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By HENRY F. WHITNEY,
Ass't Trust Officer.
Dated, N. Y. City, November 1, 1918.

IMPORTS GAIN $15,000,000.

War Industries Caused September Demand in Raw Materials.

Figures given out yesterday by Byron R. Newton, Collector of the Port, covering foreign commerce movements here in September showed that, while exports declined when compared with the corresponding period last year, imports increased over September, 1917. The gain in imports, amounting to over $15,700,000, represented, it was said at the Custom House, raw materials wanted by this country's war industries.

September domestic exports were set down as having a value of $193,844,251, against $240,843,778 in the same month last year. There was also shipped out of this port last month foreign merchandise valued at $3,880,803. In August domestic exports totaled $205,586,073. Imports received at New York in September ran up to $115,731,618, this comparing with $99,804,913 in September last year.

Foreign gold was received here last month to the value of $559,988, while silver entries were put at $1,993,491. American silver went abroad totaling $2,530,129, and domestic gold valued at $737,990. In September, 1917, domestic gold exports reached the high value of $11,025,343. Duty collections on direct importations of merchandise totaled $5,608,725, and on withdrawals from warehouses $2,769,406.

Merchandise exports to Europe last month aggregated $146,689,226, this comparing with $178,189,078 in the like period of 1917. England was the largest individual buyer of war supplies and foodstuffs, her exports from New York reaching $73,425,465, or $21,000,000 more than in September, 1917. France took supplies worth $33,891,742, and Italy, $20,326,875. Relief supplies for Belgium from here were heavy, their value being $6,086,992. Outgoing trade with neutral European countries, regulated under the strict supervision of the Federal War Trade Board, was comparatively light. September exports to North America, Central America, West Indies, Asia, Africa, and Oceania were all below the levels of the same month last year.

European imports in September were down to $19,281,571, against $24,736,233 one year earlier. Heavy entries from Asia brought the total of imports from that continent to $44,111,318, of which Japan supplied over $24,000,000. The September imports from Asia exceeded those of the same month last year by $20,000,000. South America and Africa also increased their imports here.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	24,310	42,566	68,375	$507,000
Tuesday	Holiday			
Wednesday	37,100	43,457	58,600	369,000
Thursday	43,152	37,280	76,525	1,073,000
Friday	58,210	45,282	121,420	332,000
Saturday	32,660	19,512	66,450	196,000
Total	195,432	188,077	391,370	$2,537,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅝	6¼	14,800	*Aetna Explosives.	7⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅜
4½	2	100	*Am. Writ. Paper	3	3	3	..
22½	14½	400	Br.-Am. Tob. Reg.	22¼	20½	22¼	+ 2⅛
23⅜	14⅜	13,300	B.-A. Tob. Coupon	23⅜	21⅝	23⅛	+ 1
53½	18¾	2,400	*Burns Bros. Ice.	52¾	49½	50½	..
160	100	300	Chev. M. C., w. i.	150½	145	150½	+ 6½
12	10¼	4,600	*Columb. Wallin.	12	11¾	11⅞	..
42	19⅝	4,900	Curtiss Aero.	26½	10⅝	20	— 8
4⅝	1	980	Emerson Phon.	2⅝	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
37½	23¾	750	*Gen. Asphalt.	37	34	36½	+ 4½
102½	77½	200	*Gill Sat. R. w. i.	101½	101	101½	— 1
4⅝	2⅛	6,000	Hupp Motor Car.	4¾	3⅞	4⅜	+ ⅜
37	23	200	*Int. Motors.	37	36	36	+ 9
15¼	8	800	Int. Rubber.	13¾	12½	13	+ ⅜
20½	12¾	1,200	Keystone T. & R.	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
50½	33	2,750	*Lima Loco., new	46	40	46	+ 6
5¼	2¾	24,600	Marconi of Am.	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅝
4⅝	2	4,400	Nor. A. P. & P.	3	2½	3	..
15⅞	7	600	*Poulsen Wireless.	7½	7	7½	— 2
13⅜	10¼	1,010	*Relc. Equip. Corp.	12½	11½	11½	— 1⅜
17⅜	14½	100	*St. Joseph Lead.	15	15	15	+ ⅛
2⅞	¾	13,500	Smith Motor Tr.	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
6⅞	5	3,300	*Steel Alloys Corp.	6⅞	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
20¼	11	9,700	Submarine Boat.	13½	11	12	— 1¼
35⅝	19	26,000	United Motors.	35¾	34⅛	35	+ 2¼
7½	4¼	8,000	U. S. Steam. Co.	5¼	4⅞	5	— ⅛
1⅞	⅞	1,000	United Zinc.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
4	2⅜	17,700	Wayne Coal.	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅝
11⅞	4¼	23,200	*Wright-Mar. Air.	5½	4½	4⅝	— ⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

18	11¾	4,700	Anglo-Am. Oil.	17⅞	17	17⅜	+ 1½
145	92	10	Galena-Signal Oil.	100	100	100	+ 1
192	138	20	Ill. Pipe Line.	170	170	170	+ 4
99	90	20	Ind. Pipe Line.	92	92	92	+ 1
365	290	274	Ohio Oil.	329	317	327	+ 8
185	166	10	South. Pipe Line.	185	185	185	+ 9
287	93	10	S. W. Penn. P. L.	287	287	287	..
277	210	278	Stand. Oil of Cal.	247	235	245	+13
617	490	193	Stand. Oil of N. J.	617	580	610	+28
293	214	487	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	293	280	293	+13
420	317	140	Vacuum Oil.	396	389	396	+26

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

1⅞	⅞	5,700	*Barnett Oil & G.	¾	¾	¾	..
33	15	1,000	*Boston-Wyo. Oil.	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
8⅝	5⅝	9,100	*Cosden Oil.	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
1⅞	1	30	*Crystal Oil & R.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
6	5¼	600	*Elk Basin Pet.	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
16	3	10,000	*Esmeralda O. Co.	4	4	4	..
4	1¾	6,600	*Federal Oil.	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
5	2⅜	9,400	*Glenrock Oil.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
86½	39¾	700	*Houston Oil.	79	75	79	+ 4
⅞	¼	1,350	*Imperial Con. Oil	¾	1⅜	¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	12⅜	3,600	*Inter. Pet.	14⅝	13¾	14	— ⅜
5¼	1¾	13,300	Island Oil & T.	3⅝	3½	3½	..
20⅜	17½	2,000	*Merritt Oil Corp.	24	23	24	+ 1
2¼	⅝	34,500	Met. Pet.	2¼	1⅝	1¾	— ⅛
135	85	6,500	*Midwest Oil.	103	98	98	— 5
139	96	5,775	*Midwest Ref.	139	133	138	+ 6
89	42	2,500	*Northwest Oil.	54	52	52	— 2
10¼	6¼	23,200	O. Is. Pet.	10¼	9¾	10	+ ¾
40	18	6,000	Omar Oil & Gas.	22	19	21	+ 1
82	56	1,100	*Royal Dutch, new	78	75	76	— 6
10¼	6	1,400	*Sapulpa O. & R.	7¾	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅜	5,400	Sequoyah O. & R.	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
24	15	10,900	*Sinclair Gulf Cp.	24	21	23½	+ 1⅝
1⅞	¾	11,600	*Stanton Oil.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
17	12⅝	6,300	*Sun Co. rights.	17	15⅝	17	+ 1¼
1⅞	¼	2,000	*Un. W. Oil, new.	¾	¾	¾	..
6⅝	1¾	2,040	*Victoria Oil, new.	2½	2¾	2½	..

MINING STOCKS

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
74	37	5,700	Alaska-Br. Col. M.	44	43	41	+ 3
87	74	1,100	*American Mines.	87	86	86½	+ ½
13	3	8,500	*Atlanta	¼	3½	4	+ ½
⅝	⅛	200	Austin Amazon.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1½	⅝	14,900	Big Ledge Cop.	1⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
63	41	84,000	Boston-Montana	48	44	48	+ 4
56	39	23,700	*Caledonia Min.	47	41	43	— 4
1¾	⅞	14,100	*Cal. & Jerome.	¾	½	⅝	— ⅛
2¼	1⅜	8,500	Canada Copper.	2⅛	1⅜	2⅛	+ ⅛
47	37	15,200	*Candelaria Silver.	47	46	47	..
19	3	5,200	Cashboy	7	5½	6	+ 2
1⅞	¾	3,800	*Cerbat Sil. M. & M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
2½	1⅛	600	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	1¾	1½	1½	..
7⅞	4½	5,100	Cons. Cop. Min.	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
6	4¼	29,500	Cresson Gold.	6	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
2¼	⅛	1,650	*Denbigh Mine.	⅛	⅜	⅛	+ ⅛
2½	⅞	9,800	*Eureka Croes. M.	1⅝	1	1¼	..
2⅜	1⅝	5,020	First Nat'l Cop.	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
17	17	6,000	Goldfield Cons.	20	17	20	+ 2
1	⅜	400	*Golden Rule M.	⅝	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
5	1½	7,500	*Gold Merger.	3	2	2	+ ⅛
86	83	1,000	*Hatie Gold Min.	89	59	59	+ 1
6¼	2⅝	3,350	Hecla Mining.	6½	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	200	*Iron Blossom.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
90	46	17,700	*Jim Butler.	49	46	47	+ 1
24	8	6,500	Jumbo Ext.	10	9	9½	+ ½
9	1½	4,000	*Kewanas	¾	3½	4	+ 1⅛
60	37	12,700	McKinley-Dar.	45	43	46	+ 4
42	25	4,100	Magma Copper.	34⅜	32	34	+ 1
8½	2½	5,000	*Marsh Mining.	3½	2½	3	— ⅛
6¼	2⅝	200	*Iron Blossom.	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
56	25	7,000	*Mother Lode.	41	39	40	+ 6
1⅛	31	6,000	Nixon Nevada.	37	35	37	+ 1
6	1⅞	4,100	*Onondaga Mines.	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
4⅞	3½	1,500	*Ray Hercules.	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
⅝	¼	500	Red Warrior Min.	¼	¼	¼	..
48	32	13,600	Rochester Mines.	34	32	34	+ 1
15¼	7½	6,100	Seneca Cop. Corp.	15¼	13½	14¼	+ ⅝
1	.71	2,600	*Silver Fissure Sil.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
⅞	⅞	3,800	Sil. King of Ariz.	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
⅞	⅞	15,800	Stand. Sil. Lead.	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	700	*Tonopah Belmont.	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	1,200	Tonopah Ext.	1⅜	1	1⅜	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	220	*Tonopah Mining.	3⅜	3	3	— ⅜
½	⅛	200	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
5¼	3	4,875	United Eastern.	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
28	6	7,500	U. S. Zinc & Lead.	17	6	7	..
52	4	24,000	*Ward Min. & Mill.	41	38	39	— 2
1⅜	⅞	10,250	West End Con.	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
22	11	28,100	*West. Utah Ext.	17	16	16	..
15½	8½	16,500	White Caps Min.	15½	12½	15	+ 3

BONDS

100	98¾	$1,000	*Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	100	100	100	+ ¼
101	100¾	80,000	*Am. Tob. 7s, '19.	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
101¾	100⅜	140,000	*Am. Tob. 7s, '20.	101	100¾	101	+ ¼
101¾	100⅛	127,000	*Am. Tob. 7s, '21.	101¾	100⅜	101¼	+ ¼
103½	99½	205,000	*Am. Tob. 7s, '22.	102⅛	101½	102¼	+ ¼
103	99¼	480,000	*Am. Tob. 7s, '23.	103	101⅜	102⅝	+ ⅝
100¼	98	4,000	*Armour 6s, 1919.	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
100¼	96	40,000	*Armour 6s, 1920.	100	99¾	100	+ ⅜
99⅞	95½	10,000	*Armour 6s, 1922.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅜
100⅞	95	31,000	*Armour 6s, 1924.	100⅞	99¾	100½	+ 1
100⅜	98¼	10,000	*Beth. S. 7%, '20, w. i.	100	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅛
100⅜	96¾	11,000	*Beth. S. 7%, '22, w. i.	100⅜	99¾	100⅜	+ ⅛
100¼	96	13,000	*Beth. S. 7%, '23, w. i.	100	99⅞	100	..
98⅞	94	240,000	*Can. Gov. 5s.	98⅞	97¾	98⅞	+ 1⅛
101	97½	42,000	*Cudahy 7s, '23, w. i.	101	99¾	100½	+ ½
106⅛	101¾	507,000	*Fed. F. Ln. 5s.	104⅞	104¾	104⅞	+ ⅜
100⅞	99⅞	4,000	*Gen. El. 6% 2-yr.	n. 100	100	100	..
101	99⅜	15,000	*Gen. El. 6%, 1920.	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼
99	97¾	44,000	*Inter. R. T. 7s, w. i.	99	98¼	98¾	..
70	33	175,000	*Rus. Gov. 5½s.	70	64	70	+ 7
78	35	175,000	*Rus. Gov. 6½s.	75	72	74½	+ 4½
100¼	98¾	2,000	*Wes. El. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	100¼	100	100¼	+ ⅛
101¾	99¼	180,000	U. S. Rubber 7s.	101¾	99¼	101	..

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
Office of
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF NEW YORK SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1918, DUE NOVEMBER 1, 1948.

Pursuant to Section 1 of Article Four of the Mortgage of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, dated November 1, 1918, securing its First Mortgage Thirty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, the undersigned Trustee hereby gives notice that the bonds of such issue will be purchased by the Trustee for the Sinking Fund provided in said mortgage, to an amount sufficient to exhaust One Hundred Eighty-nine Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($187,500), being the moneys now held by it in such Sinking Fund. The Trustee hereby invites from the bondholders offers for the sale to it on NOVEMBER 25, 1918, of such bonds. As provided in said Mortgage, such offers shall in each case be for all or any part of the bonds so offered. The lowest offers to the aggregate amount not exceeding an amount sufficient as nearly as may be to exhaust such moneys now held in the Sinking Fund will be accepted, provided that the prices so accepted will in no case exceed, in addition to accrued interest, one hundred two and one-half per centum (102½%).

As soon as may be, on or after November 18, 1918, the undersigned Trustee will notify bondholders whose offers are accepted, so that delivery of the bonds covered by such acceptance may be made to the Trustee at its office in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on November 25, 1918.

All offers must be in writing, be enclosed in sealed envelopes, state the number or numbers of the bonds offered, and name the price or prices at which the same are offered.

All offers must be received at the office of the Trustee on or before noon of November 18, 1918.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.
Pittsburgh, Pa., November 1, 1918.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS OF SERIES IV D, DATED AUGUST 6, 1918, AND MATURING DECEMBER 5, 1918:

All United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series IV D, dated August 6, 1918, and maturing December 5, 1918, are hereby called for redemption on November 21, 1918, at par and accrued interest, pursuant to the provision for such redemption contained in the certificates. On November 21, 1918, interest on all certificates of said series will cease to accrue.

W. G. McADOO, Secretary of the Treasury.
November 8, 1918.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED

Fifty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 6th day of December, 1918, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $41,608.27. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee. By B. G. CURTS, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1918.

High Cost of Living

IN The Annalist today Henry Parker Wilks discusses the decline in the purchasing power of money since the war began. He says the great increase of bank credits has affected prices and suggests a cure.

European methods preventing fire losses are advocated in another article as a drastic means of checking America's enormous fire loss, estimated at $250,000,000 last year.

In today's issue

THE ANNALIST

A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics.

10 cents a copy. $4.00 a year.

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF NEW YORK SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1918, DUE NOVEMBER 1, 1948.

Pursuant to Section 1 of Article Four of the Mortgage of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, dated November 1, 1918, securing its First Mortgage Thirty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, the undersigned Trustee hereby gives notice that the bonds of such issue will be purchased by the Trustee for the Sinking Fund provided in said mortgage, to an amount sufficient to exhaust One Hundred Eighty-nine Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($187,500), being the moneys now held by it in such Sinking Fund. The Trustee hereby invites from the bondholders offers for the sale to it on NOVEMBER 25, 1918, of such bonds. As provided in said Mortgage, such offers shall in each case be for all or any part of the bonds so offered. The lowest offers to the aggregate amount not exceeding an amount sufficient as nearly as may be to exhaust such moneys now held in the Sinking Fund will be accepted, provided that the prices so accepted will in no case exceed, in addition to accrued interest, one hundred two and one-half per centum (102½%).

As soon as may be, on or after November 18, 1918, the undersigned Trustee will notify bondholders whose offers are accepted, so that delivery of the bonds covered by such acceptance may be made to the Trustee at its office in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on November 25, 1918.

All offers must be in writing, be enclosed in sealed envelopes, state the number or numbers of the bonds offered, and name the price or prices at which the same are offered.

All offers must be received at the office of the Trustee on or before noon of November 18, 1918.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.
Pittsburgh, Pa., November 1, 1918.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS OF SERIES IV D, DATED AUGUST 6, 1918, AND MATURING DECEMBER 5, 1918:

All United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series IV D, dated August 6, 1918, and maturing December 5, 1918, are hereby called for redemption on November 21, 1918, at par and accrued interest, pursuant to the provision for such redemption contained in the certificates. On November 21, 1918, interest on all certificates of said series will cease to accrue.

W. G. McADOO, Secretary of the Treasury.
November 8, 1918.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED

Fifty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 6th day of December, 1918, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $41,608.27. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee. By B. G. CURTS, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1918.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.

26 Liberty Street, New York, October 4, 1918.

The books for transfer of the capital stock of Northern Securities Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M. October 18, 1918, for the purpose of the annual meeting of the stockholders, to be held on the 11th of November, 1918, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. November 12, 1918.

N. TERHUNE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INSTRUMENT REPAIR shop equipment, staybolt iron, nuts, pipe vises, stopcocks, reaming taps, blinds, thimbles, grease cups, fire brick, foundry brushes, micanite tubing, rubber bushings, paper fasteners, ultramarine blue, supplies for water purification plants, and magnesia boiler lagging.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock A. M., November 25, 1918, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1240) may be obtained from this Office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States.—A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE SANTA CECILIA SUGAR CORPORATION, DUE AUGUST 1, 1927:

The undersigned, as Trustee under the mortgage to secure the above described issue of bonds, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of $42,593.75, in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, provided such purchase can in its opinion be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before **November 15, 1918, at 12:00 o'clock noon.**

Bonds accepted must be delivered on November 19, 1918, or security furnished that day if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice President.
Dated, New York, November 4, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Cleveland, Ohio, October 25, 1918.

To the Stockholders:

Inasmuch as the President of the United States has by proclamation dated December 26, 1917, taken over the possession, use, control and operation of the transportation systems and appurtenances thereof, owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, effective December 28, 1917, and has been authorized to agree with the carriers as to compensation for the property so taken over and other pertinent matters, by act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes," approved March 21, 1918;

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company that a special meeting of said stockholders has been called and will be held at the office of the Company, seventh floor Marshall Building, Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 26th day of November, 1918, at nine o'clock a. m., to consider the expediency of ratifying a certain agreement with the Director General of Railroads relating to operation, compensation and other matters connected with or growing out of the taking over by the President of the Company's railroad and system of transportation, and any other business that properly may come before the meeting, and in the event of the approval of such agreement, to authorize the Board of Directors of the Company to execute or cause to be executed with the President of the United States or the Director General of Railroads, or such other person as the President may direct, and to deliver the said contract relating to the compensation to be paid for the possession, use and control of the railroad and system of transportation and appurtenances thereof of this Company and relating to the operation, maintenance and return thereof, and to any other matter connected with or growing out of the taking over by the President of said properties, and to alter, amend or add to such contract, to collect the aggregate compensation to be paid under such contract, and in case the said Board of Directors shall have entered into such contract, to ratify and confirm their action so doing, and to authorize the Board of Directors to take such other and further action as it may deem necessary to secure adequate compensation, proper maintenance and a timely return of the property so taken over.

W. D. TURNER, Secretary.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY,

No. 165 Broadway, New York,
October 8th, 1918.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Manhattan Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 165 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on Wednesday, November 13th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

A Board of Directors for the ensuing year is to be elected and three Inspectors of Election.

The transfer books will not close.

EDGAR L. MARSTON, President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the **BARAHONA COMPANY, INC.,** will be held at the office of the Company, No. 129 Front Street, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, 1918, at 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

Yours very truly,
HOWARD J. PULLUM,
Assistant Treasurer.
Dated, November 4, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Harperley Hall Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 West 64th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1918, at 8:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine (9) directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The polls will remain open 30 minutes.

LOUDON CHARLTON, Vice President.
EDGAR G. GYGER, Secretary.

REPORT

NEW RULE ON EXPORTS TO SOUTH AMERICA

Restrictions Due to Shortage of Shipping—Amended Import Regulations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Provisions for the shipment of any commodity excepting coal, coke and fuel oil, and a new ruling on import licenses were announced today by the War Trade Board. In order to conserve tonnage, it has been decided to compel the shipper to carefully mark all shipments to the east coast of South America in the manner described in the following announcement:

1. The War Trade Board, after consultation with the Shipping Control Committee of the United States Shipping Board, announce in a new ruling, (W. T. B. R. 301,) the adoption of the following procedure, effective Nov. 18, 1918, for the obtaining of ocean shipping preference for shipments of any commodity, excepting coal, coke, and fuel oil, which are

(a) Destined to the following countries on the eastern coast of South America, viz., Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, and the Argentine; or,

(b) Destined to any country or colony by way of Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, and the Argentine.

2. On and after Nov. 18, 1918, applications for licenses to export any commodity, excepting coal, coke, and fuel oil, to the destinations and in the manner mentioned above in paragraphs (a) and (b) must include one of each of the following papers properly executed:

An application on Form X to which should be attached:

Such information sheets as may be required by the regulations of the War Trade Board, as Form X-1, X-2, &c.

A supplemental information sheet, Form X-118.

3. On Form X-118 the applicant is required to give certain information as to the purposes for which the export shipment is to be made.

4. If an export license is granted on such application the War Trade Board will mark thereon a preference number indicating the order of ocean shipping preference which the shipment to be made under such license will receive. The ocean shipping preferences on licenses will be honored in accordance with the preference number, No. 1 taking preference over No. 2, No. 2 over No. 3, and No. 3 over No. 4, subject only to the exigencies of prompt loading and satisfactory stowage and cargo. Exporters making shipments under export licenses dated on and after the 1st day of December, 1918, must note on the bill of lading the serial number of the export license and the ocean shipping preference number, if any. Carriers in making their manifests must enter the export license number and ocean shipping preference number opposite each entry of goods covered by such export license. Carriers are required to file, immediately after the sailing of the vessel, an extra copy of the manifest with the Shipping Control Committee, 45 Broadway, New York City.

5. This procedure has been adopted because of the great shortage of shipping tonnage to the east coast of South America. The purposes are to insure speedy delivery to such countries of commodities essential to the obtaining in such countries of materials urgently needed by the United States and the countries associated with it in the prosecution of the war, and also, in so far as tonnage available will permit, to supply those articles necessary for the vital economic needs of the countries on the eastern coast of South America.

7. Exporters are warned that under present shipping conditions there will be considerable delay in obtaining space for commodities covered by licenses bearing the lower ocean shipping preference. It is the purpose of the War Trade Board, however, to continue to issue licenses with the preference number, so that, in the event that the shipping shall at any time improve, exportation may be made thereunder.

8. Holders of licenses issued which have not stamped thereon the ocean shipping preference should refile their application on Form X, attaching thereto supplemental information sheets X-8 and X-118.

9. On and after the first day of December, 1918, all licenses for export to Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, and the Argentine not bearing ocean shipping preference numbers will be considered in Class No. 4.

The War Trade Board also announced in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 300) that general import license PBF No. 3 (see W. T. B. R. 234) has been amended so as to exclude therefrom wood chemicals and manufactures of rubber. Wood chemicals and manufactures of rubber from Canada or Newfoundland, therefore, will hereafter require an individual import license.

General import license PBF No. 3, so amended, will read:

Covering the importation into the United States from Canada and Newfoundland in all articles except those mentioned in the President's import proclamation of Nov. 28, 1917, and except calcium carbide, olive oil, tapioca, sago, peanuts, rabbit skins, toys, manufactures of cotton not produced in Canada, tallow, cocoa, beans, feathers, pumice, wheat products, acetate of lime, acetone, ketone, commercial and glacial acetic acid, acetic anhydride, methyl acetate, methyl acetone, wood alcohol, butyl alcohol, and manufactures of rubber.

Where commodities are restricted this general license covers them only when shipped by other than ocean transportation and when they originate in Canada and Newfoundland or in a country from which they would be licensed for importation direct. Shipment from Newfoundland to Canada and thence overland or by lake to the United States is not considered ocean transportation.

It is announced that in addition to the general license PBF No. 14, covering the importation of iron ore from Sweden and Spain when coming as ballast in ships returning from those countries (see W. T. B. R. 234) licenses may be issued for the importation of maximum total from all sources of 70,000 tons of low phosphorus iron ore from Spain, Sweden, Norway, and North Africa, provided the said ore be imported and entered prior to July 1, 1919. By low phosphorus iron ore is meant iron ore which contains in the proportion of not more than 12 per cent. of phosphorus to 50 per cent. of metallic iron. The total amount of low phosphorus iron ore so permitted to come forward will be allocated by the Bureau of Imports.

ATTACKS ILL MARINE.

Policeman in Newark Clubs Shell-Shock Victim.

The Newark police are searching for a man wearing the uniform of a special policeman who beat Private Clifford Robinson, a wounded marine, so severely that he had to be taken to the City Hospital for treatment. Witnesses said some men asked Robinson to accompany them to a saloon. At the door he was told to stop by the officer, but, being deaf from shell shock, he did not hear the command. The man wearing the officer's coat struck him over the head with a club and fled.

Robinson was taken to the City Hospital, and thence to the Naval Base Hospital, Brooklyn. He has served eighteen months in France as a member of the 5th Machine Gun Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 23d Company, and was severely wounded.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BRAIDS Wanted.—Two ends; lines 4, 8, 12, 14, 500 gross; cheap for cash. Lustberg & Lipschitz, 118 West 27th.

BEAVER Wanted.—Blumenthal's Furmoss; will pay cash; quote best prices. Greeley 4345.

BEAVER Wanted.—Fur plush or mohair, Blumenthal's, Chase's, or Salt's. I. Novick, 45 W. 27th. 9644 Farragut.

BEAVER Wanted.—Furmoss or Sofuria, Blumenthal. Madison Square 3694.

BEAVER Wanted.—Salt's 8100 Nutria. Madison Square 1504.

BEAVER Wanted.—Sidney Blumenthal's mohair; spot cash. Farr gut 3264.

BROADCLOTH and Kersey Wanted. — Botany; reasonable. 43 W. 27th, Room 206. Farragut 4815.

CHIFFON TAFFETA Wanted.—Open for any quantity, evening shades, changeables preferred; best qualities. Barnett, 136 West 21st. Chelsea 2645.

CLOTH Wanted.—All kinds for Spring and Fall. Call with samples. T. Klipstein, 127 West 17th St.

COATS Wanted.—Gimbel Bros., New York Office is open for 5,000 ladies' coats of the better grade and popular price; show at 9th floor, 32d St. & Broadway, Monday, 10 A. M.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring line; will buy jobs Winter coats and suits. 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th St.

COATS Wanted.—We are open to buy a quantity of Fall coats for cash; call with samples. Weinreb & Horowitz, 1,140 B'way.

COATS Wanted.—Kersey, broadcloth, plush; immediate delivery; also jobs. Schoen & Weissman, 43 West 27th St.

COATS and Suits Wanted.—Jobber looking at high and medium priced Spring samples. 29 West 30th, ninth floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Looking at Spring coats, suits, regulars and stouts. 127 West 25th, first floor.

COATS Wanted.—Job of fur-trimmed coats of the better made, for spot cash. 303 5th Av., Room 513.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples. Call all week, Morris Bloom, 38 West 32d. Madison Square 2416.

COATS, Suits, Capes Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples. Call all week, 8th floor, 48 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring models. 29 E. 10th, 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and capes all week. 105 Madison Av., 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Spring. 115 West 26th St., 5th floor.

COATS, Suits, Skirts, Dresses, Waists, Furs Wanted.—Cash. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—High grade, for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4133.

COATS.—Best grade wanted for spot cash. Joffe. Telephone 1128 Franklin.

COATS and Suits Wanted for Spring stock; orders placed. 4th floor, 45 West 27th St.

COVERTS Wanted.—Suitable for coats, call with samples. Jerome Frank & Co., 53 West 23d.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—We are open to buy three-thread crepe, flesh and white. H. Silverman, 93 Prince St.

CRYSTAL CORDS Wanted.—All colors, Holden x Leonards only. Mad. Sq. 5825.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash any quantity serge, velveteen, jersey, satin, or tricolette dresses; exceptional bargains only considered; samples daily, 9 to 12. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing Spring orders serges, taffetas, georgettes; bring samples. Eskin Mfg. Co., 147 West 25th, 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples; regular and stout sizes. L. & R., 129 West 27th, 11th floor.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists Wanted.—Better grade; cash. National. Phone Franklin 4343.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing order on Spring samples, serges and silks. Call today. 134 West 26th, twelfth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at taffeta, georgette, and crepe media. Call all week, Room 703, 3 West 29th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber looking at Spring samples; call all week. 11th floor, 25-29 West 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for cash high grade silks, serges, and tricolettes. 11th Floor, 19 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing order on Spring samples. 6th floor, 141 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing Spring orders all week. First floor, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing order on Spring samples. 22 West 27th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs in serges and georgettes; cash. Madison Square 1873.

DUVET DE LAINE or Yalama Wanted.—Elson, reindeer, delphine, brown. Call Mad. Sq. 71.

DUVET DE LAINES Wanted.—F. & H. black, taupe, and delphine. Farragut 2616.

FURMOSS BEAVER Wanted.—Sidney Blumenthal's. Phone Madison Square 2322.

FURS Wanted.—Gimbel Brothers, New York and Philadelphia, open for jobs of popular-priced and better-grade furs and fur coats at sample rooms, 9th floor, 32d St. and Broadway, Monday, Nov. 11, at 9:30 A. M.

FURS Wanted.—Job of kit coney and sealine collars. Farragut 3885.

FURS Wanted.—Raccoon collars; offer price. Cooper & Grapes, 362 5th Av.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Amory brown and Renfrew staple checks and solid colors. Madison Square 7296.

JERSEY Wanted.—Dress weight, navy and tan. Call Knickerbocker 909.

KARAMI Wanted.—Quantity no object. Greeley 5290.

KERAMI Wanted.—Sufuria, Furmoss, and Nufur; spot cash. Gramercy 1805.

KEROBI Wanted.—Beaver, Blumenthal's. Republic Textile Co., 244 5th Av.

NORMANDY Wanted.—Brown 17506. Farragut 3041.

PANAMA Wanted.—Whitman's 23), navy; velour 0360, pekin and reindeer. Gramercy 843.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—All kinds; dyed to any color; also garment and trimming. Arrow Piece Dye Works, 160 West 36th. Greeley 1693.

PLUSH Wanted.—Beaver colored plush bareskin. I. Novick, 45 West 27th. 9644 Farr.

POPLINS Wanted.—American high shades. Wilson Mfg. Co., 127 Madison Av.

POPLIN and Delhi American or similar Wanted.—High shades. Chelsea 4077.

SERGES Wanted.—1,000 pieces botany and Garfield No. 11433 and No. 528, at $1.75 per yard; spot cash. Rabinowitz Apparel Co., 37-39 W. 28th St., N. Y.

SERGES, Poplins and Tricotines Wanted.—All Spring shades; will pay cash. Mr. Parness, Farragut 2369.

SERGES Wanted.—L04; 100 pcs. navy, 285, 0036, 09070, 7120. Gramercy 3260.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0036 and U. S. 830. Karp Bros., 45 West 27th St.

SHIRTWAISTS Wanted.—Jobs better class of merchandise, spot cash. Betsy Ross Co., 14th floor, 354 4th Av. Tel. 5525 Madison Sq.

SILKS Wanted.—Manufacturers, what have you in silks that you cannot use? Cash for large or small lots. Madison Square 370.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Crystal cord, all colors; 082 reindeer, F. & H. Bolivias, all colors and other makes; Blumenthal's furmoss and sufuria beaver. Orchard 8245.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Open for quantity of Holden x Leonard's silvertones at right price. Telephone Farragut 9030.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors and fabrics, for cash. Cassidy & Dorfman, 45 West 25th St. Farragut 6210.

SILVERTONE Wanted. — Holden Leonard, copen, navy, khaki, and oxford. Phone Madison Square 8274.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—442 Buckley & Cohen. Farragut 90.

SUITS Wanted.—Large jobber looking at suits and coats for Spring, medium and better grade; stock orders placed. 1,333 Broadway, twelfth floor, 35th St. entrance. Apply 9 weeks.

SUITS Wanted.—We are looking at Spring samples misses' juniors' suits; call in morning, 9-11, afternoon, 3-5. 7 West 30th St., 6th floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at misses' Spring suits and coats, better grade. 24th floor, 12 W. 27th.

SUITS Wanted.—Looking at Spring suits and coats. Ninth floor, 32 East 31st St.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Also georgettes; jobs, close out. 30 West 32d, 1st floor.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield, 5002; Garfield gabardine, 4666; Gera Poiret twill, 230; lowest prices; terms. Phone Murray Hill 2671.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—Will buy remnants of tricolette from 1 yard lengths and upward. Phone Murray Hill 2686.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—4718 or similar, quantities. Madison Square 8598.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—F. & H. or Garfield. Murray Hill 3912.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher & Kennedy style 1600, all shades; call with samples. Jerome Frank & Co., 53 West 23d.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for 4231 taupe and reindeer, also Holden & Leonard and Arthur Joel silvertones. Schoissman & Schiffer, 109 East 35th St.

VELOUR Wanted.—Clark & Dana style 6200, Spring shades; call with samples. Jerome Frank & Co., 53 West 23d.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELOUR Wanted.—Checks, black and white, ½ and ¾ inch, call with samples. Jerome Frank & Co., 53 W. 23d.

VELOURS Wanted.—American or Stevens, pekin, tan, gray. Gottlieb & Laikind, 38 West 21st.

VELOURS AND TRICOTINES Wanted.—For cash. Marienoff & Baum, 40 East 19th St. Gramercy 4735.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will exchange 032, 0360 burgundy, for any other shade. Kaplin Bros., 22 West 32d.

VELOURS Wanted.—5884 Andre Mills, in Spring shades. M. R. Silverman, Farragut 3290.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360, or similar, in reindeer. Greeley 5180.

VELOURS Wanted.—032 reindeer and Pekin, will pay cash. Phone Gramercy 2452.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight brown and reindeer. Farragut 4048.

VELOUR Wanted.—Reindeer, American or Stevens. Orchard 5433.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Black and colors; quantity no object; must be below market price. 110 West 27th St., one flight up.

VENETIAN LINING Wanted.—Black; any quantity; paid cash. Ortner & Turim, 40 West 14th.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—Any colors. Krischer, 13 University Place.

WAISTS Wanted.—We are placing large orders with contractors on new Spring models of $3.50 Georgette waists; call with samples. 4th floor, 31 West 21st.

WOOL JERSEYS, (Black,) Wanted.—Open for quantity. William Epstein & Bro., 1,239 Broadway.

WOOLEN PLAID GOODS Wanted.—10 to 12-ounce, 27 or 54-inch wide; apply with samples Tuesday, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at 1,150 Broadway. S. Folz & Sons, 10th floor.

YALAMA Wanted.—Black; will pay $2.75. Einhorn, 112 Madison Av.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ARCADIAN. — Lamb and Kakara lamb, Salt's. Chelsea 9688.

ARMY BLANKETS.—Military and civilian O. D., gray and white, various colors, sizes and weights, for immediate delivery. Omnes Exporting Corp., 200 5th Av.

BAFFIN HUDSON BEAVER mole and kerami plush short coats and coatees with muffs to match that are made and look like real fur. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

BAGS.—Bargain; 60 sample knitting or kit bags, all silk and velvets, costing $7.50 to $10; will close out $2.50, net cash; first call gets them. Phone 5254 Murray Hill.

BEAVER, Seal, mole and Karami Plush Short Coats and Coatees, muffs to match, lowest prices, immediate delivery. R. Simon & Co., 22 West 26th St.

BEAVER.—Blumenthal's mantle fur; reasonable. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 W. 20th.

BEAVER. — Sidney Blumenthal's 50-inch Omar. Chelsea 9688.

BOYS' SUITS, Men's Trousers, Dolls, Teddy Bears. Farragut 9387.

BROADCIOTH.—Worumbo and botany, black and colored; will sell below market price. Murray Hill 3912.

BROADCLOTHS, Oxfords, velours, and velveteen for sale; very reasonable. Chelsea 7844.

BUTTONS.—Jet, 400 gross, for cloaks and suits; bargain. Hamill, 17 Mad. Av.

CHEVIOTS, Meltons, and Velours, ¾ Valentine's, McKenney's Golden's, Flagler's, Kennedy's, Newhouse; 6-4 cotton warp velours, Stoney & Strakey 27, 1850, Daniel's 100, Gaunt's 98, Deland's 4900, below market price. Greeley 4378

CHIFFON VELVETS.—Will close out six pieces dark shades. Tel. Mad. 9777.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES. — Attention, 2,000 dozen gingham dresses, immediate delivery at sacrifice prices. Cooperstein & Rand, 205 Wooster St.

COATEES AND STOLES.—Plushes, kerami, Behring seal and all fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATINGS—Newhouse 9, blue, brown, Juilliard's 110, all kinds velours, serges, Lawrence's mixtures, coatings, at very low price; must be sold. Oscar Kirch.

COATINGS.—¾, blue, brown, suitable for ladies' coats and boys' clothing; 75 cents, (cost $1.25.) Madison Square 1557.

COATS.—High-garde. Immediate delivery; silvertip bollvias, silvertones, Normandies, velours, pile fabrics, &c.; spring line for jobbers, now ready. Mozeritsky & Stollerman 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—Big bargain ladies' and misses' velour coats, American K 544 and others, to close out at remarkable sacrifices. Ehrlich Bros., 28 East 10th. Stuyvesant 5562.

COATS.—Ladies' heavy cloth coats to close out for cash, $5.75; other coats at a sacrifice. M. Daniel Brown Co., 43 West 33d St., city.

COATS.—5,000 ladies', misses', and junior coats on rack at reduced prices. See our special velour coat, fur-trimmed, at $9.90. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS.—Closing out balance of our better made coats in the season's most wanted styles, fabrics, shades. J. P. Slater & Co., 11 West 32d.

COATS.—Junior and ladies, for immediate delivery; all desirable material, $8.75 to $13.50. American Maid Coat Co., 37 West 20th St.

COATS.—Exceptional value; junior and ladies' cloth and pile fabrics; immediate delivery; $7.75 to $13.75. D. Pankin & Son, 37 West 20th St.

COATS.—4,500 children's, 2 to 6 and 8 to 14, all materials, at special prices. Rosh & Mayers, 17 West 28th.

COATS.—Plush, fur trimmed; better grades for immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St., N. Y. C.

COATS.—400 medium priced; must be sold immediately; very, very low prices; also jobs. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

COATS.—Opportunity; 300 silvertone, velour and pom pom fur-trimmed, at a sacrifice price. Jacob Goldberg, 1,193 Broadway.

COATS of the better grade; silk lined, fur and self trimmed; closing out cheap. Lefkowitz, 38 West 18th St.

COATS.—Plushes, cheap; silvertones, velours extraordinarily cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, intermediates, juniors, novelties; bargains. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Job of coats and suits to close out at a special price. S. Zimmerman, 55 East 11th St.

COATS.—Children's, juniors', and ladies', to close out at remarkable prices. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d St.

COATS, 100, ladies' assorted; sell cheap; quick action. Progress Garment, 1,138 Broadway.

COATS.—500 peerless silk dress coats on hand; good skin-trimmed bottom, collars, and cuffs. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th St.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, fur trimmed, big sacrifice. Feldman, 54 East 13th St.

COATS. 1000, wool velours; assorted, 4-14; $2.25, $4.75. Nivel, 151 West 86th.

COATS AND SUITS to close out. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobs in stout, regular and children's coats. Dunn, 127 West 20th.

COATS.—Job to close out at sacrifice. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS.—Better grade; very cheap; in stock. I. Novick & Co., 45 West 27th St.

COATS in Salt's plushes; immediate delivery. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—Job 500 ladies' coats; close out. Zimmerman-Carner, 48 W. 22d.

COATS.—Job 85 will be sold very cheap for cash. 146 West 25th St., 5th floor, rear.

COTTON VOILE.—Plain colors, 40, also printed; under market. 6534 Rector.

COTTON VOILES.—White; close out cheap. Phone between 11-1. Farragut 5647.

CRYSTAL CORDS. — Reasonable, Holden Leonard taupe, shade 396. Madison Square 1520.

CRYSTAL CORD; will sell cheap. Farragut 5170.

DRESSES.—2,000 silk, serges, and velveteen dresses to close out at a price. Pan-American Waist and Dress Co., 12 West 21st St., N. Y. City.

DRESSES.—Investigate our assortment, lots of 25 dresses at $7.50, comprising tricolettes, jerseys, serges, satins; great assortment in New York. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Contractor has job of 100 serge and velveteens, latest models, at sacrifice. 14 West 17th, 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Snappy styles; silks to close out, $5; also serges and jerseys; colors and sizes. Loeb Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—200 cotton warp serge dresses at $3.75; 500 all-wool French serge at $6.75; Well Made Skirt Co., 3 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 serges and silks to close out at a sacrifice. Ideal Garment Co., 18 West 33d St.

DRESSES.—Job velveteen, serge, satin, large quantity to close out at price. Nathan Nathanson, 148 West 23d St. Chelsea 1826.

DRESSES.—1,000 high-grade serges and satins to close out at a sacrifice. Klif Dress Co., 3 West 29th St.

DRESSES, 1,000, job serge and satin to close out at a sacrifice. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job 150 better kind dresses; very reasonable. Pollonaise Dress Co., 132 West 21st.

DRESSES.—16 velour reindeer and taupe, assorted sizes, to close out. Madison Square 2360.

DRESSES.—All wool serge to close out very cheap. Chelsea 5239.

DRESSES.—Inspect our sales offerings before buying elsewhere. Deutsch, 28 W. 32d.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

DRESSES, serge, all sizes, showy styles, at low prices. Spiegelman, 18 East 16th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 satin and taffeta to close out, $6. Silverman & Stock, 130 W. 28th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, satins, serges, jerseys, to close; $6.50. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Jobs 2,000 silks, serges; close out cheap. Gross-Leibowitz, 134 W. 26th.

DRESSES.—Jobs to close out at a price. Paragon, 13 West 25th.

FELTS, 72 inches, to close out; all colors. Chelsea 1783.

FLAGS, American, heavy cotton woolenized finish, 3x5 feet, at $7.50 per dozen; 5.7x9 feet, at $36 per dozen net. Taylor Flag Co., 254 4th Av., New York.

FLAGS.—American, allied, all kinds, for immediate delivery. Arthe, Levy & Bernhard Co., 27 Union Square (West). Telephone Stuyvesant 1365.

FLANNELS, white and unbleached, suitable for interlining; reasonable price. Gramercy 1660.

FUR TRIMMING.—Big job 3, 4 and 5-inch coney, opossum, raccoon, skunk, electric seal and others, to close. S. Steinfeld & Co., 43 West 23d.

GEORGEENE, white and flesh; good quality; very reasonable. Farragut 9501.

GINGHAM.—Waverly 36-inch plain blue at 21c., less 3%, 10 days. R 520 Times Downtown.

HOSIERY.—Several cases of men's, ladies' and children's hose; right price. Telephone Spring 4814.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's genuine mole for sale. I. Arbus & Sons. Farragut 3334.

KERSEYS.—Juilliard's 110, Dobson's 864 plush, $5.80-$5.85; Dobson's beaver, kerami. Farragut 90.

KHAKI HANDKERCHIEFS.—Quick delivery. Phone 1146 Franklin.

LINENS, white and colors, 125 pieces, 36-inch and 45-inch, cheap, for spot cash. Madison Square 7480.

MACKINAWS.—200 pieces McKenney mackinaws to sell on terms. Spring 8676.

OVERALLS.—Ladies' Sweet-Orr, with bib, khaki; cheap. Kraus, 1,500 1st Av.

PLUSHES. — Collins Aikman, Pearson's, Salt's Peerless, ¾ goods; all grades; flannels, broadcloths, pom poms; very cheap. Greeley 1122.

PLUSH.—Will sell 100 pieces T-10 plush, at $3.75 net cash. Stuyvesant 3204.

PLUSHES, Esquimette, Peco, Auffmordt's, H. & H., very cheap. Greeley 4379.

PLUSH.—Lapinex seal plush for sale. I. Arbus & Sons. Farragut 3334.

POPLINS.—8158 Blk., navy, copen, ten pieces each, shade. Phone Farr. 2541.

POPLINS.—American 90610, 18 pieces, $2.40. Madison Square 1557.

POM POM, American 0816, all colors, reasonably price terms. Farragut 2916.

SERGES, Poplins and Gabardines.—In all shades, 09070, 104, 54289, 7068, 1464, Whitman's 774, 7120, 528, 10453, Broadhead 7800, American 90610, 05077, Pacific, all wool, Panamas. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

SERGES.—09070, $2.60; 0036, $2.65; 11433, $2.25; 519, $2.20; 0609, $2.20; 3850, $2.35; 7120, $1.87½; P. P. L. poplin, high shades, $2.10. Braude & Marx, Gramercy 3260.

SERGES.—54289, 4061, 0609, 0686, 0209, 11433, S B G, B P N L, P N A, C S G, P P L, V S L, W F X; terms. Strauss, Orchard 4917.

SERGES.—Storm, French and mannish serges; also cotton warps, 32, 36, 40, 54 inches. Telephone Gramercy 2902.

SERGES.—Rohtman & Pidgeon, 31 East 31st, have 24 pieces Juilliard 54289 navy to sell for the account of Je-Co.; terms net cash.

SERGES, Velours, Poplins, Oxfords, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 292.

SERGES.—Ten pieces navy and black, American 09069. Phone Mr. Alvin. Madison Square 8102.

SERGES.—Navy 235, $2.75; 838, $2.60; 0696, $2.20. Greeley 6573.

SERGES.—0609, $2.15; 3850, $2.30; poplin, 6709½, $1.80; 0360, $2.67½. Gramercy 845.

SERGES.—8, B. G. L., $1; V. S. L., $1.50; 1900 at 90c. U. S. Textile, Gramercy 4356.

SERGES.—American 0036, U. S. 838, Whitman 94-3. Murray Hill 2871.

SERGE.—American, 0696, navy; right price. Farragut 332.

SERGES.—0609, 09070, American Woolen Co., black and navy. Spring 607.

SERGE.—0036, American; 22 pieces black and navy; $2.50. Madison Square 1557.

SERGES.—Gera 9056, navy and black; American 0609. Madison Square 8102.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—All cotton, 25 and 50 per cent; will give dating. L 192 Times.

SILK JAP.—To close out, cheap; flesh color. Farragut 5026.

SILKS.—Few pieces white pongee linings. Florsheim, 101 5th Av.

SILKS.—20 pieces, white, Japan, about 3M-M. Mad. Square 2058.

SILKS.—Few pieces good white washable satins. Florsheim, 101 5th Av.

SILVERTONES.—Navy, pekin, taupe, plum, Bourgundy, reindeer, oxford, also Holden Leonard crystal cord, taupe 396. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONES, Velours, and Duvet de Laines; all colors for sale. Mad. Sq. 5825.

SKIRTINGS.—54-inch and 48-inch, all wool plaids and stripes; also 58-inch cotton warp plaids and stripes. Fall and Spring shades in big variety. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplin, $2.25; silk striped, plaid taffeta, and satin, newest Spring models, $2.50 up. Immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d St.

SKIRTS.—1,000 silk poplin skirts to close out at a price; exceptional running number; also serges, poplins, and Oxfords. Call Harlem 6031. 1,305 5th Av.

SKIRTS.—1,000 $2 each. Fishman Bros., 12 West 17th Street.

SKIRTS.—Poplins, serges, silk; dresses, waists, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

SKIRTS, 1,000; all wool serges, poplins, to close; $3.25. Ford, 151 West 36th.

SUITINGS.—1,000 yards 6-4 Oxford; will sell at a price. Stuyvesant 5172.

SUITS.—High-grade suits; duvet de laine; velours, velveteen, serges, and oxfords; exceptional values. Potter & Schattman, 147 West 22d St. Chelsea 7233.

SUITS AND COATS to close out, broadcloth, velour, and silvertone, fur-trimmed. Etkin Bros., 106 West 32d St.

SUITS AND COATS of the better grade to close out. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

SUITS.—Spring line open for inspection; can be seen only in our showroom. Plotkin, 110 West 25th St.

SUITS (Spring) for jobbers; sure sellers; $11.50 up. Excello, 142 West 24th.

SUITS, Coats.—Our best styles, to close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

SWATCHES.—1150 lbs., 9x27 swatches from two of a kind, up to twenty of a kind; represent general line of clothing, pants and overcoats; also 1200 swatches, 27x27, lots of all wool serges in both lots; price 75c per lb. for 9x27, and 37½c for 27x27. Address, Palmer Clothing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

TRICOLLETTE.—Assorted colors, to close out; low price. Spring 784.

TRICOTINES.—4718, also 033 wool jerseys, all colors, below market price. Madison Square 8350.

UNIFORMS for officers and students, army trading corps, in cotton, wool, and serge; immediate delivery. U. S. Uniform Co., 93 5th Av.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS, all-wool Americans 13046; Kelley's 3000, Slater's 2266; Kersey, American 15020, Juilliard's 2003, Meyer's 5050 Black River, all colors, below market price. Greeley 4377.

VELOURS—Botany, F. & H., Boohman, brown, black, navy, plum; Pom Pom-American, taupe, reindeer; Bolivia; F. & H., pekin, navy; Kasha-Suede 1233, Boohman. Greeley 498.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS.—Stoney Starkey, Kelley, Ottaquechee. Buckley, Cohen, Brightwood, Barker Wilder, Lausser, Juilliard, Lawrence. Greeley 1121.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTHS.—Light and heavyweights; also poplins and chiffon pajamas in Spring shades. Telephone Gramercy 2991.

VELOURS.—American heavyweight burgundy, other shades, 0360, 082; right prices. Chas. Cohen, 315 4th Av.

VELOURS, American 082, 0360, Steven's 4281, Garfield 5118, all colors, under market price; terms. Farragut 2616.

VELOUR.—Lightweight Copenhagen, Pekin, reindeer, 0360, 4281, or similar; cash or 10 days. Chelsea 4210.

VELOURS.—Buckley & Cohen, all wool, $2.75; Lausser velour, $2.50, all colors. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

VELOURS.—American 0360; burgundy and taupe. Phone Mr. Alvin. Madison Square 8102.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS, heavyweights and lightweights, all makes and shades; right prices. Werren Woolen Co., 41 W. 25th.

VELOURS.—All colors, heavy and lightweight, for sale. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

VELOURS.—28 pieces blue, 14 pieces brown, 11062 American; will sell at a price. Stuyvesant 5172.

VELOURS, heavyweight, Gera 50803, reindeer, taupe, Burgundy, navy, brown, and green. Chelsea 7884.

VELOUR, Gera 10555, reindeer, taupe, plum, navy, brown. Chelsea 7884.

VELOURS.—American 13046, 032, 0859, Brightwood 4768. Madison Square 8121.

VELOUR.—American 0360; 12 pieces; $2.65. Madison Square 1557.

VELVETEEN.—Seven pieces navy twill back, 27-inch, $1.80. Tel. Mad. 9777.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VENETIANS.—Dura luxe, Ironwear, Sol Cohen, cotton plushes, ¾ goods. Greeley 1123.

VENETIANS.—32 and 36 inch blacks; several small lots to close out. Gramercy 3004.

VOILES, Organdies, Nainsooks, Batiste, and Lawns below market price. Call Spring 9569, between 4 and 6.

WAISTS.—Black and white poplin to close out at low price. Star Waist Mfg. Co., 15 East 26th St.

WOOLENS, Corduroy, Voiles, Organdies, and all cotton piece goods wanted; redyed in all colors. Superior, Greenpoint 1670.

WORSTERINE.—400 lbs. 2-ply old rose worsterine. I. Ravich & Sons, 534 W. Broadway.

YALAMA.—Botany, F. & H. velour, silvertones, oxford suitings; very cheap. Madison Square 8480.

YARN.—Fibre silk, 300 Dernier, Grade A, natural, on cones. K 351 Times.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors with Spring styles, all materials, call all week. Hugo H. Levy & Bro., 29 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on high-class silk and tailor-made dresses. 14 East 32d St., 9th floor,

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted with silk and serge Spring styles dresses. 20 West 27th, third floor.

Allied Industries.

MACHINES for sale.—10 95-1 Singer machines; also individual motors. Chelsea 6877. Pollonaise Dress Co., 132 West 21st.

NEEDLES for Sale.—4,000,000 English assorted Sharps, 8-9, $3.50 per M cash. Mills Sales, 80 Beaver.

NEEDLES.—Japanese hand sewing stock; assorted sizes. Call Rector 0584.

Trunk Sale.—Wardrobe and sample trunks at reduced prices. Diamond, 5 West 21st.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Progressive concern, manufacturing children's headwear, desires experienced salesman for retail trade, capable of doing $50,000 establishined trade, Middle West, splendid opportunity, state all details and territory covered, commission. H. D., 806 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted.

BUSINESS MAN, retired, seeks connection reliable concern; young, active, honest; consider investment after trial; Saturdays observed. L 301 Times.

SALESMEN, two, traveling South; office Savannah, Ga., open for silk, cotton waists; silk, muslin underwear; gingham, house dresses; big following; commission basis. A 75 Times.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; S. M. Herrman, Miss R. Peck, millinery; 41 Union Square; Gregorian.

ALTOONA, Penn.—L. Bergman, jobs coats; 37 W. 26th.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; Miss M. A. Gallagher, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Varsity Underwear Co.; L. H. Weil, underwear materials; 906 Broadway.

BOSTON—Jordan,

SAW SURRENDER IN FIRST PEACE PLEA

English Writer Said Note Was Confession of Impending Collapse in Germany.

FEARS OF A REVOLUTION

Thought Bolshevist Activity Would Stir Unrest in a Nation Humiliated by Defeat.

In the issue of the magazine, The New Europe, of Oct. 24, published in London, there appeared as the leading article a paper entitled, "Germany and the Revolution," in which the anonymous author predicted the cataclysm that shakes the German Empire. An explanatory note says that the article was written before Prince Max sent his first note to President Wilson on Oct. 6, in which Germany for the first time expressed a willingness to make peace on the conditions laid down by the President. Of far greater importance than President Wilson's communications, the writer added, was his statement "that until peace is concluded he will continue to send over each month 250,000 fresh American troops."

"The nation became divided into two great sections," says the article. "On the one side was the whole fabric of the State-maintaining parties, which included practically all the upper classes and all the middle classes who aimed at public life or a career in any of what we call the liberal professions; the public service, local administration, church, and education, were all enlisted as part of the Government machine. On the other side were the great mass of the working men who had been brought into the great organization of Social Democracy, the ultimate object of which was to overthrow the fabric of Government. There can be little doubt that the very unwholesome conditions of internal affairs was one of the chief factors which brought about the war; people began to see that things could not go on much longer as they were, and the governing classes had to face the dilemma of meeting an acute internal crisis or of making some great coup by which once for all they should establish their authority upon the people. There was one specific for meeting this emergency. A successful war which would extend German authority over the other countries of Central Europe would have, as its result to establish the authority of the army, the crown, the Prussian aristocracy, and the great industrials in Germany itself.

"How right they were was seen by the course of events in Germany during the first years of the war. Had the war ended in a German success, had Mitteleuropa been established, then the quest of Europe would have been accompanied by the conquest of the German people themselves.

Collapse of the Nation.

"But in the last three months, with a rapidity as dramatic as it has been unexpected, the whole plan has collapsed. Germany has not won but has lost the war; she will not emerge from it with extended power over other nations; the German nation are confronted by the imminent possibility of that, the very possibility of which they have always taken so confident, nay, contemptuous, absence of victory on the Western battle front. The effect of this on the internal situation has been immediate. The Government has lost its intellectual and moral authority and its power to control, with the possibility of using the instruments which have been so long at its disposal, during this in the hour of its failure and disaster.

"This is back to one of the most serious questions which a Government could be confronted with, for all history tells us that a collapse of the kind which is now developing is one to which media and barriers cannot be set. In a country such as Germany revolutions do not come from organized bodies. They do not begin with the movements itself, but begin to break up when they suddenly are more interesting both in their objects and in their methods, than those who began the agitation. A change which begins with the demand for moderate constitutional reform easily degenerates into the overthrow of all government; when we look for a political revolution we find ourselves on the verge of social anarchy.

"We can have no doubt that the German Government are acutely aware of the danger that is in front of them, and we may be sure that this was one of the chief reasons why, as soon as they recognized that military victory was impossible, they saw that their only way of salvation was to bring about peace, immediate peace, peace before there had been any great military disaster. They saw that constitutional changes were inevitable; they could not afford to risk carrying through these changes under the influence of some great catastrophe.

"We can be sure that this was one of the motives which influenced them in making their offer of peace on Oct. 4, and in particular, that this gave their peace offer its particular form. The surrender—for it was in fact a surrender—was more rapid and more complete than the military situation alone seems to have required. We speak of it as a surrender, for what other name can we give to this combined request for an armistice and acceptance of President Wilson's fourteen points? The Germans are thoroughly acquainted with what we may call the etiquette of military matters. They know that the request for an armistice is and must be interpreted as a recognition of defeat."

First Note Meant Defeat.

The dispatch of Prince Max's note also indicated, the writer added, that Germany recognized two basic principles of peace, which no German Government would ever discuss—the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France and giving up Prussian Poland to a new Polish State.

"No Government in Germany could possibly have gone so far unless it felt that it was confronted with a catastrophe worse than that involved in the acceptance of the fourteen points, a catastrophe worse than any military defeat, viz., not only a political but a social revolution at home.

"We know that the Bolshevists, who are extending their authority in Russia, are deliberately using every means to extend their influence abroad and are rejoicing at the prospect of German anarchy. Is it, men will say, to our advantage to see a Commune arise, not only in one city, but in every city upon the Continent? We want, indeed, the Government to be transferred from the hands which have hitherto held the reins, but we want the transference to be executed in an orderly and legal manner. We want, above all, to have a recognized and constituted German Government, with which we can settle details of peace and from whom we can demand the reparation which we desire. If Germany were to go the way of Russia, then all the talk of indemnities and punishment and reparation would be futile.

Saw Sincerity in Pleas.

"On the whole we are inclined to believe that there has been a real change of view in Germany, in the nation and in the Government alike. The old system has fallen; it has done so because it has failed. The nation believed in it because it brought to Germany wealth and power; now they see that it has brought to it discredit and disaster. It has been judged by its own acts. It is not a question of justice, of honesty, of moral reform. It is a question of competence and wisdom.

"The fundamental principle of the old system was that the conduct of foreign affairs was a matter so delicate, required such superior wisdom, that it could not be entrusted to the German nation themselves. This contention can no longer be upheld. For the old system has brought the German nation into a situation which every loyal German would especially wish to avoid. When the great war, so long talked of, came about, it came under circumstances most unfavorable to Germany, in a war not with one or two States, but with practically the whole of the rest of Europe. It was the commonplace of diplomacy that it was necessary to avoid the formation of a great coalition against Germany. This coalition was, in fact, formed.

"The best hope for the world," the article concludes, "is that the defeat of the German Army should come as rapidly as possible, and that the German nation should, without any mist of negotiation to obscure its outlook, realize that it has come to the condition to which defeated nations come, to which France came in 1871. Best for the world and ultimately best for Germany itself. Far more important than the negotiations which President Wilson is conducting is the statement which he has made that until peace is concluded he will continue to send over each month 250,000 fresh American troops."

TAFT SAYS AMERICANS MAY POLICE GERMANY

Thinks Our Troops Will Be Detained Abroad After the War for Garrison Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 10.—William H. Taft, who delivered his final address today in the "Win the War" convention at the University of Wisconsin, said that America might have to garrison Germany. The Bolshevki, he declares, were the enemies of mankind, seeking the destruction of the educated, the thrifty, the well-to-do, and the respectable.

"Their failure to believe in liberty regulated by law is just as much the work of the Hohenzollerns the Hapsburgs and the Romanoffs as their own present predicament," said the speaker.

"They are responsible and punishable for both kinds of disturbance.

"And on this account I do not think the boys will be coming home. They will stay there to steady the results of the war. Not a man among them is a Bolshevik. Theirs is the responsibility visited upon those who enjoy the boon of popular government. Our boys may have to garrison Germany. The French have an immense need for man power. American soldiers may properly undertake this burden of police and guard duty. And they will improve the environment in which they are put.

"Threatened with the despotism of the mob, democracy regards it only as the natural swing of the pendulum to the opposite extreme. Also, democracy, as I see it, cannot allow us to escape responsibility for what goes on in the world when we have such power to control what goes on."

Mr. Taft outlined the way in which the aims of the League to Enforce Peace had become a matter of political importance, instead of a remote academic question.

"It is our business to see that this change has come into the minds of our legislative representatives," said he.

"Then you will find you can't see them for the dust they make in getting over to our side. We must demand and urge this be taken up as the acute pending question in setting those peace terms."

Mr. Taft reviewed the University S. A. T. C. at Villas Park, and addressed its members immediately afterward from the steps of the State Historical Library. He left for a meeting tonight in the interests of the United War Work campaign in Milwaukee.

MEETS LICHNOWSKY'S FATE

Dr. Lipsius Forced to Flee Because of Armenian Exposures.

How the German Government drove into exile Dr. Johannes Lipsius the one humane German who was bold enough to tell the truth about Turkish atrocities was recently told by Dr. Albert Oeri, editor of the Basler Nachrichten of Basle, Switzerland who is now in this country with a delegation of Swiss journalists invited to America by the Committee of Public Information.

Like Prince Lichnowsky who was not afraid to state facts about Germany's responsibility for the war, Dr. Lipsius met the fate prepared for all those who dared to tell the truth about Germany's methods. He found himself unable to live safely in Germany and is now residing in Holland.

Despite the persistent denials of the German press of his charges, Dr. Lipsius convinced many Germans twenty years ago in a book which he wrote about conditions in the East that the Turks were massacring the Armenians. In 1915 Dr. Lipsius went to Constantinople, as head of the German Orient Mission, where Ambassador Morgenthau made accessible to him unimpeachable information of the shocking cruelty of the Turks to the Armenians.

On the basis of these American reports and of the statements made by sisters in German hospitals in Turkey who were eyewitnesses of the deportations, Dr. Lipsius wrote a book in German about the atrocities and had it printed secretly in Germany. His intention was to send it to all the Protestant pastors in Germany and to all members of the Reichstag.

The German Post Office authorities did not wish the people to know the truth and attempted to seize these volumes, but since they were mailed at a number of post offices many copies actually reached the addressees. They aroused many pastors and many leaders of the Social Democrats, and there was actually held in 1917 a debate of the Armenian question in the German Reichstag, but the German newspapers were forbidden to publish anything concerning it. Dr. Lipsius was deposed as Secretary of the German Orient Mission and had to seek safety in flight.

Before the war, Germany, with Switzerland, supported an orphanage and hospital at Curfa to care for the victims of the Damascus massacre twenty years ago, but Germany's friendship for Turkey put a stop to all German help for these institutions. When the war broke out the Central Powers refused to allow Dr. Andreas Vischer, the Swiss who was in charge of these institutions but who was then on a vacation in Switzerland, to return to Curfa, although his assistant was allowed to remain in the city.

According to information which reached Switzerland, Dr. Oeri said, none of the inmates of these two institutions who entered it in 1906 are living today. In 1915 Turkish soldiers under the leadership of a German officer entered the Armenian quarter, broke down the resistance of the men, murdered those who surrendered, and deported the women and children.

WANTS BELGIUM TO LEAD.

Dr. Guttery Would Have Her Troops the First in Berlin.

Dr. Arthur T. Guttery, President of the Free Church Council of England, and a member of the British commission recently sent to this country, delivered an address last night at the Madison Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street.

"I want," he said, "the allied forces to seal the verdict of humanity in the City of Berlin, where the crimes were thought of. I would like to see, not the English or American or French boys lead the way, but the troops of that brave little country, Belgium, whose spiritual and undying courage held up the Huns long enough to prevent the world from being run over by a despotic power."

Dr. Guttery said that the time was coming, and that the need was already here, when all Christian faiths and creeds must unite under one banner, with one aim, Christianity.

AUSTRALIA'S STAND CRITICISED BY CECIL

British Minister Says Premier Hughes Interprets Wilson's Points Extravagantly.

JUSTICE AT PEACE TABLE

May Require Compensation for Both Private Losses and Public Expenditures.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Premier W. M. Hughes of Australia took issue today with three of President Wilson's fourteen points in a statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the dominions had not been consulted before they were accepted by the Allies as the peace basis.

In the first place, he objected to the President's third clause, which, he argued, limits the rights of States to adopt a differential tariff. This, he maintained, would be a limitation of Australia's sovereignty which she could not accept. She had been fighting for the rights of small nations, and as a small nation she wanted her own.

Then Hughes asked why no provision had been made for Germany's indemnifying the Allies for the cost of the war. Australia's own war debt was £300,000,000, and he could not see why she should be burdened with it when Germany would have exacted the heaviest indemnities possible if she had been victorious.

Finally Hughes declared that the handing over of Germany's Pacific colonies in the neighborhood of Australia to her ought to have been specified. He pointed out that New Guinea was only eighty miles from Queensland, and asked how Americans would like such an excellent base for U-boats, airplanes, or ships to be in the hands of Germans so near their own doors.

Lord Robert Cecil was asked by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this afternoon for his view of the criticisms passed by Premier Hughes of Australia on three of President Wilson's fourteen points. With regard to Premier Hughes's contention that the President's stipulation concerning economic treaties was an infringement of Australia's national rights, Lord Robert said:

"It seems to me a most extravagant interpretation of the President's words; but putting that aside, any treaty between two nations may be construed as an abridgment of their national rights. All that the President lays down may be regarded as a gigantic economic treaty."

Asked about Premier Hughes's contention that Germany should be required, in addition to making reparation to Australian citizens for private injuries received at the hands of the enemy, to foot the bill for Australia's national expenditure in the war, Lord Robert said:

"That will be a matter for the Peace Conference, and some estimates of the injuries done to private interests are enormous, but if I understand the plain meaning of English, the Peace Conference will be at liberty to require compensation for both private losses and public expenditure. The only thing explicitly ruled out is the imposition of any punitive fine."

Referring to Premier Hughes's complaint that the disposition of Germany's colonies in the Southern Pacific had not been included in the bond, Lord Robert referred to recent speeches of Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour, and said that they should be sufficient.

FEWER WORKERS INJURED.

Industrial Board Points Out Benefits of Compensation Law.

A report by the Bureau of Compensation of the State Industrial Commission says that since employers have had to pay for accidents to their employes the number of accidents in industrial plants have greatly decreased, the average of the last year being a little less than one in each plant. This is explained by the fact that employers are now more careful to safeguard their employes against accidents, and that men and women are not now set to work at machines until they have been fully instructed in the use of them.

Another point made by the commission is that the cost of compensation has convinced employers that it is cheaper to employ skilled men and women at a higher rate than those who are unskilled at a lesser wage. In 1914, when the compensation law was enacted, the average weekly wages of employes was between $13 and $14 a week. The average is now $20. Commenting on the fact that the Federal Government has appropriated $2,000,000 and enacted a law for the rehabilitation of soldiers, the report says that the soldiers of peace as well as of war need rehabilitation. It adds:

"Industrially who needs to be rehabilitated? The answer is those who have been permanently injured. Therefore the importance of prevention is emphasized, for prevention makes unnecessary compensation and rehabilitation. In this connection it is well for every employer and every citizen to sit down and contemplate the loss from an industrial accident.

"It begins the moment the injured workman leaves his machine. It affects not only the worman himself, but his family, his employer, his possible other employers for whom he might have worked had he not been injured, &c. In fact, it is a case of pure loss, and its burden is borne by somebody somewhere. The value of the preventive measure therefore becomes all the more apparent as the question is considered to its end."

BRONX GETS RECORD TAX.

$663,558 on Douglas Estate that Held $961,000 Liberty Loan.

The largest transfer tax recorded in Bronx County will be paid this morning when the fee on the estate of the late James Douglas of Riverdale-on-Hudson, who died last July, is entered. Alfred B. Simons, Transfer Tax Appraiser, in his report filed with Surrogate George M. S. Schultz, placed the tax at $663,558.02.

The total of the Douglas estate was put at $18,635,722, less about $1,000,000 for debts and counsel fees. At his death, Mr. Douglas, who was a financier and mining stock promoter, had $370,255 cash, $469,498 bonds and notes, and $15,172,000 stocks. Among the assets are $150,000 of the First Liberty Loan, $400,000 Second Loan, and $411,000 Third Loan, making a total of $961,000 lent to

SUFFRAGISTS SEE VICTORY.

Recent Election a Rebuke to Democratic Opponents, Says Miss Paul.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The fight for the adoption of the constitutional amendment to give suffrage to women has gained adherents, said Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the National Woman's Party, today, by the control of the Senate passing from the Democrats to the Republicans. The amendment, she said, had gained at least one vote and perhaps two in the present Senate, by reason of the election of men favorable to the cause to replace, for the short term, December to March 4, members who opposed the amendment.

"Woman suffrage comes out of the election with greater prestige and a stronger political position than it has ever held," said Miss Paul in a statement. "In all but two of the suffrage States the Democratic candidates against whom we campaigned, were defeated. In those two, Montana and Nevada, the Democratic majorities were so reduced that it was two days before it was known whether the Democratic candidates were elected or defeated.

"Not only has the Democratic Party received a strong rebuke, for its treatment of suffrage, but individual opponents have learned that suffrage cannot longer be opposed with impunity. Outside of the South, where the elections last Tuesday were merely confirmations of the primary results, every Senator seeking re-election who had voted against suffrage, except two, was defeated."

Among the anti-suffragists defeated by suffragists enumerated by Miss Paul in her statement are Senator Saulsbury, President pro tem. of the Senate; Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, Senators Benet and Hardwick, and the election of Governor Stanley of Kentucky to the seat made vacant by the death of Ollie James, long a suffrage opponent.

"With the elections behind us, and strengthened by the results therefrom, we turn again to the battle with the Senate, determined that before these hundred days remaining in this Congress have gone the suffrage amendment shall have passed," Miss Paul's statement concludes.

FORM 1,200 LABOR BOARDS.

Every State Except Two Has One or More Community Agencies.

About 1,200 community labor boards are now organized and functioning as a part of the United States Employment Service. With the exception of Alaska and New Mexico, which have not yet reported, every State in the Union has two or more community boards active in supervising the recruiting and distribution of labor in their communities.

Out of a total of fifty States, counting Alaska and the District of Columbia, thirty are on record as having completed their full number of boards. Approximately 1,500 boards will be the final total, it is expected, and from the speed with which the work is progressing it is expected the goal will be reached within three or four weeks.

In nine States sixty-one boards report the naming of women members in accordance with the ruling provided for the appointment of two women members to each local community board, one of whom is to represent local labor and the other local management. The number of community boards to which women members have been nominated and the States in which these boards are located are: Colorado, 1; Delaware, 4; Illinois, 3; Montana, 4; New Hampshire, 29; New Mexico, 1; North Carolina, 4; Maryland, 13, and Rhode Island, 2.

Although all community boards are functioning the members have not officially been inducted into the Employment Service, and it is probable that they will not until all States have completed their lists. At that time all nominations will be placed before the Secretary.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Saying "Shanley's Tonight" is saying "dinner" in a way that anticipates the sum total of dining out under the pleasantest possible conditions—delightfully prepared and served food among equally delightful surroundings.

Vaudeville of carefully selected vintage—evenings, 7 to 1.

The "different" kind of special midday luncheon—90c (Music), 12 to 2:30 P. M.

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Buy W. S. S. Regularly

SHANLEY'S
Broadway 42nd to 44th St.

EXCELLENT A LA CARTE Table D'Hote Dinner
BUSINESS PEOPLE'S LUNCH SERVED 11 TO 6
TRY OUR DELICIOUS CHICKEN DINNER SUNDAY SERVED NOON TO 9.
Janssen wants to see you
Formerly the Famous Hofbrau
30th Street and Broadway
Exhibition Dancers.
SYMPHONY CONCERTS, 6 TO 9 P. M.—FROM 9 UNTIL CLOSE, DANCING
DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway station at 86th St. corner.
NEW YORK
Largest and Most Attractive Midtown Hotel. Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons, Room and Private Bath,
$3 to $5 Per Day
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $5 to $8 Per Day.
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

HOTEL NEWTON
2528 B'way, bet. 94th & 95th Sts.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 a day. Double, $2.00 to $5.00 a day.

HOTEL LAURELTON
147-9 West 55th St., Near 7th Ave.
A Hotel of Quality and Refinement
ATTRACTIVE, SUNNY SUITES OF 2 ROOMS & BATH, $135 PER MO.
Restaurant—Popular Prices.
J. G. BOGGS. Tel. Circle 240

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $10 and up; furnished cottages; booklet.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

Laurel House
Lakewood, N. J.
Favorably located for autumn and winter patronage, 60 miles from New York in the famous pine belt of New Jersey. Now open.
A. J. Murphy, Mgr. C. V. Murphy, Asst. Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Hotel Dennis,
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Situated, planned and managed to give comfort and health.
WALTER J. BUZBY

Marlborough-Blenheim
The Leading Resort House of the World
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
Health Is Efficiency
A Germicide Climate and Clean Streets. No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments. Ownership Management, Swann, White & Sorb Co.

The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
Ocean Front. Unusually attractive during Autumn and Winter Seasons. Luxurious lobbies and beautifully furnished Sun Parlors thoroughly heated. Charming afternoon musicales with complimentary Tea Service. Garage
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL and COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
Cap. 600. Special Winter Rates. Diet Kitchen
Open All Year. S. Hanstein, Prop.

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WHITE STAR LINE
Frequent Sailings
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
DRAFTS & MONEY ORDERS
Britain—Ireland—Italy—Scandinavia
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

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Express Postal Service
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NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
FREQUENT DEPARTURES
Company's Office 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900
COMMERCIAL SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
PASSENGER AGENTS, 398 BROADWAY.
FREIGHT AGENTS, 29 BROADWAY.

STEAMBOATS.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON By Boat & Rail $4.40
PROVIDENCE Boat $2.97 Direct
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.10 TO $3.30.
Above prices include war tax.
Phone Spring 9491.

METROPOLITAN LINE
TO BOSTON
VIA CAPE COD CANAL
$4.00 Including War Tax
Phone Barclay 5000
HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES.
Daily Service from Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M.; West 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.25. Due Albany 6 o'clock following morning.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Daylight service up the Hudson
Discontinued for Season.

NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, KINGSTON. Franklin St., 4 P. M. Phone 4075 Franklin.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

TROY EVENING LINE Mon., Wed., Fri. To Troy Direct.
6 P. M., Pier 43, N. R., N. Y. Tel. Spring 1845

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—PENNSYLVANIA CEMENT COMPANY, Plaintiff, against BRADLEY CONTRACTING COMPANY, Defendant.
TO ALL CREDITORS OF, OR CLAIMANTS AGAINST, BRADLEY CONTRACTING COMPANY:
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court in and for the Southern District of New York, dated and filed the 6th day of November, 1918, you are required to present and file duly verified written statements or proofs of your claims against BRADLEY CONTRACTING COMPANY, with Stephen U. Hopkins, John S. Sheppard and George C. Delacy, the Receivers of that Company, at their offices, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, on or before December 15, 1918; and that, as provided by said order, no person, co-partnership or corporation, asserting any claim whatsoever against said Bradley Contracting Company, who fails so to file such statement or proof on or before the date named, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate or assets of Bradley Contracting Company in the hands of said Receivers or to share in any distribution of said estate or assets.
Dated, New York, N. Y., Nov. 6th, 1918.
STEPHEN U. HOPKINS, JOHN S. SHEPPARD and GEORGE C. DELACY, as Receivers of BRADLEY CONTRACTING COMPANY, One Madison Avenue, New York City.
HUGHES, ROUNDS, SCHURMAN & DWIGHT, 60 Broadway, New York City, and
LEO OPPENHEIMER, 60 Wall Street, New York City, Attorneys for Receivers.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LADY WITH NEW CAR AND CHAUFFEUR, desires two persons, to motor to California, each paying one-third running expense of car. L 300 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Are you interested in foreign representation? For five years immediately prior and up to our entry into the war I was in close contact with trade requirements and conditions in France, Switzerland, Spain, Balkans, and Russia, having successfully represented important American interests in these countries; am now preparing my initial after-war trip and will take on one or two additional concerns desiring live-wire representation; can guarantee immediate results. K 396 Times.

GENERAL EXPORT CORPORATION, at present organizing to supply European requirements, particularly reconstruction materials for France and Belgium, to be affiliated with long-established American import and export corporation, requires party with capital willing to go to Paris, joining one of executives in the management of the Continental business; splendid opportunity offered to right person who looks for assured future. R 699 Times Downtown.

Long established progressive export corporation, with extensive foreign connections, offers experienced department managers with clean records lasting, responsible positions, contracts guaranteeing profit-sharing and drawing account; relative investment required to guarantee long service by individual candidates; others not desirable. K 704 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN with extensive business experience wishes to represent important manufacturing firms who require a direct trade with England. He would also accept commissions for British manufacturers. Highest bankers and solicitors' references. M. B. Bloom, 259A, Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1., England.

Treasurer wanted for proprietary remedy company; good position and brilliant, permanent future for gentleman able to take $5,000 of company's 7% preferred stock, with liberal bonus of common stock. Proprietary, L 295 Times.

Factory for Sale.—12,000 sq. ft., 3 stories, brick, steam heat and electric light; fully equipped; boiler, motors, polishing and plating outfit; to close estate owner will sell at bargain. Address Box 830, Bridgeport, Conn.

A flourishing boarding house, doing a business of $20,000 annually; established 14 years; owner retiring; several thousand dollars necessary; easily run; owner will stay with buyer if agreeably acquainted. Inquire Van D. Raun, 365 Manhattan Av.

Lifetime Opportunity.—A well-established and fast growing house, manufacturing ladies' hats, is looking for an honest, reliable man as a partner, either active or silent, with about $6,000. Address R 91 Times.

Wanted—Loan $20,000, three years, 6%, plus bonus; secured by second mortgage new, valuable Brooklyn commercial property, leased ten years. Communicate Room 1523, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

Factory, 12 looms, narrow fabric, quilling, warping, and winding machines; complete equipment; in good order; location, N. Y. City; can be bought cheap on quick action. Box 25, 1,639 3d Av.

A large and growing corporation, essential industry, in country town, wants efficient office manager and bookkeeper; investment $10,000 required, with position; particulars on interview. H. & W., L 294 Times.

For Sale—Well established, prosperous dental office, with good will of business; splendid chance for competent dentist. Apply Schatia, 106 5th Av., 8386 Chelsea.

Embroidery plant, fully equipped, Singer embroidery, scalloping, and bonnaz machines. Embroidery Mfg., 107 West 25th.

Druggist will invest $5,000 to $10,000 in good paying store; particulars first letter or no attention. X 229 Times Annex.

Profitable rooming house, excellent location, for sale. Apply Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th Av.

Art furniture antique shop, long lease, for sale; great opportunity. Schuyler 8508.

Wanted.—Up-to-date, well-located rooming house. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th.

Business Notices.

CORPORATIONS organized New York, including everything, $63.50; collections everywhere. Eichner, 1,547 Broadway. Bryant 77 5.

REAL ESTATE.

Executive, Insurance, Brokers' or Lawyers' Offices
1600 Square Feet.
Three large, bright private rooms. Several smaller rooms. Ample outer space. Will divide if desired.
Reasonable rent, long term available.
Room 422, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 27 5th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Two choice single offices on 10th floor Brunswick Bldg., 225 Fifth Ave., to sublet. Immediate occupancy. Terms reasonable. Apply to Park & Tilford, Room 1015.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 WEST 72D ST.
APARTMENTS OF THREE AND FOUR EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS, sumptuously furnished; all appointments are of highest standard; fine tiled kitchens, with ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

"CHATSWORTH ANNEX"
340 WEST 72nd ST.
High-class single apartments of 10 very large rooms, 4 baths on each floor. Immediate possession. $4,000 per annum.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, AGENTS, 102 WEST 72nd St.

407 CENTRAL PARK WEST, at 101st St.
8 ROOMS, BATH, 2 TOILETS.
$95 to $105.
Exceptionally large living and dining room; all night elevator service.

5 West 82nd Street
Eight sunny rooms, bath, two toilets. Artistic decorations. Elevator.
$1,400.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.
3 rooms and bath, studio apartment, open fireplaces, steam heat, etc.
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 West 11th Street.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section IV., Paragraph G, Sub-Sec. 1, of the Tariff Act of October 8, 1918, I have seized and hold 1 lot lottery tickets, 1 obscene figure, 215 pkgs. illegal articles, 4 obscene pictures, 3 lottery tickets and 1 lottery list, 3 obscene pictures, 14 lottery tickets, 2 lottery tickets, 2 obscene pictures, 12 obscene pictures, 1 obscene picture, 2 lottery tickets, 34 obscene pictures, 3 lottery tickets, 1 obscene pamphlet, 1 obscene pamphlet and 9 obscene pictures, 15 pictures, 13 obscene pictures, 11 obscene pictures, 23 illegal articles, 3 obscene pictures, 4 obscene pictures, 6 obscene pictures, 11 illegal articles, 9 obscene pictures, 6 obscene pictures and 1 obscene pamphlet, 1 obscene pamphlet, 3 pkgs. obscene books & photos, 2 obscene pictures, 9 obscene pictures, 29 obscene pictures and 1 obscene pamphlet, 8 obscene pictures, 1 obscene pamphlet and 21 illegal articles, 2 obscene pictures, 20 obscene pictures, 2 obscene pictures & 10 lbs. pamphlets, 30 obscene pictures, 5 obscene pictures, 25 obscene pictures, 18 obscene pictures, 2 illegal articles, 12 illegal articles, 1 lottery list, 6 obscene pictures, 1 illegal article, 8 obscene pictures & 1 obscene pamphlet, 23 obscene pictures, 1 illegal article, 1 obscene picture, 8 illegal articles, 8 illegal articles, 1 obscene picture and 1 obscene pamphlet, 25 obscene pictures and 1 illegal article, 16 illegal articles and 1 obscene article and 3 obscene pamphlets, 1 obscene ring, 12 illegal articles, 1 obscene pamphlet, 1 obscene article, 11 obscene pictures, 8 obscene pictures, 1 obscene book, 2 illegal articles, 1 obscene article, 1 obscene picture, 6 illegal articles, 29 obscene pictures, 4 obscene pictures, 4 obscene pictures, 2 obscene pictures, 1 obscene letter, 27 obscene pictures, 10 obscene pictures and 1 obscene letter, 1 obscene picture, 9 illegal articles, 1 obscene pamphlet and 9 obscene pictures, 1 pkg. illegal articles, 1 illegal article.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brooklyn.

The last word in a detached brick house, including large porch and garage, opposite Prospect Park; up to the minute in every particular; 180 Ocean Av., between Lincoln Road and Parkside Av.; take Brighton Beach Line to Prospect Park Station. C. G. Reynolds, on premises, or 999 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Long Island.

Three-story stucco private dwelling and garage; lot, 150 feet deep; Chestnut St., Flushing, L. I., eight miles from Penn. Station; $500 down, balance monthly payments; easing $11,000. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 70th St., New York.

At Flushing, 10-room house to rent until April 1; rent, $35 per month, or for sale on reasonable terms. P. O. Box 103, Flushing, L. I.

Queens.

ONLY $4,800.
Big bargain; 2-family brick; $500 cash, balance easy terms; always rented; particulars. Address Room 74, 30 East 23d St., New York City.

Westchester County.

An unusual bargain on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; large stone mansion, 15 rooms, 3 baths, sun parlors, expensive woodwork, garage, garden, fruit; one acre; choice corner; park outlook and surroundings; convenient location; cash sale only; photograph limited interested parties. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, sole agents.

Wanted—Congenial couple to share furnished house with widower in suburbs, 20 minutes from 42d St. Write G. F., 1,464 3d Av.

Furnished house to let, very low; $75 month. Telephone 177 Bronxville.

New York State.

Owner, returning to Belgium, offers attractive home, new garage, acre of land, big trees, overlooking Hudson; close to express commuting station, for $6,500. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Coldsmith, 63 Park Row.

New Jersey.

Bargain—Six rooms, bath, all improvements; steam heat; follow the stucco dwelling; half hour, Erie; $3,750; easy terms. W. Brady, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3800 Beekman.

Rutherford, N. J.—House, 7 rooms, bath; gas, electricity; newly painted and decorated; price $5,000; terms $1,000 cash balance mortgage. Van Winkle Co., opposite station, Rutherford.

For Sale—Six-room houses, $4,800, $5,100, $5,200; easy terms. A. W. Van Winkle & Co., Rutherford, N. J.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

15-room furnished room house for sale; profit $150 per month. 259 West 75th St. Telephone Col. 9937.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

NEW detached one-family stucco houses, ready to occupy, $7,500-$9,500. Call, phone or write OTTO SINGER, Kings Highway Station, Sea Beach subway.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Matawan, N. J.—For sale, 90-acre farm, including implements, stock, and standing crop. 13-room house, tenant house, and barns. Jacob Lefferts, Matawan.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Office or schoolroom, 50x30, with 10 windows; lease until February, 1919, at reduced rental; immediate occupancy; will arrange longer lease if desired; also office partitions for sale. Stuyvesant 7420, or Room 1001, 112 East 19th St.

Cooper Square, upper half of house, 2d floor, suitable for light business; has electricity; 3d floor has 5 rooms and bath for dwelling; rent $50. Jas. Kyle & Sons, 721 Lexington Av.

357 Broadway, near Leonard St., store and basement, 10,000 sq. ft.; possession. F. J. Gallfoyle & Co., 185 Broadway. Tel. Cort. 7455.

133 WEST 72D ST.
MODERN BUILDING, SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS. SINGLE AND DOUBLE SUITES.

Lofts, stores, basements, with or without power, very light; all improvements; sprinkler equipment. H. Trenkman, 187 Lafayette St.

Lexington Av., 485.—All light store opposite entrance to Grand Central Palace; steam heat, electricity, &c.; rent $50. Jas. Kyle & Sons, 721 Lexington Av.

Store, 1,000 sq. ft., 2d floor, 5 rooms and bath; 3d floor, 5 rooms and bath; $50 each. Jas. Kyle & Sons, 721 Lexington Av.

Two rooms in excellent neighborhood for artist or will rent to suit purchaser. Just off 5th Av. in the Park. 4 Park.

Well furnished house, twelve rooms, four bathrooms, marble bath; hot water, central location. Rent $65. 260 West 72d.

86th, 140 West.—Light desirable front parlor for gentleman or professional man.

Furnished office, large and well; lift; phone & light. Room 1708, 24 Park Row.

Lenox Av., 342, near 127th, subway, large store, $100 monthly; 3 years.

Offices, $25 to $100; 50 story building. 110 West 40th St. Bryant 1220.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

308, (Murray Hill.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths; $200 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

407TH, 149 EAST.—Beautiful sunny, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, fine view. Apartment 94.

49TH ST.—Beautifully appointed, complete in every detail; Steinway grand piano; large living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath; all outside sunny rooms; $3,000

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

55TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.) —Attractive suite, two rooms and bath, fine hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Large, exclusive, front kitchenette, elevator apartment; eighth floor; references.

68TH, 59 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath room, extra lavatory; also one large room and bath room; high class.

69TH, 32 WEST.—Furnished, 2-3 rooms apartment, kitchenette; near Central Park; refined; $125-$150; would rent unfurnished.

69TH ST., 245 WEST, (the new west end.)— 2-room apartment; $60-$70. Col. 4408.

74TH, 41 WEST.—ONE AND TWO ROOMS, KITCHENETTES, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, BATHS, LAVATORIES, SHOWERS, ELECTRICITY, STEAM; WEEKLY, MONTHLY; REASONABLE.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Parlor floor, three rooms, bathroom; will divide; piano; just redecorated.

80'S, WEST—Handsomely furnished apartment, three rooms, kitchen, bath; $125 month. Elberson, 36 W. 42d St.

80'S, (West End.) — Beautiful furnished apartment, every convenience. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 Fifth Av.

84TH, 255 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Very high-class, elegantly furnished; 3 rooms, foyer, and bath. Apt. 7-F. Schuyler 9080.

91ST ST., 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment two rooms and bath; maid service; $85.

94TH, 203 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Six room elevator apt, southern exposure, all outside rooms; rent on reasonable terms for 6 months or longer. Call, or phone Baker, 3277 Riverside.

113TH, (Near Broadway.) — High-class bachelor apartment of two rooms and bath, steam heat, electric lights; dining room in building. R. A. McEntee Co., 544 West 113th. Phone Morning, 1901.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED. Choice apartments, 4 to 12 rooms; East, West; $150 up. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 209 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Attractive Apartments. Hotel Conveniences. At Apartment Rates. Inspection invited. THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.

110th St., between Amsterdam & Columbus Av Fully furnished apartments rented monthly. 1 Room with kitchenette & bath from $35 up. 2 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $50 up. 3 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $65 up. Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks east of Broadway Subway, near 6th and 9th Av. "L." Reference essential.

BROADWAY, 2,333, (85th.)—Renovated; substantially furnished 4, 7 rooms. Wallace, 1st apartment.

CALL ON MILLER, 162 West 50th St. LIST YOUR APARTMENTS. Circle 2067.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077

DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT. F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO., Broadway, Cor. 50th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

ELEGANTLY furnished apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths; on Riverside Drive. Phone Riverside 9826.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (Between 84th and 85th)—Nine rooms, three baths, handsomely furnished, piano, Victrola; immediate possession; long, short lease. Mr. Coyle, Schuyler 5960.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (Cor. 110th.)— Most beautiful section on the Drive; 7 rooms, 2 baths, completely furnished. Manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Apartment for rent, all conveniences; cozy and homelike; Apt. 6G. Call 9-12 or 5-9.

WE HAVE NUMEROUS CALLS FOR FURNISHED APARTMENTS. LIST YOURS WITH US. F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO., B'WAY, COR. 50TH. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

WEST END AV., 574, (Corner 88th St.)—To sublet for five months from Dec. 1, six rooms and two baths, all outside, beautifully furnished; $350 per month. G. W. Bishop, phone Schuyler 5960.

WEST END.—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; 11th floor. Vanderbilt 1445.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

81ST, 654 EAST, (Broo'lyn.)—Furnished 2-room apartment; telephone; all conveniences; select locality. Telephone Kenmore 6124. Carter.

Furnished—New Jersey.

Atlantic City—Most attractive furnished apartment, overlooking ocean and park, 6 rooms and bath; will rent for Winter or longer; furnishings include piano and Victrola; for further particulars address Box 602, The Courtland Agency, Atlantic City, N. J.

Unfurnished—East Side.

49TH ST., 36 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; gas and electric light free; also basement, suitable for business. Herbert A. Sherman, 41 East 41st St.

56TH ST., 109-111 EAST., near Park Av.—2 rooms and bath, $30; studio apartment; elevator; hall and maid service; references required.

84TH ST.-PARK AV.—Handsomely appointed apartment of four unusually large rooms; excellent closet space. Telephone Lenox 6977.

1,186 MADISON AV., (COR. 87TH ST.)— Seven-room apartment, $1,200; white wood, electric lights; large rooms; very attractive; near subway express. Apply on premises.

MADISON AV., 167, (Cor. 33d St.)—1 choice light corner, 3 rooms and bath; housekeeping facilities; maid service; $58. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 E. 44th St.

MADISON AV., 1,219.—Apartment to sublet; five rooms, bath and electricity; rent $65 a month.

MADISON AV., 513.—Two large rooms; private bath.

WAVERLY PLACE, 25 (2 doors from Washington Square North.)—2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; completely decorated; front basement; $480 per annum. Apply on premises or Earle & Calhoun, 200 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 5116.

Unfurnished—West Side.

46TH ST. 61 WEST.—Single floor, 5 rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; elevator; rent $75. H. Nelson Flannagan, 23 Union Sq.

50TH ST., 17 WEST.—Handsome apartments, 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $85 monthly up; lease. Apply premises.

52D, 47 WEST.—Beautiful five, and three room apartments, kitchenette; electricity; near 5th Av.

56TH, 327 WEST.—Two, four large, light rooms; remodeled; unique; elevator; accessible.

57TH ST., 200 WEST, COR. 7TH AV.— Two-room Duplex Apartment..... $2,000
Six-room Housekeeping Apartment..... 3,000
Seven-room Duplex Apartment..... 4,200
Eight-room Simplex Apartment..... 4,300
Apply to the Resident Manager.

74TH, 138 WEST.—Floor, private house, library, (roof garden,) steam, electricity; references.

93D, 270 WEST.—Remodeled large room, bath, furnished, unfurnished; top floor. Opper.

COLUMBUS CIRCLE.

Two or more large outside rooms and bath; elevator; fireproof; $80 per month and up. Apply Superintendent, 5 Columbus Circle, or Walter J. Salmon, 17 West 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 47.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (Just North of 116th.)—Unusual opportunity; up-to-date nine rooms, three baths; $1,600 up; require best of references. Hillenbrand, 1,050 Amsterdam Av.

WEST 80S.—Sublet choicest part apartment; sunny living room, bedroom, kitchen, maid's room; $1,500 year; subway. "L." A. Sd Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Lady in business desires to sublet a small furnished apartment in select neighborhood; address with full particulars. K 399 Times.

Furnished apartments wanted for our clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED.— Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 856.

Young couple desires one or two furnished rooms, with or without board; private bath preferable. A 73 Times.

Bright six-room apartment, west side, above 86th St.; five months; not over $100; excellent references. A 72 Times.

Man and wife desire small apartment, suitable for light housekeeping; address with particulars to G 253 Times.

Unfurnished.

3 or 4 room apartment, with bath; Brooklyn Heights or Bedford section. S 652 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

57TH ST., 23 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Private, large, sunny room; bath, steam; good service.

83D, 100 EAST.—Well furnished, heated, large living and nice bedroom; suitable for two. Perker.

HOTEL AMSTERDAM, 25th St. and Lexington Av., catering to permanent guests at popular prices; singles rooms $5 per week and up; newly renovated; all improvements.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,253, Corner 86th.—Elegant outside room; one, two gentlemen; steam, electricity; small family. Hobler.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

Refined, rich furnishings; home opened, paying guests. Apply Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 Fifth Av.

The Management of THE NEWEST ALLERTON, EXCLUSIVELY FOR BACHELORS, 143 East 39th St., are now receiving applications for residence in their NEW 16-STORY RESIDENCE FOR MEN. Completely furnished. The congenial spirit and atmosphere of a well-appointed club for men of refinement. Shower baths, reading rooms, library, billiard room, handball courts, &c. Rates $6.50 to $13 per week; references.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large room, with alcove; private bath, steam heat, electricity; references.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Medium-sized room for gentleman; private house; references.

16TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—For artistic people; single, double rooms; floor, with bath; old mahogany, chintz; restaurant.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large room, top floor, overlooking park; studio; bachelor; references.

50TH, 51 WEST.—Elegant large office, physician or dentist; all modern improvements.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Elegant parlor suite, southern exposure, quiet house; every convenience. Bedford.

56TH ST., 38 WEST.—Very comfortable room for gentleman; steam heat, electric light.

57TH ST., 200 WEST.—Attractive room, private apartment; business woman; 7th floor.

70TH, 28 W.—Attractively furnished large front room, private bath; electricity, steam heat; also small room; gentlemen; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting; suite, single room; gentlemen, business couple.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Large back parlor, bath; also small room.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive large front room; also unfurnished basement floor.

72D, 138 WEST.—Large room with kitchenette privileges and private bath; other rooms, adjoining bath; warm, well-kept house.

73D, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large rooms, shower baths, telephone, electricity; $15.

73D, 118 WEST.—South room, running water; single room. Telephone Columbus 8927.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large front room; homelike; gentlemen only; near "L" subway.

74TH ST., 242 WEST.—Attractive suite; double room and bath; excellent service.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, desirable neighborhood, reasonable rates; references.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Comfortably, furnished rooms, with all modern comforts; references.

75TH ST., 154 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, small rooms; private bath, electricity, phone.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room, near bath.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Parlor, southern exposure; continuous hot water; phone; electricity.

76TH, 110 WEST.—LARGE ROOM; PRIVATE BATH; NEATLY FURNISHED.

77TH, 161 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful sunny parlor, newly furnished; electricity, running water; suitable two business gentlemen; $15.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; running water; electricity, phone.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, spacious closets, private bath; steam; electricity.

78TH, 131 WEST.—Handsome front parlor, alcove; running water; also heated single room.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Attractive large room, $9; single room, $4; private house; references.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Single; southern exposure; bath, electricity, phone; exceptional; $30 monthly.

82D, 1 WEST.—Large front single room; business man, woman; references. Janvrin.

86TH, 241 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath; single room; electricity; references.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Beautiful second floor front room; private bath; twin beds; electricity; southern exposure; also hall room, $4.

86TH, 206 WEST, (6th Floor East.)—Beautifully furnished room; elevator; near subway.

86TH, 113 WEST.—Pretty, small room, electricity; all improvements. Phone Schuyler 0287.

86TH, 140 WEST.—For bachelors or business women, a real home, unusual.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Beautiful medium front room; refined surroundings.

89TH, 70 WEST.—Opening select house, new modern furnishing; double room, private bath; single, running, steam, electricity.

92D, 288 WEST.—Beautiful front suite, twin beds, electricity, elevator. Apt. 5E.

92D, 306 WEST.—Finely furnished room, with and without private bath.

94TH, 154 WEST.—Attractive rooms; twin beds; electricity; parquet floors; private house.

97TH, 330 WEST.—One double furnished room, suitable two men; use of bath; one single furnished room. Apt. 21.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Sunny clean room; next Riverside; family. $6.50-$8. Brown.

110TH, BROADWAY.—Superior home accommodations for one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 9088.

112TH ST. and Riverside.—Large room, suitable for two, in high-class apartment; no other roomers. Phone 288 Times.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Desirable homelike room, bath adjoining; gentleman. Apt. 3.

113TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway.)— Large sunny room, with private bath, large dressing room, in private house; also smaller room, with running water.

114TH, 560 WEST, (facing Columbia Campus.)—Furnished room, with adults, private; Apartment 8; lady preferred; call Monday.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Large front, well furnished room, overlooking Columbia field. Apartment 71.

122D, 520 WEST.—Double, single, outside rooms, elevator. Apt. 6 F. W.

136TH, 615 WEST.—Front living room, kitchen privilege, $8; bedroom additional optional; single, $4; electricity, steam. Apartment 10.

143D, 527 WEST, (Apt. 2.) — Extra large room; twin beds; running water.

ATTRACTIVE, choice, sunny room, private bath; also small room; permanent. Circle 2393.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 71.—Attractive, sunny parlors, adjacent bath. Phone Columbus 1690.

CLAIRMONT AV., (overlooking Drive.)— Large, handsomely furnished rooms. K 288 Times.

EDGECOMBE AV. 323.—Comfortable room for business woman; modern apartment, private family; convenient west side L lines. Morris.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 115th.)—Exceptionally large, attractive rooms, with bath, overlooking Hudson, in private family, to refined guests, $80; en suite special price. Telephone, between 4 and 7, Morningside 1359.

WEST END AV., 295, (near 72d St.)—One large front room with bath; references required.

WEST END AV., 758, (cor. 97th.)—Large corner room, well furnished; gentlemen. Butters.

WEST END AV., 354, (77th St.)—An unusually pleasant rear parlor, with private bath.

WEST END AV., (80s.)—Refined private home; rent room. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th Av.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large room, running water.

Brooklyn.

FRANKLIN AV., 479, (Brooklyn.)—Large, newly furnished rooms, running water, &c., block from Fulton-Brighton elevated and all surface cars. Phone Bedford 9238.

New Jersey.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., 356 Ridgewood Road.—Large, pleasant rooms; conveniences; refined adults.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Newly decorated front parlor, unfurnished; suitable for studio.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Room and use of kitchen by an American middle-aged couple in an apartment; references given. A 81 Times.

2 light rooms, with or near bath, between 112th and 122d, near subway; about $50 monthly. A 79 Times.

Gentleman wishes room between 57th and 80th Sts. A 82 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

167TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, small, furnished; unexcelled board.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, large sunny rooms, baths; tasty cooking; refined; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST. Rooms, with board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny rooms, private baths, excellent table.

67TH, 105 WEST.—Large sunny room, adjoining bath; steam, running water; reference.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Spacious suite; private bath; electricity; select home; references.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

74TH, 5 WEST, (near Park.)—Fine double room with bath for two gentlemen; European style cooking; Holland family.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Large, small rooms, parlor; dining table guests; references.

79TH, 114-132 West, (Wide, Paved Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; broom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80th, 131 West.—Large room, with private bathroom; table guests; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small room, connecting bath; electric light; excellent home cooking.

86TH, 164 WEST.—One small room; excellent meals; few table guests; references.

87th, 332 WEST.—Lady owning handsome home, four baths, desires few paying guests.

95TH ST., 65 W.—Nicely furnished large room, all conveniences; excellent table board.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in private residence; service, surroundings unusual.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Overlooking Hudson, luxurious private residence, three spacious rooms, handsomely furnished, single, double room, exceptional table; moderate.

113TH, 544 WEST, (Near B'way.)—Large, sunny room, with private bath, large dressing room; in private house; also small room, with running water.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Nicest, healthiest section Audubon; unexpected vacancies; large, bright room, with excellent meals and services; $12 one, another $14, $20 two; every comfort. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (Corner 104th.)— Palatial mansion; room and bath; southern exposure; hotel service; refined Hebrew surroundings.

WEST END, 301, (74th.) — Large double room; meals for two; facing park.

BOARD WANTED.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED.

WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP., Bordentown and Starr Av., LONG ISLAND CITY.

List all your furnished and unfurnished rooms and apartments and houses with

HOUSING CLERK. PHONE HUNTERS POINT 3576. EXTENSION 48.

If not a telephone subscriber send a postal of all details.

Young man, Hebrew, desires steam-heated, airy room, board with cultured American family; state particulars. W 746 Times Downtown.

Couple, with young baby, desire sunny room and private bath, with meals, near park or 91st Riverside Drive; private family preferred. A 83 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, electrical, wants work to take home; patent or any other kind drawings. Box 25, 1,515 3d Av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $10 and up; furnished cottages; booklet.

Long Island.

INVALIDS CHRISTIAN SANITARIUM, nonsectarian, beautiful location; moderate rates. Bayside, L. I. Phone Bayside 5006W.

Whittier Inn, Sea Gate, N. Y. Harbor, 45 minutes out; room, board, $18 up; solarium, open fireplace. Tel. Coney Island 900.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASST. BOOKKEEPER, typist, all-around office help, efficient; 4 years' experience; salary $18. Box 46, 2,121 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, 3 years' experience, trial balance, controlling accounts; good at figures; high school education; $20. F. R., 390 Wallabout St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young lady, bookkeeper, cashier, capable full charge office, close books; several years large concern; salary $30. R 554 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge stenography, 4 years' experience, high school graduate, capable of taking full charge; salary $22. H 128 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; also stenographer and typist; take entire charge of office; 5 years' experience; competent; $20-$22. R 549 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent, capable taking entire charge double entry books, modern system; several years' experience; references, &c. 80 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, typist, experienced, with large concern. Box 30, 1,508 24 Av.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, accurate figurer, conscientious; references; moderate salary. R. K. 55 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience, quick, accurate at figures; salary $15. S 530 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, reliable, double entry. Address M., 72 South Portland Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; trial balance; 3 years' experience; salary $20. R 689 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; export office; knowledge of Spanish; references. G 266 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, competent double entry, trial balance, controlling accounts; $28. System, 2,045 Broadway.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK, fair knowledge stenography and typewriting; two years' experience; $15. Box 33, 2121 3d Av.

CLERK—Capable and experienced; accustomed to responsible work; salary $18. K 389 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, with secretarial training, desires position with refined business firm; kindly state full particulars. R 624 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR, five years' experience collecting rents and renting apartments; references. A 76 Times.

CORRESPONDENCE and EXECUTIVE Manager.—Capable woman; good executive ability; ten years' experience in handling correspondence and directing work of stenographers, desires position of responsibility with reliable firm; excellent references; salary not less than $150 per month, and chance of advancement. Z 389 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—Young, experienced fitter; alterations, remodeling; out daily $3. 117 West 93d St.

FASHION ARTIST — EXPERIENCED IN NEWSPAPER WORK, COLOR COVERS, CATALOGUES, BOOKLETS; CHEAP WORK NOT DESIRED. A 19 TIMES.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER, wishes few more customers, by day, late with leading establishments. 6653 Schuyler.

FILE CLERK, experienced all filing systems, part time, mornings. J. R. 455 1st Av. Telephone Madison Square 4967.

GOVERNESS, &c.—A refined woman as governess or housekeeper; good nurse; efficient worker; highest references as to character and ability. Phone 5321 Riverside or write Governess, 16 West 95th.

GOVERNESS.—An afternoon walking class for 2 or 3 small children is being organized by gentlewoman unusually skilled in the handling of children. Phone Columbus 3998 between 6 and 7 P. M.

GOVERNESS, refined and competent, wishes position; good teacher; highest references. G 135 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Christian young lady desires position; thoroughly experienced, excellent cook, capable of taking entire charge of refined home; best of references. S 542 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER, colored, part time; no washing. Thorpe, 145 West 142d.

LADY'S MAID, chambermaid; experienced young girl wishes position in apartment; references; $40; will call. Marie, care of Mrs. Urban, 224 East 83d St.

MANICURING, pedicuring, scalp treatment, in or out. Amelia, 258 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J. Tel. 8024 Waverly.

SALESLADY, 5 years' experience with infants' wear; salary $20. X 233 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER and Office Manager; over seven years' mercantile experience; possesses initiative and executive ability, willing to assume responsibility; not afraid of work; A1 references. Telephone Monday, Schuyler 2967.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert law; classical college education; 12 years' experience in technical reference and convention reporting; $35. K 281 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Competent, reliable, and conscientious; well educated and experienced; salary $20. S 604 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—College girl, ambitious, position large publishing company or newspaper concern. Y 12 Times Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, capable worker; thorough knowledge; office routine; good at figures; references; salary $17. Col. 1740 or 1741 10 th.

STENOGRAPHER—SECRETARY, American, expert, 5 years' experience; accustomed all office details; salary $25. Phone 8049 Madison Square.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 cretary, assistant buyer; thoroughly competent, dependable; capable understudy competent, dependable; years' experience; $25. K 288 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Four years' practical experience; reference, former employer; $20. R 757 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER — Six years' experience; expert office worker; knowledge bookkeeping; $20. R 694 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, references, $20 per week, wishes permanent position. Miss Grossman, 200 West 41st St. Phone Bryant 6987.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Long experience; refined; knowledge bookkeeping; salary $25. K 391 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience, including legal; $30-$27. R 608 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; highest credentials; some knowledge bookkeeping; salary $13-$15. R 629 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience, evening college student, desires position. R 613 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, COMPETENT, 3 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; $16. K 625 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, 4 years' experience; ambitious; Christian; references; $20. R 628 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, desires position at once; 4 years' experience; $20. S 649 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, high school education; salary $20. K 701 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' legal experience, competent, seeks position; pleasant surroundings. S 497 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, wishes permanent position, moderate salary. L. Kohn, 203 East 116th, Harlem 6183.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, industrious, reliable; salary $16; references. Weltzen,' 814 West 166th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, high school graduate, competent, reliable; salary $18. Weltvenhofer, 288 7th St.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' varied experience; capable, conscientious; reference; salary $18. W 775 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 2 years' experience; $18, with good advancement. P. G., 2,715 Surf Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, neat appearance, high school graduate; 3 years' experience; $18. R 587 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — 7 years' business training, technical, commercial, office details. R 672 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; four years' experience; salary $18; best references. L 255 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; two years' experience; references; $15. K 653 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; assistant bookkeeper; can operate switchboard; salary, $20. G 308 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, experienced; $14. Rose Minow, 87 East 107th. Harlem 809.

TYPIST, COPYIST, 3 years' experience, accurate and reliable, willing worker. L 209 Times.

TYPIST, work at home, will call for and deliver. Address K 395 Times.

WASHING.—ANY one having washing to be done off the premises please notify Georgie Nesbitt, 118 West 135th St.

YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, mature, determined, experienced executive, wishes employment as assistant or private secretary to superior officer of mercantile, banking, or insurance concern; feels ability to create a position for herself; stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, English, French, German. R 97 Times.

YOUNG LADY.—Elliott Fisher operator or clerk; experienced; good references. K 664 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced servants, excellent cooks, investigated references, seeking places, domestic a specialty. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 W. 59th.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5062. Established 1890.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, 80th. Riverside 9463.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; books opened, closed, audited, systems installed, tax reports, financial statements; special arrangements with small concerns. Accountant, 1,007 Times Bldg. Phone Bryant 3469.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR, draft exempt, university graduate, capable office manager, desires connection with reliable concern; unquestionable references. G 315 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $10 month. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANTS, certified; general accounting, monthly audits, investigations, systems, tax reports. Union Audit Company, 32 Broadway. Telephone 734 Broad.

ACCOUNTANT, (26,) ten years' experience, thoroughly conversant with up-to-date office methods; correspondent; deferred classification. S 485 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. Thoroughly trained, excellent professional experience, desires evening, night employment. S 651 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, systematized; part time; bookkeeping; moderate. Kahn, Farragut 4290.

ADVERTISER seeks position in the advertising department of wholesale or manufacturing concern, experienceable or manipulative and advertising matter, thorough knowledge of costs, economical buyer, A1 credentials. Advertiser, 408 Ferris St., South Amboy, N. J.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and clerk, experienced; references. H. L., 370 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR OR EXECUTIVE OPEN FOR POSITION AT HOME OR ABROAD; WITH PRESENT CORPORATION 14 YEARS; A1 REFERENCES; AGED 30; SALARY $4,500. A 13 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (22,) expert, accurate, draft exempt; 7 years' practical and public accounting, factory cost accounting, financial statements, credits; correspondent; reliable; American Christian; highest references; can start immediately; $30-$35. M. Klotz, 282 Stanton St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER.—Young man, 24, with long experience as cashier and paymaster; expert bookkeeper; can draw up financial statements; salary $25; excellent references furnished. A 43 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, experienced double entry, trial balance, statement; accurate; references. Novasad, 404 Sackman St., Brooklyn, Eng. New York 2497.

BOOKKEEPER.—7 yrs.' practical experience in double entry bookkeeping; thoroughly familiar with controlling accounts; draft exempt. S 521 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, office details; experienced; desires Wednesday, Saturday mornings off. R 642 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT. — Draft exempt, wishes situation; capable manager; correspondent; reliable; American Christian; Harlem preferred. R 553 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant (27) controls financial statements; mercantile manufacturing establishment preferred. R 563 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger work, trial balances, &c.; experienced, accurate, willing; draft exempt. Rosenbluth, 915 Intervale Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 33, ledger clerk, assistant; familiar Burroughs bookkeeping machine; anything. S 508 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent customers' ledger, trial balances, statements, rendituances. V 69 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, desires position manufacturing or accountant concern. Oettinger, 114 East 87th.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, thoroughly experienced modern methods, costs, systems; salary $30. R 556 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, experienced, 18, thy knowledge. K 566 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Banking and stock experience; salary $35; highest credentials. K 702 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; 12 years' best reference; salary $35. K 703 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Have spare time to keep books of small concern. K 276 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' practical experience as credit man. Roseman, 814 East 163d.

BUSINESS MAN, EXPERIENCED, FAMILIAR WITH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, WISHES TO REPRESENT AMERICAN ENTERPRISE ABROAD. K 392 TIMES.

BUTLER, experienced, and valet wishes position, city or country; references. A 78 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, 24, mechanic, careful driver; also experienced valeting; wishes position, small family, bachelor preferable; willing to be useful besides driving. Telford, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn. Phone Main 1141.

CHAUFFEUR, married, with wide experience and best references, covering long term of service, is desirous of having from those seeking A1 man. Bernard Hnida, 182 East 73d St. Telephone, Rhinelander 9060.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, wishes position, family; competent, sober mechanic; experienced driver; willing to be useful. Kama, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR—Japanese, mechanic, careful driver, wishes position; family; willing to be useful. Masai, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn. Phone Main 1144.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored; mechanic; private; personal reference. W. Cephas, 233 West 62d St.

CHAUFFEUR, 27, desires position with private family; first-class with references. William Heggemeyer, 502 East 80th St.

CHAUFFEUR. — Married; mechanic; 15 years' experience high-grade cars. Schelhn, 528 East 80th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR, 27, wishes position in private family; careful driver; city or country. W. Maid, 8 Beechwood Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored; gentlemanly; expert mechanic; all cars; testimonials. Columbus 9416. R 533 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, 30, married; mechanic; 10 years' experience. Ecker, Cathedral 9039.

CLERK, army discharge, understanding first year Spanish, desires position with reliable import, export house; interview. Edward J. Kiernan, 243 East 71st.

COOK, Japanese, long experience, economical, desires position; bachelor apartment or family; good references. Ishi, 330 E. 57th.

EDITORIAL position wanted; man of technical education and experience. W., 854 Broadway.

ENGINEER, technical graduate, licensed, 15 years' practical experience steam, electric refrigeration; thorough knowledge of combustion plant efficiency; references. Furlong, 1,808 Prospect Av. Tremont 2016.

EXECUTIVE

of unquestioned judgment and ability will be open for engagement in near future, with bank or large commercial house.

Experienced in foreign exchange, handling of exports and accounting; good knowledge of commercial law; capable organizer, energetic and enthusiastic.

References as to character and ability will bear the strictest investigation. Salary commensurate with experience and position. S 507 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Young man, 27, draft exempt, fully familiar all export details, 3 years' previously buyer South American markets, French, desires connection where ability and interest are rewarded. G 316 Times.

MAINTENANCE MAN, PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN CARPENTERING, PLUMBING, STEAM FITTING, BUILDING, REAL ESTATE REPAIRS; WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER? BOX 144, AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.

MAN, 22, capable, who understands business thoroughly, can systematize and manage, take charge of entire correspondence and adjustments, and possesses college education, desires connection with good business house R 583 Times Downtown.

MAN, experienced, wishes position as head of packing and shipping department; ladies' hats preferred; A1 reference. R 697 Times Downtown.

MAN, 39, able executive or assistant; not afraid of work; excellent credentials; minimum salary $25. K 392 Times.

MEN.—Auditing, balances, statements; Saturday nights and Sundays; 2 experienced men. S 397 Times.

NURSE, experienced, intelligent, with high-cost qualifications; nervous case specialty. G 299 Times.

OPERATING CHIEF ENGINEER, 15 years' experience, desires position; understands engines, boilers, electricity, refrigerating; capable managing men; good habits; best recommendations; N. Y. C. license. Advertiser, M., 2,102 Amsterdam Av.

SALESMAN, American, wide experience; uniformly successful, systematizer, good closer; draft exempt; salary or drawing account. L 232 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wants position with wholesale mercantile house; large acquaintance with metropolitan retail dry goods and furniture trade. Answer, R. B., 109 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN, two, traveling South, office Savannah, Ga., open for cloth, cotton waists, silk muslin underwear, gingham, house dresses, big following, commission basis. A 75 Times.

SALESMAN.—Well acquainted with retail and wholesale drug trade, New York and vicinity; pharmaceuticals or specialties; capable, experienced; salary and commission. R 551 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, 8 years' experience; reliable house considered, wholesale or manufacturing. K 18 Times.

SALESMAN, Japanese, experienced wholesale and retail; importer or department store. A 71 Times.

SALESMAN, 31, experienced, references, would consider connections with reliable concern. L 202 Times.

SALESMAN, woolens, cutting-up trade, desires connection reliable firm. L 198 Times.

SALESMAN, woolens, cutting-up trade, desires connection reliable firm. L 198 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Executive ability; nine years' experience; A1 references; exempt. G 225 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert Spanish, English; 8 years' export-import experience; knowledge bookkeeping; American; draft exempt. Spanish, 413 Christopher St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires steady position as above or junior salesman or collector. Cormier, 977 Intervale Av. Phone 752 Intervale.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bill clerk open for good position; start immediately. R 611 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 22, thoroughly experienced, good initiative; references; salary $25. A 16 Times.

STATIS

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.

Only those who are thoroughly experienced will be considered; must be able to transcribe notes correctly; literal salary assured with advancement to the one who can qualify. Apply main office, sixth floor, Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.

Experienced in engineering office; splendid opportunity; high salary to capable party; only those experienced need apply. Box 160, 487 Marbridge Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted at once, stenographer for large industrial corporation, Brooklyn; must be familiar with Oliver typewriter; hours 8:30 to 5; good wages and excellent chance for advancement. Phone Prospect 6100. See chief clerk for interview.

STENOGRAPHER.

Competent high school graduate; good hours and conditions; liberal vacations; advancement. Apply 8:30 A. M. to 4 P. M., McCall, 236 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with knowledge of bookkeeping, for tobacco firm; rapid advancement; state salary. A 603 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER experienced and competent; good salary. Empire City Pearl Button Works, 10th St. and Vernon Av., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English, export house; state experience, age, salary wanted. B 648 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS in large office; salary $16 to $12 a start; opportunity for advancement. Klein, 309 Broadway, 4th floor.

STENOGRAPHER in office of large publishing house; good opportunity for bright, intelligent girl. X 232 Times Annex.

STENCIL FILERS,

with experience in mail order and magazine work; $12-$13 start; good hours, working conditions; time bonus and liberal vacations; positions permanent. Apply 8:30 A. M. to 4 P. M., McCall, 236 West 37th.

STENCIL CUTTERS, experienced, for a Belknap addressing machine; also three experienced filing clerks for circulation department of monthly publication; ideal conditions; short hours. Address B 90 Times.

TEACHER.—High school graduate preferred, with thorough knowledge of English and mathematics, for children aged 6 and 11; hours, 9:30 to 11:30 A. M.; state salary. A 18 Times.

TYPIST.

Large mail-order house requires young lady as typist; steady position; good opportunity for beginner; salary $10; 8:30-5:30, half day Saturday. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

TYPIST and office assistant, congenial surroundings; permanent position; good future. Revillon Freres, 26 West 55th.

TYPISTS.—Piece work; experienced; can earn $15 to $20 weekly. Apply 9 A. M., Boyd's, 19 Beekman St.

TYPIST wanted; publishing house. Call, 11th floor, 31 East 17th St.

WOMEN,
MIDDLE AGED,
TO ACT AS WRAPPERS,
CARRIERS AND STOCK HELP;
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WOMEN—REFINED WOMEN TO
Assist in information bureau.
UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN,
680 5th Av., near 54th St.

WOMEN
to act as
SHEET WRITERS
AND PACKERS.
DELIVERY SECTION AT
WANAMAKER'S.
Apply in Department Section,
BASEMENT, OLD BUILDING.

WOMEN to do hand sewing on fine garments; steady position for superior persons. Cockcroft Studios, 17 East 39th Street; telephone 3061 Murray Hill.

YOUNG LADY, bright, neat, willing, with ledger experience, Christian firm. Apply 280 Broadway, Room 631.

YOUNG LADY, with high school education, for dental office; state previous experience, if any. Address Acolian, B 99 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN.

RETAIL SPECIALTY CLOTHING HOUSE
REQUIRES
BRIGHT YOUNG WOMAN
IN ORDER OFFICE.

Must have experience in handling mail and merchandise; steady work; good opportunity for advancement to energetic, high-class woman.

A. DE PINNA CO.,
5TH AV., COR. 50TH ST.

YOUNG WOMEN
looking for light, clean work should look into paper pattern work; it is light and clean and under ideal working conditions. Apply to
THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
30 Irving Place, 24 floor,
Entrance 16th St.

YOUNG WOMEN with knowledge of bookkeeping; also clerks wanted in office of a large insurance company; high school graduates preferred; salary $11-$14. Address F. O. 525, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS WANTED.

POSITIONS AT $12 TO $30 PER WEEK.

Big demand in business houses and Government departments for file clerks who have had TRAINING. We prepare you thoroughly and promptly for these positions, and then place you. Government positions start as high as $1,000 per year. Instruction by experts. Ours is the only school affiliated with a filing equipment house. New day and evening classes forming. Call, write, or phone today. Franklin 2261.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR FILING,
The Shaw-Walker Company,
90 Franklin Street, Near Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syla-ble Shorthand system. Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 257 West 125th St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

ATTENTION—GIRLS—LADIES.
Learn filing course, $10.
Telephone operating, Elevator operating.
Typewriting, Dictaphone, Stenography.
Comptometer.
City and Government positions.
CAPTAIN O'BRIEN,
112 EAST 22D.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the woman trained in ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES. Send for Bulletin 19, "Opportunities for Women," and details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St, N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old, advance registration and references required.

STENOGRAPHERS! Join our Speed Club—dictation from 80 to 175 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOL, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 2723.

LADIES, girls, learn telephone switchboard operating; complete course, $25. CHIEF SCHOOL, 5 Beekman St.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Dyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Employment Agencies.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
90 NASSAU ST. HOURS 9-5:30.
Bookkeepers, $18-$25; stenographers, $15-$25; clerks, $15-$18; typists, $12-$18; office girls; free registration.

BOOKKEEPER, $22½; bookkeeper-stenographer, $20; assistant bookkeepers, $18-$20; many other positions; registration free. Gabagen Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, ETC.; FREE REGISTRATION. FULTON AGENCY, 368 5th Av., 93 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clericals; $10-$25. Rose Webber Agency, 1,009 Tribune Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER, by large marine repair company; must be A1; write, stating experience, references, and salary expected. S. R., 1,515 3d Av.

A UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PLANT
NEEDS YOU!

Construction laborers required to rebuild large Government plant; no experience necessary; men between 21 and 50 acceptable.

Men employed in this work, if they prove satisfactory, will be advanced to steady factory positions when plant is completed.

Apply in person or by mail.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO.,
AGENT,
SOUTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

Directions to plant: Take Penn. R. R. or Jersey Central to South Amboy, and trolley from there direct to plant;

OR TO
Representative at
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT
OFFICES,
142 Bowery, New York City;
211 Bowery, New York City;
240 West 23d St., New York City;
20 East 22d St., New York City;
OR TO
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT
OFFICES,
810 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.;
OR TO
UNITED STATES
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
9-11 Franklin St.,
Newark, N. J.

Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 50.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Young men with knowledge of analyzing. Good opportunity

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U. S. E. S.,
PERMIT NO. 113.

ACCOUNTANT and office manager; experience in wholesale grocery line absolutely necessary; must have executive ability and know how to delegate duties to office employes; liberal salary to start. Apply by letter, Puder & Puder, Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOOKEEPER.—Young man with experience in modern accounting systems; must possess initiative, tact, and executive ability; permanent position in essential industry; state in complete detail age, experience, education, and initial salary. A 895 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANTS, senior and junior, for permanent position; must be able to furnish bond; in replying, give names of all firms you have worked for as an accountant. K 317 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Seniors and juniors wanted by firm of certified public accountants; permanent work for qualified men. Address, stating salary, age, and references, S 645 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER
wanted for large popular-price department store, Richmond, Va. Call Mr. Weisberger, 9 to 10 A. M., or 5 to 6 P. M., at B. F. Levis, 37 West 26th St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS for special edition, (RECONSTRUCTION NUMBER.) commission. The New France, 2,004 Candler Building.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

A prominent conservative corporation desires a young man of pleasing personality, ability to interview executives of its staff, and power to grasp and develop ideas relating to its efficient management.

The man we have in mind will have a college education or the equivalent, show a progressive business experience, and enjoy creative effort.

Please state age, education, experience, salary requirements, draft status, and any other details to support your application. T. K., 255 Times.

AN experienced general ledger man with some executive ability, capable of taking charge of office, with fair knowledge of cost accounting, can secure permanent position at about $2,000 a year in small Connecticut manufacturing town; do not answer unless your services are available immediately; man, married, draft exempt, of good habits. Apply, giving age, nationality, Box 62, Plantsville, Conn.

ASSEMBLERS,
ADJUSTERS.

Mechanics who have had experience assembling or adjusting of machinery are offered an opportunity to qualify for positions as repairmen on office appliance machinery; good future for the right man; state age, experience in detail and salary expected. M. W., 283 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT
in
STOCK ROOM.

STRONG BOY,
17 or 18 years.
Apply after 9 A. M.,
McCLURE PUBLICATIONS, INC.,
70 5th Av., 10th Floor,
U. S. E. S. Permit No. 237.

ASSISTANT CHEMIST, familiar with the manufacturing of extract flavors for the bottling trade; state experience. Pabst Pure Extract Co., Reading, Penn.

ATTENTION, SALESMEN.

Are you a real salesman, young, and full of pep? If you care to better your position and double your present salary, answer this ad. Room 509, 44 Broad St.

BANKING INSTITUTION WANTS

a man accustomed to interviewing executives of large corporations; one possessing initiative and strong selling ability required; straight salary. K 634 Times Downtown.

BANK.

A LARGE NEW YORK BANK
CAN USE A NUMBER OF MEN
WHO ARE BRIGHT, ENERGETIC,
AND PROGRESSIVE, HAVING
CLERICAL OR BOOKKEEPING
EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND EDUCATION.
S 644 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LICENSED BY U. S. E. S. PERMIT NO. 374.

BILLING CLERK.—Elliott Fischer operator; plain work; experienced, rapid and accurate; permanent position. Revillon Freres, 26 West 55th.

BINDERY FOREMAN,
EXPERIENCED IN FORWARDING DEPARTMENT; PERMANENT POSITION TO CAPABLE, ENERGETIC MAN WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY; STATE FORMER EMPLOYER AND SALARY EXPECTED. AGE, 245 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BLOTTER CLERK.—Wanted, by a New York Stock Exchange firm, an experienced blotter clerk; in replying state your past experience, qualifications, age, and salary you expect; only those with experience in handling the details in connection with blotter entries need reply. R 620 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT for stores account; large manufacturing concern. B 101 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER.

Young men with knowledge of cost analysis. Good opportunity.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.
LICENSED BY U. S. E. S.,
PERMIT NO. 113.

BOOKKEEPER.—EFFICIENT YOUNG MAN OR WOMAN BOOKKEEPER WANTED AT ONCE; SWISS NATIONALITY PREFERRED; GOOD SALARY AND TRAVELING EXPENSES TO WASHINGTON PAID. ADDRESS OFFERS, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. TO SWISS LEGATION, 1,439 MASSACHUSETTS AV., WASHINGTON, D. C. NEEDLESS TO APPLY WITHOUT REFERENCES.

BOOKKEEPER.—An experienced bookkeeper, with thorough knowledge of cost accounting, one ready to go to small manufacturing town in Connecticut, considering himself worth about $2,000, can secure excellent position; do not answer unless your services are available immediately; man married, draft exempt, of good habits. Apply, giving age, nationality, Box 62, Plantsville, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted at once a bookkeeper; single entry on weekly balance 3 or active accounts; large industrial corporation, Brooklyn; must be a good penman; good wages, lunch free; hours 8:30 to 5; excellent chance for advancement. Phone Prospect 6100, chief clerk, for interview.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Wholesale packing concern desires to secure a number of young men, accustomed to hard work, not clock workers, who want to set themselves in a good position with a promising future; this is not a war concern; give age, experience and salary expected. Address, Auditor, Box 358, Mad. Sq. Sta., N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT.
Take complete charge of office; understanding and capable of operating.
BURROUGHS POSTING
AND BOOKKEEPING.
Past experience and salary. Address T C 803 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER,
rapid and accurate, on
BURROUGHS POSTING BOOKKEEPING machine; capable of 600 postings and proofs daily; large wholesale house; state salary and experience. M C 803 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Age 21 to 30; wanted in office of manufacturing company doing Government and necessary industrial work; preference given to man having past experience; salary based upon ability. Apply R. M. Owen & Co., 1 West 142d.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large corporation requires services of competent bookkeeper; excellent chance for advancement; state where formerly employed, and salary received. L 202 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for new, growing concern to take complete charge of books and records; $25-$30 to start. State age, education, and experience in own handwriting. R 696 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT, by large marine repair company; must be A1; write, stating experience, references, and salary expected. S. R., 1,515 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, thoroughly competent and reliable; state experience and salary expected. Opportunity, K 390 Times.

BOYS.

FOR OFFICE WORK.
PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH GOOD FUTURE.
We pay $9 a week to start and $10 a week after a month of satisfactory service to boys who have graduated from school, age 14 to 17; half a day Saturday.
OPPORTUNITY FOR PROMOTION TO CLERICAL AND MECHANICAL POSITIONS.
Apply, by letter only,
Mr. Prentzlein,
Public Telephone Department,
Room 202, 2 Walker St., N. Y. C.
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE COMPANY.

BOYS
for mail and messenger service in large electrical business; must be 16 years of age.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE S.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U. S. E. S., PERMIT NO. 113.

BOYS—BOYS.

HELP SERVE YOUR COUNTRY.

Neat appearing; good salary, for in and outside work.
UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN,
680 5th Av., near 54th St.

BOYS,
BRIGHT—ENERGETIC.
For general office work; large New York corporation; steady work; splendid opportunity for advancement. Apply by letter, stating salary expected.

D. S., 387 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS.—14-17; IMPORTANT BUSINESS CONCERN, FINANCIAL DISTRICT, HAS PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT, FOR SEVERAL ELEMENTARY OR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES; CONGENIAL WORK, SHORT HOURS, ENABLING EVENING SCHOOLING; SALARY $45 MONTH. APPLICATION CONFIDENTIAL. A 570 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS, (14-17.)—IMPORTANT BUSINESS CONCERN, FINANCIAL DISTRICT, HAS PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT, FOR SEVERAL ELEMENTARY OR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES; CONGENIAL WORK, SHORT HOURS, ENABLING EVENING SCHOOLING; SALARY $45 MONTH; APPLICATION CONFIDENTIAL. R 508 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. A 575 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS, 16-18, desiring to learn the electrical light and power switchboard trade; no experience necessary, U. S. E. S. 52, Sprague Electric, 528 W. 35th.

BOY wanted for general office work and errands by corporation; apply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected. A 584 Times Downtown.

BOY for prominent law office; grammar school graduate with some experience; salary $10; advancement; Christian firm. R 693 Times Downtown.

BOY by large advertising agency; opportunity to learn advertising business; unusual chance for advancement. Call or write Room 712, 381 4th Av., Manhattan.

BOY for office of large manufacturing concern; exceptional opportunity for bright boy. Harris Bros. & Barnett, 11 East 26th.

BOYS for light drill press work and assembling. U. S. E. S. 52, Sprague Electric, 528 W. 35th.

BOYS, 16 to 18, strong, work in stock room; steady work. Sprague Electric, 528 W. 35th. U. S. E. S. Permit No. 52.

BOY wanted for mail desk in insurance agency. Wm. Kendel Co., 19 Liberty St.

BOY to assist in office work; steady position; state salary. L 290 Times.

BOY for errands; good chance for advancement. Cold Light Co., 558 West 158th.

BURGLARY INSPECTOR,
draft exempt, wanted by a large casualty insurance company in its home office in New York City; state age, experience, and salary expected. S 587 Times Downtown.

CARPENTERS AND LABORERS.

SPEND THIS WINTER IN THE SOUTH, AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., ON CANTONMENT WORK; FINE CLIMATE. APPLY

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
310 JAY STREET, BROOKLYN;
126 CLINTON ST., MANHATTAN;
240 W. 23D ST., MANHATTAN.

JAMES STEWART & CO., INC.

CLERKS.
MEN WITH CLERICAL EXPERIENCE, BETWEEN AGES 19 TO 45 YEARS; MUST BE ABLE TO OPERATE TYPEWRITER.

APPLY 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
TRAINING SCHOOL,
121 W. 17TH ST.,
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 113.

CLERK.—Man, 25 years or over, familiar with mechanical shop, cost, timekeeping, and general clerical work. Address B 36 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CLOTHING SALESMEN,
MUST BE EXPERIENCED,
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

CLUB—NIGHT DOORMAN,
FOR FIRST CLASS CLUB; NOT UNDER 25, STRICTLY SOBER AND TRUSTWORTHY; PERMANENT POSITION; ONLY MAN WITH BEST REFERENCES NEED APPLY; WRITE, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS. A 898 TIMES ANNEX.

COLLECTOR, manager, and credit man for furniture and clothing house; must be experienced in handling several collectors; good opportunity for right party. M. Kawaler, 4,277 Jerome Av., Ozone Park, L. I.

COLLECTORS.

We are open for a few with installment experience; must be willing and industrious. Apply main office, sixth floor, Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and 3d Av. Licensed by U. S. E. S., No. 250.

CONTRACTORS on pajamas and rompers, to take charge of machines, inside or work at home. D. Friedman, 40 East 21st St.

DETAILERS and tracers wanted. Room 1,205, 35 West 39th St.

DIAMOND SETTER, experienced, for Philadelphia; excellent working conditions and permanent position; will pay any salary to the right man. Call and see Mr. Morris Brenner, 71 Nassau St., New York City, between 1 and 2 o'clock Tuesday, Nov. 12.

DIE MAKERS.
Must be first-class mechanics.

Employment Office,
METROPOLITAN ENGINEERING COMPANY,
1,219 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.
Licensed U. S. E. S. Permit 61.

DRAFTSMEN,
HELP BUILD
AEROPLANES
FOR UNCLE SAM.

FIRST-CLASS LAYOUT AND DETAIL DRAFTSMEN FOR AEROPLANE FACTORY DOING DEVELOPMENT AND EXPERIMENTAL WORK ON ALL KINDS OF AEROPLANES.

UNEXCELLED WORKING CONDITIONS.
APPLY OR WRITE
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
Take L. I. Railroad train from either Penn. Station, N. Y., or Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, to Garden City.

DRAFTSMEN.

Experienced mechanical draftsmen to work on small arms ammunition machinery; must be American citizens.

WRITE, OR CALL, 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.,
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
14TH AND WASHINGTON STS.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.
Opposite 23d St. Ferry.

DRAFTSMEN,

STRUCTURAL DETAILERS WANTED AT ONCE ON ESSENTIAL WORK; PERMANENT POSITIONS TO RIGHT MEN.
APPLY ROOM 5717,
GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL.

DRAFTSMAN.—MECHANICAL DETAILER AND DESIGNER ON LIGHT MACHINERY; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, SALARY EXPECTED. D. M., 803 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced on electrical power plant or substation work; permanent position with a growing public service company for competent men. Address Draftsmen, Box 48, Long Island City.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced in design of evaporators, vacuum machinery and effects; give nationality, age, and salary expected. L 280 Times.

ELECTRICAL.—Boys, 16-18, can learn good trade; excellent opportunity; rapid advancement, U. S. E. S. 52, Sprague Electric, 528 W. 35th.

ENGINEER.

We desire college man to work in our research laboratories.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U.S.E.S., PERMIT NO. 113.

ENGINEERS
for power plant of our Edgewater, N. J., factory; 5 minutes from West 95th St. dock, N. Y.; also firemen; steamers leave dock half hourly; no fare. American Can Co.

ENTRY CLERK.—Experienced man enter charges from caller. S 546 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN wanted for machine shop erection room, grinding room; 100 per cent. Apply Standard Ordnance Corporation, West Side Av., Carbon Place, Jersey City.

FURNITURE MAN
WANTED AT
WANAMAKER'S
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
27TH ST. AND 11TH AV.

GOOD PAY FOR
PATRIOTIC WORK.

Several red blooded Americans to call on business men and secure signatures for proposed PEACE PROCLAMATION; salesmen temporarily unemployed specially invited; salary, commission. Call Peace Proclamation Workers, 114 West 14th St.

HEAD WAREHOUSE MAN wanted by prominent merchant house; must be experienced in handling men, routing trucks covering deliveries to the trade in the Metropolitan Districts; thorough knowledge of warehouse records, freight conditions; must be married man; salary to start, $1,800 to $2,000, according to experience with opportunity to advance; this is a war essential industry which will not be affected by the ending of the war. R 608 Times Downtown.

HELPERS, strong, on cable machines; experience unnecessary; Government work. Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th St. U. S. E. S. Permit 52.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

R. H. MACY & CO.

ANNOUNCE

THAT THEIR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 2d BALCONY, REAR, 34TH ST. ENTRANCE, WILL BE OPEN UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11TH, TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR POSITIONS IN THE MANY DEPARTMENTS OF THE STORE.

Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 49.

INSTRUCTOR, Spanish, experienced; evening preparatory school. Call Monday, 7:30-8:45, P. S. 63, 150 East 4th St., Manhattan.

INVESTIGATOR AND ADJUSTER, by a casualty insurance company; only man with real experience and highest references as to honesty and general character need apply. Post Office Box 681, New York City.

JANITOR.—Useful man; single; $60 per month, room and board. Apply Superintendent, 9 A. M., 269 East 42d St.

JUNIOR MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

A graduate mechanical engineer who has had two or three years' experience, preferably along maintenance lines.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U. S. E. S., PERMIT NO. 113.

HELP WANTED—Male.

JAPAN.

Salesman wanted, experienced, in taking import orders on buttons, brushes, and sundries; must be experienced; excellent opportunity. Apply in strict confidence, K 393 Times.

JUNIOR ASSISTANTS

for messenger and mail service in large electrical business; must be 16 years of age.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED by U.S.E.S., PERMIT NO. 113.

LATHE OPERATORS.

Strong young men, with or without experience, to break in as piece workers on shell operations for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; 5 minutes from West 95th St. dock, N. Y.; steamers leave dock half hourly; no fare. American Can Co.

MACHINISTS,
ATTENTION!
We Require the Following at once:

TOOLMAKERS,
TOOL INSPECTORS,
SET UP MEN,
TOOL GRINDERS,
CRANKSHAFT GRINDERS,
LATHE HANDS.

Employment Dept.
Open Until 6:30 P. M.,
and Sundays, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

APPLY IN PERSON OR WRITE
WRIGHT-MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Borden and Starr Avs.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

Or take Queensboro Subway from Grand Central Station. (Next Stop to Grand Central.)

Apply at
U. S. Employment Offices,
22 East 22d St., New York City.
171 Hunter Av., Bridge Plaza,
Long Island City.

(License Filed U. S. E. S. Permit No. 77.)

MACHINISTS
for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; first class all around shop and bench men; also tool room grinders; steady work and prevailing rates; steamers leave West 95th St. dock, New York; no fare. American Can Co.

MACHINIST.—Man who can repair dies, machines and bench work, can obtain steady position on Government work. U. S. E. S. 52, Sprague Electric, 528 W. 35th.

MANAGER of collectors and general office man, to take full charge of several collectors for large furniture and clothing house; must be experienced in this line; good opportunity for live wire. B 66 Times.

MAN, general utility, on country place, 25 miles from New York; must be able to drive car and care for same, also furnace, etc.; seven-room cottage furnished; wages $60 per month. Reply C. A., 210 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Wanted in office of wholesale house, man to do clerical work; one accustomed to making custom house entries; state age, salary, and experience. K. B., 249 Times.

MAN wanted to care for poultry plant, single preferred. Address S. B., Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C.

MANUFACTURING COST
ACCOUNTANT.

Unusual possibilities for a live, aggressive man with machine shop experience preferably; must understand machine hour expense distribution; location Baltimore, Md.; accepted applicant will be appointed assistant to the general factory accountant of a large, permanent, and well-established manufacturing industry, engaged temporarily in Government work; every opportunity for advancement will be afforded; reply in full, giving age, education, training, and experience, with salary requirements. Address Box X 236 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.

Experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U.S.E.S. PERMIT NO. 113.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

We prefer men who have had three years' experience in designing small apparatus.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U. S. E. S., PERMIT NO. 113.

MEN WANTED.

Several men wanted by one of the largest coat, suit, and dress organizations as heads of these departments and must know contractors and have had actual experience in ordering large quantities of this merchandise from them; give full details on past experience and connection. B 95 Times.

MEN for delivering telegrams in financial district; neat appearance and references. W. U. Tel. Co., 33 Beaver St.

MESSENGERS.—Wanted, by a New York Stock Exchange house, experienced stock messengers; if you are familiar with the Street state your age, experience, and salary expected. R 619 Times Downtown.

MILLING MACHINE HANDS.

POSITIONS OPEN FOR FIRST-CLASS MEN; MODERN SUNLIGHT SHOP, WITH NEW EQUIPMENT OF MACHINES AND TOOLS; INDIVIDUAL STEEL LOCKERS, WASH STANDS, SHOWER BATHS, RESTAURANT, &C.

GOOD, STEADY POSITIONS
FOR
STEADY MEN.

AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY CO.,

56TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., BROOKLYN.

MILLWRIGHTS.

First class factory men only for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; steamers leave West 95th St. dock, N. Y.; no fare. American Can Co.

OFFICE MANAGER WANTED BY LARGE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; EXECUTIVE, CAPABLE OF TAKING ENTIRE CHARGE OF GENERAL OFFICE FORCE; STATE AGE AND EXPRIENCE. A 572 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE BOYS wanted by large insurance company, Andrew P. O. Box 625, City Hall Sta., N. Y. C. Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 361.

OFFICE BOY in manufacturing department of large publishing house; good opportunity to learn business and for advancement; also messenger boy. Apply personally, Mr. Knight, Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 4th Av., New York City.

OFFICE BOY.

Bright young man for mail messenger service; splendid opportunity for advancement. Apply Monday morning, Ward Baking Co., Southern Boulevard and 143d St., Bronx.

OFFICE BOY.—Wholesale house; excellent opportunity for advancement. Reply, stating age, salary desired, "Wholesale," Box 225 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY in cotton goods broker's office; experience unnecessary; chance for advancement. R 638 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by silk commission house; state age, experience, and reference. R 568 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS wanted; quick advancement to right boy. Call at once, Universal Film Mfg. Co., 1,600 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY in export house; advancement. Apply G. Muller, 4 Stone St.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright; accounting department. Room 5717, Grand Central Terminal.

PACKERS, strong, experienced men to make cases and pack for export Government work. U. S. E. S. 52, Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th.

PAINT SALESMAN.—A thoroughly competent man who has had sales experience, knows this line and is willing to locate in the Orient; will be paid a good salary and have an exceptional opportunity of forming a profitable and permanent connection with a long-established export house; it will be necessary to state age, experience and salary required to obtain interview. B 94 Times.

PAINTERS.—COMMERCIAL AUTOMOBILE BODIES, CHASSIS, AND HORSE TRUCKS; 48 HOURS WEEK; BEST WORKING CONDITIONS. PETER BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO., NAVY AND JOHNSON STS., BROOKLYN.

PORTERS
FOR WAREHOUSE WORK.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U.S.E.S., PERMIT NO. 113.

UPHOLSTERER wished by decorator to work in her apartment, week or month. Phone Plaza 2462.

ROUTE CLERK
to schedule route automobile deliveries for United War Work Campaign drive; temporary; experience very essential.
UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN,
680 5th Av., near 54th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN-CANVASSERS.

Calculator, adding machine, and typewriter men accustomed to making at least $4,000 a year and upward, attention!

We are organizing a strictly limited high-power sales force which we are going to put to work in New York selling an appliance manufactured by us which has the active indorsement of some of the largest corporations in the United States, as well as numerous Government departments. We want live-wire producers with clean records covering years of active salesmanship as canvassers and crew managers. The force we are now taking on, is to form the nucleus of a national organization and every man will carry with him at all times the certainty of an executive position with us if he makes good

The basis is strictly commission absolutely no advances; but the commission allowed is an extraordinarily liberal one. Call any time Monday and talk things over with our Mr. Montgomery, Standard Appliance Company of America, Inc., 380 Lafayette St., New York City.

SALESMAN.—Energetic, experienced salesman, with large following in hotel and restaurant trade, in New York City, to sell a long-established, high-class cooking butter substitute; commission. 303 5th Av., Room 1009.

SALESMAN WANTED
for the Middle West, crackerjack, to carry a side line of women's neckwear; one who comes in direct contact with neckwear buyers; commission basis only; big money for right man; highest references required. B 58 Times.

SALESMAN.—Progressive concern manufacturing children's headwear desires experienced salesman for retail trade, capable of doing $50,000; established trade, Middle West; exceptional opportunity; state all details and territory covered; commission. H. D., 805 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man for established specialty line for Greater New York, New England, and the Middle West; acquaintance with hotels, confectionery, and drug trade preferred; state age, experience, draft classification, and salary expected. B 24 Times.

SALESMAN, city and out of town; flavoring extracts and certified food colors, calling on bakers, confectioners, restaurants and hotels; main or side line, 30% commission; apply by letter. A 602 Times Downtown

SALESMEN.—An out of town store, selling men's and women's clothing, has positions open for good, able salesmen of character and initiative; positions offer good pay and splendid future advancement. Write full particulars, L 291 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, commission basis, to sell snap fasteners for well established concern; must be up-to-date salesman and thoroughly experienced in the line. Write A 587 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Energetic young man to handle high-grade art novelty line; excellent opportunity for hustler; city and road; commission basis; write experience and references. B 93 Times.

SALESMAN, calling on out-of-town ladies' hat manufacturing trade, to carry as side line handsome low-priced millinery ornaments; 10 per cent. commission basis; answer treated in confidence. A 77 Times.

SALESMAN to cover part of New York and New England; one thoroughly familiar with the sale of and use of cold glues; excellent opportunity; state age, salary, and experience. B 46 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, silk hosiery; New York State and nearby territory; references or no attention paid; commission basis only. X 231 Times Annex.

SECRET SERVICE OPERATIVES,
experienced, for munitions factory in Maryland; steady employment for one year guaranteed; state experience, age, and salary requirements; confidential. Address Box X 235 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK.—In essential war industry, factory Newark district; man of experience in small hardware, capable of seeing the stock is handled and shipped; good wages to right man. W 765 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK.—Competent, experienced in deliveries to local trade and routing out of town shipments; state fully age, experience, and salary desired. Box A 568 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, Assistant.—Experienced man, wholesale importing house. S 516 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced on sweaters. Peerless Knitting Mills, 1 East 28th St.

SHOE SALESMAN.—American, experienced, young man capable of managing store; salary or commission. H. W. Baldwin Co., 508 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

STEAM ENGINEER,
competent to handle large cross compound condensing engine, A. C. and D. C. generators. Applicant should have been associated with large plant in past. Eight-hour shift, good pay; must have New York license.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED by U. S. E. S., PERMIT NO. 113.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, young man, who is willing to work hard, to take charge of the correspondence department of a manufacturing corporation. W 777 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for the sales manager of a manufacturing plant. J. Johnson Co., 37th St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-ASSIST

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Manton, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Motion calendar:
In re Wilson.
Reichert‹North Star.
General calendar:
Buffalo Co‹City of Buffalo.
Re Model Incubator.
Druid SS Co‹Allaun.

D. L & W RR‹Peck.
Gruber‹US
Re Dalley.
Abdu‹SS Nigretia.
Four Packages of Diamonds‚US.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 857, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Sheridan‚same.
Fuglta, Anglo-Am Oil, US‹NY C RR, (10.)
Deibert Mfg Co‹H M Kennedy & Co.
Nounabo Peck.
Same‹Knickerbocker Ins Co.
Same‹Whist.
Brown‚Penn RR.
Holt, Wabash Ry.
Anderson‹Liverpool, Brazil & River Plate SS Co.
Leach‹Ky Block & Co & Coal Co.
Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Storgard‹France & Canada SS Corp.
Hobbs‹Amaral.
De Salas‹Frye.
Bennett‹Surat.
Meyers‹Penn RR.
Hanlon‹Wilson & Sons
Dimonte‹Bethlehem Steel Co.
McGuinness‹Erie RR.
Bell‹Internat Text Book Co.
Peterson‹Davison.
Higgins‹Aetna Ins.
Mirandi‹De Acosta.
Carmichael‹N Y, N H & H RR.
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Loog‹Holub-Dusha.
Metzger‹Shubert Theatrical Co.
Ideal Nov. &c, Co‹Majestic Doll Co.
Henderson & Ervin‹Weber & Hellbroner, (2.)
Nathan Anklet Support Co, Inc‹Cammeyer, Inc.

Read Mach Co‹Hobart Mfg Co.
Army & Navy Stores Co, Inc‹Levy.
Bottomley‹F. F. French Co.
Young‹Long.
US‹Pfluger.
Whiteside Utilities Corp‹Whiteside Elec Mfg Co, Inc.
Lyttle‹Mechlovits.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Andean Trading Co‹ Pacific Nav Co, Inc. In re Tug Rambler.

At 2 P. M.:
In re Tug Nanuet.
Gearhart‹Tug Nanuet.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 4 P. M.—For Call.—Jury calendar.

Jackson‹Pelsley.
Isaksen‹Stelner.
Orr‹Ham-Am Packet.
US Ind Alcohol Co‹ Sugar Prod Co.
Ellis‹Telegraphone Co
Phila Ship Co‹Herd.
Hutton‹Terrill.
Busse‹D, L & W RR.
Garfield & Proctor Coal Co‹Williams.
Batson‹Rosafa.
Wilson‹New Eng SS.
Rosenber‹Int Mer M.
Casaday‹Rowan.
Martuschat‹Beadleston & Woerz.
Oppenheim‹Pestetics.
Brown‹Davis.
O'Brien‹Post & McC.
Ward‹Penn RR.
Klein‹same.
Smith‹ South Pacific Willinghaus Whouse ‹Postal Tel.
Emerson‹Hubbard.
Am Mail Device‹Cutler Mail Chute Co.
Williamson‹Ortiz.
Harriman Co‹Wells, Fargo Co.
Holden‹Penn RR.
Kirschstein‹Moross.
Simons‹Denman & Davis.
Zinkin‹Penn R.
Chaffee‹Brown.
Laws‹same.
Auricchio‹Armour & Co, Inc.
McManus‹NY C RR.
Snlczer‹C RR of N J
Levine‹Penn RR.
Rhoman‹Cromwell.
Akasi Machinery Co‹ Ocks.
US‹Lehigh Val RR.
US‹Selooshistan, (2.)
Morgan‹US.
Miller‹Lowe, (2.)
US‹Cunard SS Co.
Same‹Barnum.
Same‹Ferdodi-Ermanio Co.
Owen‹Elsner.
US‹NY C RR.
US‹Lindstevis-Stuart Co.
Same‹F Isman, Inc.
Cohen‹Edwards.
US‹NY C RR. (2.)
Canadian Bank of Canada.
Same‹Goldstein.
Home Life Ins Co‹ Anderson.
Qld.
US‹La Mose Con M.
Continental Ins Co‹ Anderson.
Fidelity Phoenix Fire Co‹Same.
Germania Life Ins Co‹same.
Mutual Life Ins Co‹ Anderson.
Mut Life Ins Co‹ Marshall.
US‹L Rheims Co.
Mutual Life Ins Co‹ Anderson.

Same‹Drogaries.
Same‹Morra.
Same‹Transer.
Same‹Am Drug Synd.
Same‹White Tar Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

People ex rel Miller‹Fish.
Re Houseman.
Patter‹Harper.
Re Victor.
Hanna‹Lichtenstein.
Kozlowski‹Gomuleki.

People ex rel Miller‹ Ex parte business.
Re CNY, (E 238th St)
People ex rel So Glens Falls‹P S Comm.
Re Johnston.
People ex rel NY Lodge 1 Elks‹Purdy

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Hance‹Kalbfleisch.
Vers‹same. (2.)
Trachtenberg‹Same
Re Bonn Bros Bldrs, Inc Elliott Av.) of Plate‹Plate.
Equit L. A Socy‹ Kennedy.
Chapin‹Collins.
NY Busin ss Bldg Co‹ Reed & Barton Co.
NY Telephone‹Marks.
Silvermine‹Cheney.
Michaelson‹Gerard.
McKinney‹Agostini.
Schwartz‹Schwartz.
Kurat‹Caret.
Jones‹Hilpa.
Carocen‹Cooke.
Iowa Securities Co‹ Ridgewood Nat Bk & Trust Co‹Harris
Kesser‹Plumberm.
Vidic‹Moody.
Precision Supply‹Weiss & Hermanos.
US Realty & Imp.
Savage Arms Co‹Stevenson.
Amato‹Filomila.
Comora‹Comora.
Gessner‹Gessner.
Re Lotellier.
Re Bresse (Aqueduct Av.)
Re New Eng Equit Ins Co. (Goulstein.)
Foster‹Foster.
Fogarty‹Stange.
Bodley‹Bodley.
Keenan‹Wolsen.
Totenkop‹Rosenberg.
Stewart‹Calvo.
Meyer‹M H. Towers.
Wratsch‹o Herman.
Moses‹Herman, (2.)
Katz‹Dilworth Lockwood & Co.
Scott‹Dorsch Real Est
Brown‹Leach.
People, &c‹Dabighian.
Magee‹Hoross.
Schram‹Miller.
Cano‹Park & Tilford.
Monaghen‹Welton.
Scheff-Regelman‹H W. Johns-Manville.
Rendall‹Waldemar H P N, &c, Actors Fd.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Part III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Trustees of Col Univ‹ De Carvajal.
Katz‹Katz.
Goetz‹Wharton.
Hodges‹Hodges.
Lewis‹State Bank.
Logsdon‹Logsdin.
Demurrer:
Smith‹Palmer.
Preferred causes:
Hershkowitz‹Hershkowitz.
Schaffer‹Schaffer.
Cain‹Keating.
Brush‹Ackerman.
Parner‹Parner.
Tannenbaum‹Alonzo Co.
Valentine‹Martin
Kleinfeld‹Gordon.
General Calendar:
Alexander‹Alexander.
Cent Trust Co‹Am Lt, &c, Co.
Terry‹Gossler Bros.
Suspension Bed Spring Mfg Co‹Gassau-Thompson Co.
Lewenthal‹Lewenthal.
Cummins‹King-Bee Films Corp.
Crossing‹Strange.
Hraba‹Hraba.
Silberstein‹Silberstein.
Auerbach‹Auerbach.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motions.

Franco-Am Chem Co‹ Williamson Elec Co.
Harshon‹Kalnsky.
Jacobs‹Rosoff Lunch.
Kaufman‹Gordon.
Societad Gen Elec‹ Western Cartridge.
Bartholomew‹Tomby.
Anson‹Schwartz.
Same‹Cooper.
Bitte‹Johnson.
Hamilton‹Clarke.
Brilliantone Steel Needle Co‹Barrett.
Louis Hammer, Inc‹ Einhorn.

PART III.—French, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inc.—Sternlieb‹Palmer Herring Motor Co.
Gallagher‹Miller.
Molt‹Maas.
Berman‹L I RR.
Flynn‹White Fireproof Co.
Baruchson‹Storch (3)
Herskovitz‹N Y Rys.
Groll‹Pikowsky.
Barowsky‹Levy.
C. Brill‹Kopf.
M. Brill‹same.
Lina Onorata‹Weldon Trucking Co.
Faust‹Dorf.
Rotili‹N Y Rys.
Blumberg‹same.
Lipshitz‹Werner.
Cenci‹Scott.
Glaser‹Moskowitz.
Campbell‹N Y City Interborough Ry.
Lynch‹City R R
Dann‹Black & White Cab Co
Kimmel‹Int R T Co.
Chechik‹Delancey Garage.
S. Roth‹Strauss.
L. Roth‹Straus.
Meyer‹St. Nicholas Arena Co.
Wenz‹N Y Rys.
Irving‹Town Taxicab Co.
Gray‹Burns Bros.
D. Shall‹Cons Gas Co of N Y.
S. Shall‹same.
Grass‹Levitt.
Seldman‹Sava Realty Corp.
Guidici‹Citrvin Bros.
Dougherty‹Cohen.
J. Myers‹Jr‹same.
H. Myers‹same.
Farber‹N Y Rys.
Russell‹Rubenstein.
Fagan‹Mooney Con Co.
Rebner‹Lichtenstein.
Weinstein‹Slattery.
Mahoney‹Met Distributors Co.
Gallagher‹N Y Rys.
Morriasy‹Int R T Co.
Mannan‹same.
Koenigsberg‹Heitner.
Chalmers‹Marks
Arnheim, inc
O'Brien‹Talbot.
Burnes‹Schmidler Elec RR.
Marden, Orth & Hastings Co, Inc‹Grisamond.
Feinsod‹Penn RR.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Inq—Montay Realty Co‹same. (2.)
Inq—Baronofsky‹ Smith.
Inq—Koehler‹Shrive.
Inq—Gudebrod Bros Silk Co‹Gudebrod.
Inq—Greeley‹Mosley.
Inq—Hatch‹Frontier & Weir RR.
Inq—Hatch‹Buffalo Frontier Term RR.
Ostrin‹Edison.
Moran‹L & G Organic Products Co, Inc.
A Stein‹Union Trust Co of New York.
E Stein‹Union Trust Co of New York.
Queen‹Benesch.
Lindeman‹Majestic Coal Co.
Gottlieb‹N England Panama Hat Co.
La Sage‹Perpall.
Kenyan‹Hall Switch, &c, Co.
Meritt & Chapman D & W Co‹Terry & Tench.
Schupp‹O'Brien.
Powell‹Geisenheimer
78th St & Broadway Co‹Chatham & Phenix Nat Bank.
Kessel‹Khoubesterian.
Hoffin‹Halperin.
Unger‹Mass Bonding & Ins Co.
Carroll‹Lozier
Motor Co, same.
Quirk‹De Rego, Jr.
Hoff‹Massapequa Golf Club.

TRIAL TERMS—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term Rules.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Conway‹3d Av RR.
O'Brien‹same.

Caplan‹same.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Ottinger, J.—At 10 A. M.
O'Leary‹Perris.
PART XII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Parker‹Parker.
PART XVIII.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estate of:
Leondd Friedman.
Wills for probate:
Pauline Ellean,
Sofia J Green,
Theodore Aub,
Laura T Hahns,
Pfund Halpin,
Isaac Reizelman,
James Keegan.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10 A. M.—Contested will:
Case on—Karlene E. Klug.
At 10:30 A. M.
Margaret Zimmerman.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Sonberg‹Wasserman.
Soloman‹Gold.
Rosenberg‹NY, NH & H RR.
Blumberg‹American Surety Co.
Miller‹Seaplitro Candy Mfg Co. (2.)
Schlps‹Levy.
Weintraub‹Sosfsky.
Morris‹Semprind.
Potrome‹Lefenal.
Myers‹Newman.
Cohn‹Borscher.
Trus Con Steel Co‹ A Schwarz & Const Ullman‹Am Alcohol.
Hahn‹Sanders.
Nosanes & Shapiro‹ Same Bros & Co.
Mortimer A Aufs s‹ Rose.
Bornstein‹Stein & Schoncett.
Monroe‹Post.
Silver‹Illmon Bros
Whitehall Central Madison Co.
Ragowin‹Brooks.
Wolfenauth‹Mondel
Gomez‹Mondl.
Hilmeson‹Steinberg
Sam Eisenman & Co‹ Same.
Schwartz Co‹Collins
Plaza Thayer Co.
Cohen‹Lederman.
Warren Products Co‹ Bush Beach & Gent
Firstbrook‹The Eshee Co of Cuba.
Hirsch‹Goldhirsch.
Rosenberg‹Rosenberg.
Wolfin‹Dryfman.
Loft‹with‹New Amsterdam Casualty Co

Bracket‹Pilcher.
Ellenbeck‹Ellenbeck.
Pinsky‹Kuvalick et al.

Horne‹Horne.
Bick‹Robinson Amus Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1,189.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Clark, J.; Part III., Lazansky, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Cropsey, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J—At 10 A. M.

Gardner‹CNY.
Walsh‹Farrell.
Paff‹C I & B RR.
Borowitz‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Barwick‹Nat F'proof Sash Co.
Jaeger‹B H RR.
Dyle‹Anderson.
Batchker‹Katz.
Hansen‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Buccaria‹B H RR.
Wright‹Martin.
Opler‹Babcock.
Possenti‹Frugone et al
McGrath‹Nas RR.
Peterson‹Mouquin.
Restaurant & Wine Moleti‹Rubenstein Brothers.
Marciano‹Brady & Gloe.
Kottman‹Bennett.
Walsh‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Parnell‹Helner.

Springer‹Kuster.
Ginsberg‹same
Dunajski‹Materson.
Schonman‹B H RR.
Neville‹Keanaburg Steamboat Co.
Sorluco‹Juskowitz.
Damast‹Cox's Hotel & Baths
Burnham‹New Amsterdam Casualty.
Kleimeyer‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Kuntzler‹Greenfield.
Marcus‹CNY.
Marcus Iron Works‹ same.
Doodey‹Trantor.
Diamond‹Goldstein.
Salzman‹CNY.
Oelbaum‹B H RR.
McGinn‹Schwartz.
Hart‹Bush Term Co.
Benecke‹B H RR.
‹ Connor‹same.
Siegel‹Eisenberg.
Levison‹Greenberg et al.

The following causes will be marked ready for trial on Tuesday, November 12, 1918, at 10:30 A. M.:

Bonelli‹Loew Amuse.
Mulwitz‹Hirshon.
West Provident Personal Loan Co‹ Marston.
Cozzi‹West Elec R R Co (2).
Sarles‹Contolt.
Denault‹Reilly.
Hendrickson‹City of White Plains.
Fee‹Town of Bedford.
Kloppenburg‹Union Ry Co.
Birdsall‹Ferris
Greenfield‹Yonkers R R Co.
Rons‹De Nonne.
Sherman‹Burger.
Pierini‹Bedard.
Griffen‹Merian.
Fidelity & Cas Co‹ Dolan.
Lupincacci‹Tripodi
Lee‹Hudson Riv R R
Owens‹Xanthos Candy Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Lepinski‹Herer.
Eshoo‹Jacobs.
Koster‹Alexander.
Kasienka‹Brady (2).
Birdsall‹Mainero.
Connelly‹Bennett.
Frey‹Schaff.
Castrogiovanni‹ Tannenbaum.
Rockwell & Co‹ Kloppenburg.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.....6:14|Sun sets.....4:46

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook.....	1:31	12:40	6:39	7:25
Governors Island.	0:41	12:49	7:13	8:01
Hell Gate.....	2:32	2:51	8:49	9:20

Fire Record.

A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M.
1:45—215 W. 94 St.; Hotel Monterey..Slight
4:30—13 Elizabeth St.; L. Horowitz. Not given
5:25—4-10 Reade St.; F. Gude & Co., Not given
6:15—394 8 Av.; J. Rosenblatt.....Slight
9:45—680 Madison Av.; E. Davis....Slight
9:50—66 W. 133 St.; Wilcox & Sheldon Slight
11:25—26 E. 106 St.; Mrs. Masserman..Slight
P.M.
12:35—2,243 Hughes Av.; M. Brambs..Slight
12:40—303 E. 99 St.; H. Klebanass....Slight
12:50—23 E. 130 St.; Consolidated Paper....Slight
1:35—867 W. 181 St.; A. Helnrod....Slight
2:35—840 E. 176 St.; A. K. Mulligan..Slight
3:00—523 10 Av.; Spear & Co.....Slight
3:05—421 Prospect Av.; rubbish....Slight
5:30—218 W. 18 St.; Monahan Exp. Co.None
5:50—26 Gouverneur St.; not given....Slight
6:05—167 Allen St.; Annie Russo....Slight
6:55—90 Essex St.; M. Ginsberg.....Slight
9:30—209 W. 127 St.; J. Powers.....Slight

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The weather has been fair in all parts of the country, except in the North Pacific Coast States and the North Rocky Mountain region, where rain has set in during the last twenty-four hours.

It is colder in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic and New England States, and warmer in the Missouri Valley and the Canadian Northwest.

Fair weather will continue in the Washington forecast district Monday and Tuesday, with little change in temperature, except in the Ohio Valley and the upper lake region, where it will be somewhat warmer Tuesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday along the North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate northwest; fair.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday.

Western New York—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer in west Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 P. M. today, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.....45	56	4 P. M.....57	57
6 A. M.....43	55	6 P. M.....54	49
9 A. M.....59	56	9 A. M.....47	44
12 M.....58	60	11 P. M.....45	42

The highest temperature is 61 degrees above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 52; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 46. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 54; at 8 P. M., it was 48. Maximum temperature, 60 degrees at noon; minimum 42 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity 88 per cent. at 8 A. M., 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.11 inches; at 8 P. M., it stood at 30.26 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—Forecast: N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues., continued cool.

Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.

Lower Mich.—Fair and slightly warmer Mon. and Tues.

Upper Mich.—Fair and slightly warmer Mon.; Tues. partly cloudy, probably rain.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORM AN INSURANCE CORPORATION:

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, GIVE NOTICE of our intention to form an insurance corporation to transact all classes of business authorized by Article 110 of the Insurance Law of the State of New York, being Section 110 of Article 3 of Chapter 33 of the Laws of 1909, entitled "An Act in Relation to Insurance Corporations constituting Chapter 28 of the Consolidated Laws of New York," and all acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, including the right to make reinsurance as specified in Section 150, Article 4, Chapter 33 of said Insurance Law. The name of the corporation is to be BANKERS AND MERCHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, and the purposes for which said corporation is to be formed are making of insurance against loss or damage, including loss of use or occupancy, by fire, lightning, cyclone, tornado, cyclone, earthquake, hail, frost or snow, bombardment, invasion, insurrection, riot, civil war or commotion, military or usurped power, and by explosion of fire-arms or not (except explosion on risks specified in Subdivision 7 of Section 70 of Article 2 of said Insurance Law), as well as all other kinds and classes of insurance specified in Section 110 of said Insurance Law; also the making of every form of insurance appertaining to or connected with marine risks and the risks of transportation and navigation, including insurance on automobiles as provided in Sections 110 and 150 or otherwise of Chapter 33 of said Insurance Law, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, and to effect reinsurance of all or any part of the risks taken by it. The principal office of the corporation is to be located in the City of New York, State of New York.

Dated New York, November 9th, 1918.

CHELLIS A. AUSTIN, JAMES BARBER, WALD KIRKBY, WM. C. LANE, W. A. PRIME, SEWARD PROSSER, CHARLES H. SABIN, OAKLEY WOOD, EUGENE V. THOMPSON, ROBERT VAN IDERSTINE, WILLIAM G. WILCOX, WENDELL P. BARKER, HERMAN GOLDMAN.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, as owner of the steamship City of Athens, and William G. McAdoo, as Director General of Railroads, have filed their petition for limitation of liability for loss, damage, injury or destruction resulting between the French Cruiser "LA GLORIE," and said vessel on May 1, 1918. Value of said vessel and freight fixed at $1,000. All persons claiming damages because of such damage, injury or destruction must prove their claims before Herbert Green, Esq., Commissioner, at No. 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of February, 1919, or be defaulted.

Dated, October 25, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, do apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, held at Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of November, 1918, at 10:15 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name to the SAFETY INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

Dated, New York, October 25, 1918.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY.
By ARTHUR WILLIAMS, President.
WILLIAM J. MORAN, Attorney for Petitioner, 76 William Street, New York, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26,107.—In Bankruptcy.—CLIFFORD S. PEETS, Bankrupt.

Clifford S. Peets was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 24th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on November 21, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. Bankrupt will offer a composition to its creditors at said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26322.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM D. J. McCARTHY, Bankrupt.

William D. J. McCarthy was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 30th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on November 21st, 1918, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26320. In Bankruptcy. JOSEPH HORWITZ, Bankrupt.

Joseph Horwitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 29th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on November 21st, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26318. In Bankruptcy.—BENJAMIN T. WHITMORE, Bankrupt.

Benjamin T. Whitmore was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 29th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on November 21st, 1918, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26, 315.—In Bankruptcy.—ERWIN STRAUSS, Bankrupt.

Erwin Strauss was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on October 28th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26,198.—In Bankruptcy.—ELBERON HOTEL COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

Elberon Hotel Company, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 27th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 21st, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26,253.—In Bankruptcy.—TANNEY PRINTING CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Tanney Printing Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 9th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26,204.—In Bankruptcy.—AMERICAN COMPONOVA CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

American Componova Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 29th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 21st, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26,253.—In Bankruptcy.—TANNEY PRINTING CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Tanney Printing Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 9th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

GREATEST CIRCULATION.

The net paid week-day circulation of The New York Times exceeds that of any other New York morning newspaper.—Advt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE CINCINNATI, FINDLAY AND FORT WAYNE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to final decrees in favor of The New York Trust Company and Elias J. Jacoby, plaintiffs, made and entered in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, on October 8, 1918, in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division, on October 14, 1918, in certain causes pending in said respective Courts, in each of which The New York Trust Company and Elias J. Jacoby are plaintiffs and The Cincinnati, Findlay and Fort Wayne Railway Company, The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, Bankers Trust Company, and Central Trust Company of New York are defendants; (the causes pending in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division and in the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, being ancillary to the cause pending in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, Western Division), I, Frank H. Shaffer, the undersigned Special Master, referred to in said final decrees, will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder at the shops of The Cincinnati, Findlay and Fort Wayne Railway Company located on its main line and lying near the corporate limits of the City of Findlay in the State of Ohio, upon the premises owned by The Cincinnati, Findlay and Fort Wayne Railway Company, and upon the property to be sold, on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the property in said final decrees described and therein directed to be sold.

A brief description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:

I.

All and singular the railroad or railway of the defendant, The Cincinnati, Findlay and Fort Worth Railway Company (formerly Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway) more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point at the junction of the said Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway, formerly so known, as aforesaid, with the Findlay Branch of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, in Section 28, Marion Township, Hancock County, Ohio, thence in a westerly direction through the southern part of the City of Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio, crossing Main Street, to and at the junction of Main and Sixth Streets and the Lake Erie and Western Railroad in West Park Addition of said City of Findlay, near the junction of Carlin and Lake Streets; then in a due west direction through the Townships of Liberty and Blanchard, Hancock County, through the Townships of Ottawa, Greensburg, and Portage, Putnam County, Ohio, crossing the Detroit Southern Railway in the eastern part of the City of Ottawa, Greensburg, Putnam County, Ohio, and crossing the Dayton and Michigan Railroad in the said City of Ottawa near the central part thereof, near the junction of Fourth and Railroad Avenue in said City, crossing the Blanchard River in the western part of said City of Ottawa and thence continuing in a westerly direction and crossing the main line of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad at Cloverdale, in the Township of Perry, Putnam County, Ohio, and in a westerly direction through the Townships of Washington, Latty, Blue Creek and Benton, in the County of Paulding, Ohio, crossing the main line of the Cincinnati Northern Railway at Haviland, Ohio, and thence in a due west direction through the Townships of Jackson, Adams and Wayne, Allen County, Indiana, to a connection with the Wabash Railroad, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad in the eastern part of the City of Fort Wayne near the crossing of said railways of the township line between Wayne and Adams Townships, Allen County, Indiana, making a total distance of 50.67 miles, lying between said terminal aforesaid all the station grounds, shops, grounds, right-of-way, gravel pits and other lands and property now used in the operation of said railway or which may have been acquired therefor by said The Cincinnati, Findlay and Fort Wayne Railway Company; together with all and singular the tracks, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, fences, franchises, privileges and rights, with all locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools, machinery, manufactured and unmanufactured materials, coal and wood and supplies of every kind and description, belonging to or appertaining to said lines; together with all choses in action, contracts and agreements appurtenant to said railroad or held by said The Cincinnati, Findlay and Fort Wayne Railway Company, together with any and all property of any of the descriptions aforesaid that may have been acquired by the Cincinnati, Findlay and Fort Wayne Railway Company for the purposes of said railroad, including the right-of-way, stations grounds, and all tracks and buildings located thereon, being approximately 4.700 lineal feet measured along the main track, and including 7,960 lineal feet of all track sidings, being the same premises here before authorized by the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division, on October 8, 1918, to be sold and conveyed by John E. Carothers as Receiver of The Cincinnati, Findlay and Fort Wayne Railway Company to The New York and Ohio Central Railway Company free and clear of the lien of the First Mortgage of The Cincinnati, Findlay and Fort Wayne Railway Company and of the supplements thereto; and

(b) All of the property of The Cincinnati, Findlay and Fort Wayne Railway Company, consisting from its connection with The Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company at Haviland, to a point approximately 500 feet east of the most easterly switch at Grover Hill, and all side tracks between those points,

being the same premises heretofore authorized by the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division, on October 8, 1918, to be sold and conveyed by John B. Carothers as Receiver of The Cincinnati, Findlay and Fort Wayne Railway Company to The Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company free and clear of the lien of the First Mortgage of the Cincinnati, Findlay and Fort Wayne Railway Company and of the supplements thereto.

II.

All that line of railway of said The Cincinnati, Findlay and Fort Wayne Railway Company formerly belonging to the Delphos and Northern Railroad Company extending from a point of connection with the railway of The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company in the City of Delphos, Allen County, Ohio, thence in a northerly direction through the Counties of Allen and Putnam to a connection with the main line of the railway of The Cincinnati, Findlay and Fort Wayne Railway Company, at a point in Putnam County, Ohio, about one and one-half miles east of Mandale station, including between said terminal aforesaid all the stations, grounds, shops, grounds, right-of-way, gravel pits and other lands and property now used for the construction, maintenance and operation of said railway or which may have been acquired therefor by said The Cincinnati, Findlay and Fort Wayne Railway Company, together with all the lands, tracks, lines, rails, sidings, bridges, buildings, fences, structures, erections, fences, fixtures, franchises, privileges, and rights with all locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, sheds, tools, machinery, manufactured and unmanufactured materials, coal, wood and supplies of every kind and description belonging to or appurtenant to said line of railway, together with all choses in action, contracts and agreements appertaining to said railway, or held by The Cincinnati, Findlay and Fort Wayne Railway Company, together with any and all property of any of the descriptions aforesaid that may have been acquired by The Cincinnati, Findlay and Fort Wayne Railway Company for the purposes of said railroad, including the right-of-way, stations grounds, and all tracks and buildings located thereon, being approximately 4.700 lineal feet measured along the main track, and including 7,960 lineal feet of all track sidings, being the same premises here before authorized by the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division, on October 8, 1918, to be sold and conveyed by John B. Carothers as Receiver of The Cincinnati, Findlay and Fort Wayne Railway Company to The New York and Ohio Central Railway

GEN. BELL STIRS KIN OF OUR SOLDIERS

Asks Great Audience to Aid Soldiers' Children Here as Our Men Did in France.

HEDGES CITES ENEMY ACTS

"Proved Barbarities," He Declares of Death Traps Set for Allies' Merciful Armies.

One of the biggest crowds the Hippodrome has ever held attended a combined Christmas and emergency fund benefit held yesterday afternoon under the joint auspices of the regimental "family units" of the 304th, 305th, and 306th Field Artillery Auxiliaries and the 302d Ammunition Train Auxiliary, together known as "New York's Own." Mrs. Robert Bacon presided and the speakers were Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell and Job E. Hedges. In addition to military drills by a provisional company from the 22d Infantry on Governors Island, a long musical program was furnished by Mme. Schumann-Heink, Leonora Sparkes, Riccardo Martin, David Bispham, Sascha Jacobsen, Percy Grainger, and Irving Berlin.

"In time of war it is the duty of the soldier to do, and not to talk," said General Bell in his speech, "but the occurrences of the last few days have caused a feeling of thankfulness to enter my heart, a thankfulness so great as to exclude any other feelings on earth. I do not care what happens now, for the war is practically over. This is a season for world-wide thanksgiving.

"I would like to make a few suggestions as to what we have to be thankful for. Suppose the Belgians, a relatively weak nation, cowed by the threats of the overwhelming force of savages, had consented to allow them to march through Belgium and had not completely stood to oppose them, where might we be now? And, great as they are, patient as they are, persevering as they are, what might have happened to the people of France, had not England arrived opportunely to help?"

General Bell Praises the Allies.

General Bell paid tribute to the steadfast bravery of the French and the Italians, and then declared that this nation owed an everlasting debt of gratitude to the British navy. He pointed out that, if it had not been for the British sea fighters and the allied transports, it would have taken months longer to get an American force of formidable size in France.

Referring to the fact that the proceeds from the entertainment were for Christmas cheer among children of the men now in France, General Bell added that all present might realize how much joy and happiness their contribution to the entertainment would give to these little ones at home.

"All you have to do is to notice in our papers how much of a figure French children cut with our American soldiers. Have you seen an American soldier in France with a child? Do you know what it means to soldiers who have left children behind? What it means to them to be without their children over there? It is just as natural for American boys and soldiers to love children as it is natural for mothers to love them.

"Has any one ever heard of an American child or woman being injured by an American soldier?" the General exclaimed, in conclusion. "This particular year, as never before, we should celebrate Christmas. We have so much to be thankful to God for. If there is any one in this audience today who ever doubted that destiny shapes our end, that there is Providence in the fall of the sparrow, when you come to consider what has taken place in the last four years and what it is bound to mean to the human race, you can doubt no longer."

Enemy Punished, Says Hedges.

"I am thankful that the Almighty got tired of waiting for us to enter the war and pushed us into it," declared Mr. Hedges in his turn, "and I am thankful that the Flanders line held out until we got there. I am glad we got there, although it was 'on the afternoon of the last day left.' I am glad there is sufficient poetic justice in the world to make it necessary for Germany to ask for an armistice from a French General.

"I am sorry, however," he continued, "that the world will never know what the Kaiser is thinking about now; not that we care, but as a matter of intellectual exercise. I would like to know how he regards his present relationship with the Almighty."

After outlining the reasons that made it vital for this country to take its stand with the Allies and "forever establish that right is superior to might," Mr. Hedges drove home the terrible manner in which the enemy had made his war and gave two "proved instances" of the frequently charged barbarity.

"When the St. Mihiel salient was attacked," said the speaker, "a soldier entered the village and found there, nailed on a door, a dying, defenceless kitten, with nails through its four feet. Its cries attracted the soldier and he went and drew the nails. Drawing these nails released the bullet that took this soldier's life. And this was Germany's declaration that 'there shall be no mercy on this earth.'

"A statue of Christ had fallen from a nearby building. Soldiers started to raise it and the act of raising it released bullets that killed them. And this was Germany's declaration that there should be no God on this earth, concluded Mr. Hedges.

The great audience was deeply impressed by the serious tone of both speakers. It gave a rousing welcome to the musical stars. Combined bands from Forts Totten and Hamilton, playing under the leadership of Rocco Resta, set off the noisiest demonstration of the evening.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On Sunday, the 10th, an automobile wire wheel with a 35x5 U. S. Nobby Tread shoe, somewhere between New Brunswick, N. J., and Brooklyn, N. Y.; liberal reward. Please notify 338 McDonough St., Brooklyn. Telephone 3556 Bedford.

LOST—A diamond and platinum necklace, fourteen inches long, at or between Hotels Claridge and Knickerbocker, Friday evening, about 7:30 o'clock. Liberal reward to finder. Charles H. Smith, 14 East 60th St., New York City. Plaza 3500.

LOST—On Sunday morning, police dog, wearing muzzle, chain and collar with name and address; liberal reward. Please return to Mrs. L. G. Scott, 19 East 66th St. Phone Plaza 5560.

LOST in taxicab, Saturday night, a gold meshbag with gold vanity case inside and money; liberal reward to finder. Please return to May A. Brocsel, 131 West 74th St.

LOST—Saturday noon in Bloomingdale's, handbag with sum of money and other articles; liberal reward. M. H., 1,107 Lexington Av.

LOST—Nov. 7, gentleman's scarf pin, solitaire diamond encircled sapphires; liberal reward; no questions. Krakeur, 41 West 82d.

LOST—Chased gold link bracelet, between Penn Station and 168 Waverly Place, Saturday night. Barratt, Circle 2330. Reward.

LOST—On Saturday, Nov. 9, silver fountain pen; initials V. H. H.; reward. Communicate M. S., 27 East 38th St.

LOST—Typewritten manuscript play, Ninth-Christopher neighborhood. Bigelow Drug Store cashier. Stuyvesant 4697. Reward.

LOST—Friday night, scarf-pin, pearl, with square diamond. C. M. Fishel, 329 W. 87th. Reward.

LOST—Black Persian lamb collar at Broadway Theatre, Saturday night; reward. 771 Circle.

LOST—Lady's cameo pin Saturday, suitable reward. L. Benedicts, 29 East 31st.

$100 REWARD for information leading to recovery Hudson super six No. C1191; when lost, Oct. 15, had red wheels, blue body, camera marks on right side and top. P. O. Box 115, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$300 REWARD for return of American flag brooch lost Thursday, Nov. 7, somewhere between 42d and 59th Sts. and 5th and 7th Avs. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

MORE FOOD MUST BE SAVED.

Fifty Per Cent. Increase Has to be Sent to the Other Side.

The Federal Food Board issued a statement yesterday in behalf of the United States Food Administration, pointing out that there must be no relaxation in the general food conservation program because of changed war conditions. With every mile of territory gained, the board said, the food obligations of the United States increase.

"The sternest task yet set for the people of the United States, in the opinion of those who are in touch with the American-European food situation, is the shipment this crop year of virtually half as much food again as was shipped during the last crop year," the statement said. "During the last crop year the United States shipped to Europe close to 12,000,000 tons of food, and now from a stock not materially larger we are pledged to send 18,000,000 tons. This means saving hard, every meal, every day. It means scientific saving in every household, that it may be done without impairing the health or strength of our people.

"While changes in the war situation may result in slight alterations in the conservation program as outlined by Administrator Hoover, there must be no relaxation in the general program for food saving. Even in Belgium, where the supplies of the Relief Commission have been the only food resources, the death rate shows that the health of the population has been maintained. America has larger resources and a more varied diet and it will not be necessary for us to depend on a daily dole of stinted rations, but it is necessary that we make every ounce of food count and every morsel contribute its last bit of nourishment."

RED CROSS PRISON WORK.

Bureau Taking Care of All Americans in German Hands.

An average of 30,000 queries a week are handled by the Bureau of Communication of the American Red Cross, according to an announcement by the organization yesterday. Of this number about 20,000 are from relatives of men in service overseas, the rest being from persons with relatives in cantonments on this side.

Because of the success of the bureau its work has been extended to camps in this country, at the request of the War Department. Queries concerning soldiers who have failed to write home, or who are reported as casualties, are cared for by the bureau. Red Cross searchers—there are 100 of them in France—obtain the desired information, and it is forwarded to the anxious families.

The Bureau of Prisoners' Relief is the only organization authorized to aid American prisoners of war. When a man is officially reported a prisoner, the bureau notifies his family that it will look out for his welfare. In addition to forwarding mail, money, and clothing to the prisoners the bureau sends to each man twenty pounds of food each week. Up to the present only a few of these food parcels have failed to reach their destination.

TELL OF JEWS' PART IN CONDUCT OF WAR

American Committee Points Out That 200,000 Serve in United States Forces Alone.

ASK GUARANTEES IN POLAND

Treaty Providing for Equality of All Inhabitants Not Sufficient, Report Declares.

A report of the war activities of the Jews, with a summary of political conditions affecting Jews in European countries, was presented yesterday at the twelfth annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee in the Hotel Astor. Louis Marshall presided, and in presenting the report it was pointed out that the committee was established in 1906 "to prevent the infraction of the civil and religious rights of the Jews throughout the world."

The report said that from 150,000 to 200,000 Jews were serving in the American armed forces, or about 130,000 in the army and about 20,000 in the navy and Marine Corps. The records of about 65,000 have been classified, and of that number 4,910 are commissioned officers. Up to Nov. 1 there were 2,502 casualties among the Jews whose names had been classified, or about 3.9 per cent. It is pointed out also in the report that while the infantry comprises about 44 per cent. of the total strength of the army the pecentage of Jews in that arm is about 69.

"The committee also prosecuted the correlative task of guarding the rights of the Jews by combatting all manifestations of racial or religious discrimination," said the statement of the committee. "In the course of this activity the committee had correspondence with almost every branch of the Government and all the authorities exhibited every disposition to have the matters complained of fairly and justly settled and recurrence of them made impossible."

In its report upon the political conditions in Europe the committee pointed out that it had covered the countries that were "the homes of 10,000,000 of the 15,000,000 Jews of the world." The report praises the approval of the British Government given to the plan to establish in Palestine "a national home for the Jewish people," and reviews conditions in Russia, Ukraine, Poland, Rumania, Courland, Lithuania, Serbia, Greece and Turkey.

Suffer Under Bolshevism.

In Russia the Bolshevists have substituted an economic persecution for the religious persecution of the Czars, the report says. In speaking of the machinations of the Bolshevists and the attitude of the Russian Jews toward them it says:

"Although a large number of the Jews of Russia are the victims of the Bolshevists, a great proportion being engaged in trade and the professions and thus coming under the ban of the Bolshevists, yet, because several of the leaders of this group are Jews, the impression has been created in many quarters that the Jews of Russia are overwhelmingly identified with the Bolshevists and their excesses. From information which your committee has been able to secure of the state of affairs in that distracted country it can say with confidence that this report is entirely unfounded and that the Jews of Russia to an overwhelming extent are ranged on the side of those who are struggling for the restoration of decency and order and who are patriotically striving to deliver Russia from its present unhappy condition."

It will not be sufficient for the security of the Jews in Poland, the report says, if the Allies, in establishing the sovereign state, "merely make stipulations for the equality of all inhabitants, in a treaty or protocol." The report adds that some effectual guarantee must be added to the stipulations of the Polish charter. It continues:

"Will the new Poland be controlled by enlightened and broadminded men who will administer it as a great civilized State upon the basis now recognized to be the foundation of all modern civilized nations, or will the new State be the victim of those extreme Chauvinists whose motto has been publicly proclaimed as 'Poland for the Poles,' and who propose to arrive at this ideal by sending half of the Jews of Poland to America and half to Palestine?"

Problems in Rumania.

A parallel of the possible status of the Jew in Poland is found in Rumania, the report says in pointing out that the Rumanian "oligarchy found no difficulty in circumventing the provision of the treaty of Berlin guaranteeing civil and political equality to all inhabitants irrespective of creed." The recent treaty of Bucharest provided for the naturalization of Jews born in Rumania, but the report asserts that the difficulty in the claiming of citizenship was that birth registrars there were not kept before 1866 and were irregular until 1880, so that Jews more than 15 years old whose parents were born in the country could not claim privileges of citizenship.

"The probable addition to Rumania of the territories of Bessarabia, Transylvania, and Bukowina will increase the difficulties, and the report adds: "The Rumanian Jewish question is likely to assume the magnitude of the Polish Jewish question, and its solution in both cases must be the same—treaty stipulations and guarantees of their observance."

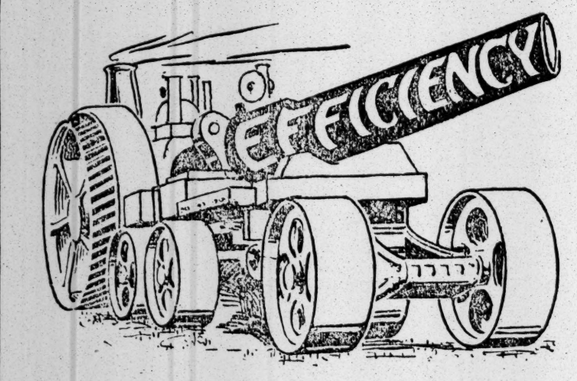
Louis Marshall was re-elected President of the committee, with Dr. Cyrus Adler and Julius Rosenwald as Vice Presidents. Abram I. Elkus and Albert D. Lasker of Chicago were elected members of the Executive Committee, on which are Dr. Cyrus Adler, Judge Mayer Sulzberger, Louis Marshall, Jacob H. Schiff, Oscar S. Straus, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Samuel Dorf, Professor Jacob H. Hollander, Isidor Sobel, Colonel Harry Cutler, A. Leo Weil, and Julius Rosenwald.

PLAN SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

Proposal to Erect Memorial Near the Statue of Liberty.

A suggestion for the building of a war monument in New York Bay near the Statue of Liberty to New York City soldiers who lost their lives in the war, was offered yesterday at the meeting of the Directors of the Army and Navy Service Station of the Young Men's Democratic League. It was proposed to have the military memorial face the statue, and a committee was appointed to start a movement for its erection.

Frank D. Shelley, President of the league, has applied to the War and Navy Departments for complete lists of the names of men from this city who have perished in the war. As a further honor to soldiers and sailors the league will petition to have the name of Battery Park changed to "Heroes' Park."



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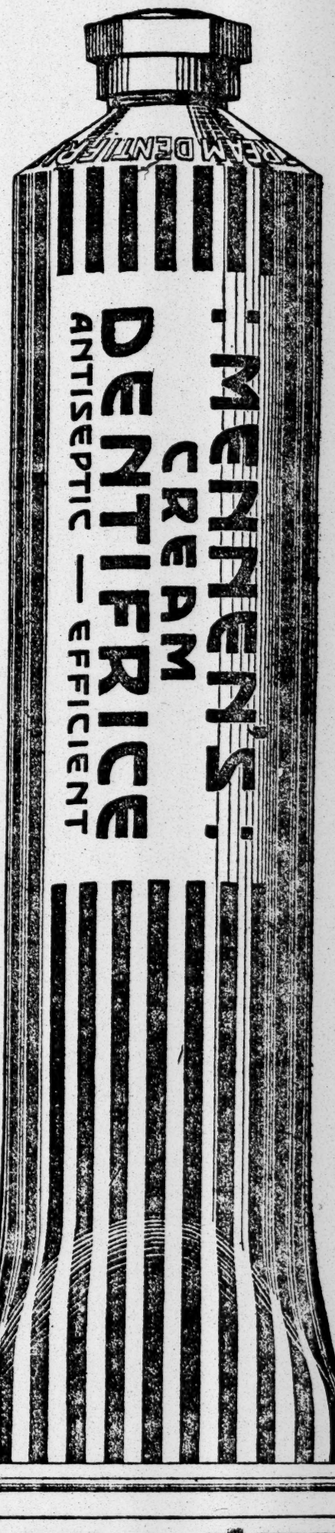
The German Professor was wrong



THE theory of modern dentifrices is a German theory. Recent scientific discoveries have proved that it is a wrong theory and that most modern dentifrices are actually harmful to the teeth.

The German professor started right, but his researches stopped half way.

He knew that the cause of tooth decay was a continual forming of acids from fermenting food particles in tooth crevices and cavities and under the gums. His chemistry told him that alkalines neutralize acids.

So he compounded an alkaline dentifrice.

That was several years ago, when the world had a blind respect for German chemistry. The professor's theory was generally accepted, and as a result most modern dentifrices are strongly alkaline.

Where the German professor went wrong was in not crediting Nature with intelligence enough to take care of the acids of food decay by a *natural* process.

As a matter of fact, Nature has made full provision for neutralizing these acids.

Saliva is alkaline. A copious and constant flow of saliva will render harmless the acids of food decay.

An alkaline dentifrice can only neutralize acids at the instant of using, but saliva is guarding your teeth from acid every minute of the 24 hours.

Now the danger of an alkaline dentifrice, as proved conclusively by analytical dental science, is that it paralyzes the salivary glands and stops the flow of saliva, thus defeating Nature's method and exposing the teeth to the unchecked ravages of acid.

A dry mouth is dangerous to teeth.

Mennen's Cream Dentifrice is positively non-alkaline. It does not stop the flow of saliva, but on the contrary, it stimulates the salivary glands by means of a mild, beneficial fruit acid which is in the Cream, thus increasing the secretion, flow and alkalinity of saliva and aiding Nature to guard your teeth from destructive acids.

Mennen's Cream Dentifrice cleans, whitens and polishes the teeth without scouring or grinding the enamel.

It breaks down tartar formations and, mucin placques.

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Aromatic oils make Mennen's pleasant to use, with a delightfully cool and refreshing after-taste.

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It takes money to "mother" two or three million boys in France, and the United War Work Campaign asks *you* to give of your substance, that the boys who are fighting *our* battles may have some of the mother comforts of home.

We offer the following suggestion to smokers:

Give ten dollars for every Robert Burns Cigar you smoke today!